"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

THE WEATHER

Cloudy today; tomorrow fair; gentle north to variable winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 19.

GERMAN PLOT NOTE AUTHENTIC, PRESIDENT TELLS SENATE; RECEIVED IT THIS WEEK, BUT WILL NOT DISCLOSE ITS SOURCE; HOUSE, STIRRED BY EXPOSURE, PASSES ARMED SHIP BILL

TENSION EASED IN BERLIN

On Reports that Laconia Sinking Won't Bring 'Precipitate Action.'

PUBLIC SEEMS INDIFFERENT

"Reconciled Completely to Any Eventuality Growing Out of the Loss of American Lives."

VORWAERTS FORESEES WAR

Believes Armed Merchantmen Will Have "Collisions" with U-Boats, Making It Inevitable.

BERLIN, March 1, (via London.)—The tension of the last forty-eight hours was eased a little this morning on the receipt of advices that Washington was not contemplating precipitate action in regard to the sinking of the Laconia. Official circles, the press, and the public continue to manifest calm indifference as to future developments.

The absence of editorial comment is accounted for by the lack of dependable news from Washington on which conclusions may be based. The press merely reiterates that Germany has spoken the final word in regard to submarine warfare, and that the Rubicon has been crossed.

All outward signs indicate that the German nation is reconciled completely to any eventuality growing out of the loss of American lives through the sinking of the steamship Laconia. Yesterday a brief dispatch from Washington, to the effect that the United States Government regarded the torpedoing of the liner as an overt act, was received here. There are no indications, however, of any departure from Germany's resolve to carry on submarine warfare unretarded.

The remarks of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg on this subject, in his address to the Reichstag, have met with general support. The submarine campaign is inspiring great enthusiasm, and is regarded as the agency which is capable of forcing the war to a conclusion in Germany's favor.

In its comment on the sinking of the Laconia the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"It is difficult to understand that the experience of the first weeks of the sharpened submarine warfare has not sufficed to put an end to such irresponsible endangering of human life. Opportunities for entering and leaving England without danger are provided. Then why this culpable rashness, which can do no good, but incalculable harm? The fate of the seven Dutch merchantmen should have been a warning of the perils of the danger zone."

Says Germany Can't Yield Again.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, March 1.)—"No one considers the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the United States in a light-hearted manner," said Count Friedrich von Westarp, Conservative leader, in the Reichstag today. "No one would consider a declaration of war by the United States in a light-hearted manner. But there is hardly any one in Germany who thinks that Germany could yield once more before the American danger or could in any respect stop the war begun with chances of success against British sea power."

Count von Westarp said that it had now become impossible that President Wilson could be considered as a peace mediator.

Sure of Austria's Loyalty.

AMSTERDAM, March 1, (via London.)—Referring in the Reichstag to the breach of relations with America, Deputy Schiffer, National Liberal, declared that there was no doubt that Austria would back up Germany in her attitude toward the United States. "Austria's attitude need not worry us," he said. "We are fully convinced of her loyalty toward the alliance." Herr Schiffer concluded his remarks by saying that, although a large war indemnity would be a great benefit to Germany in the re-establishment of her economic position, yet she was undoubtedly strong enough not to perish without an indemnity.

Secretary Zimmermann, in reply to inquiries regarding his reported foodstuffs agreement with Denmark, said that he could not make public the result of the negotiations, but that there need be no alarm that this agreement would strengthen England's position in any way.

Commenting on President Wilson's address to Congress, the Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwärts says:

"President Wilson is trying to avoid

Continued on Page 4.

If you want to know the truth about what is happening in Washington read David Lawrence's daily correspondence. It is accurate and fair to all men and in all things. His intimate knowledge of international affairs enables him to give you "the inside story." Read The Evening Post. Daily 3c. Saturday 5c.—Advt.

Entente Asks China To Enter the War

PEKING, March 1.—The French Minister and the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires, representing the Entente Allies, have invited China to enter the war, offering her remission of the Boxer indemnity and a revision of the tariff as inducements.

A Cabinet crisis is imminent. The Vice President and the Premier are urging China to join the Entente.

The President is receiving much criticism for opposing immediate action. He gave out an interview today, saying that he preferred to act with the United States and other neutrals, but that he was willing that China should join the Entente if Parliament approved.

Dr. Wu Ting-Fang has resigned the portofolio of Foreign Minister, assigning deafness, the result of a recent illness, as the cause.

PLOT REVELATION STIRS ENGLAND

Expected to Result in Declaration of War by America Against Germany.

CONFIDENCE IN JAPAN

British Scout Idea That She Can Be Enticed from Entente—Call Attempt Idiotic.

LONDON, Friday, March 2.—The time is long since past when any fresh orientation of the German policy is calculated to astonish the British public, but the revelation of the plot to induce Mexico and Japan to attack the United States provided this country with a first-class sensation.

An Associated Press Washington dispatch gave the late afternoon papers the first news, which was displayed under startling headlines, such as "Great Hun Plot Unmasked," "Most Sensational Plot of the War," and "Amazing Revelation of German Duplicity."

The immediate idea of the man in the street was that here at last was an undoubted casus belli for the United States, the only matter for curiosity appearing to be how soon an actual declaration of war might be expected. The news was too late for editorial comment in the afternoon papers, and the Government officials approached declined to make any statement for publication.

Perhaps next to the effect of the news in America the attitude of Japan excited the public mind most. Nowhere, however, did the idea prevail for a moment that Japan could be detached from the Entente alliance. Altogether, while the greatest confidence is felt that such an intrigue could only recoil on its authors, the British public is watching with greatest interest further details and developments.

Most of the morning newspapers give the greatest prominence to the German plot. In addition to The Associated Press Washington dispatch, they print long special dispatches from Washington and New York under big headlines. "Amazing German Treachery," and "Bernstorff's Perfidy" are among the headlines, which indicate the general treatment of the story.

Minimized by Northcliffe Press.

Striking exceptions in this respect are the Northcliffe newspapers, which do not treat the news as especially important and do not comment editorially on it. The Daily Mail condenses the story into about half a column, while The Times, though treating it more fully, does not especially emphasize the story.

The Daily News in an editorial says: "The German proposals were doubtless marked by a certain superficial astuteness, but only Germany could believe that solicitation by such a State as Mexico would suffice to detach Japan from the Entente. Credulity which could contemplate such an intrigue springs from mental infirmity."

The News assumes that the present moment was chosen to divulge the plot in order to clear the President's path in Congress, and it considers that even the pro-Germans will be swung into line with the majority of Americans, for, it adds, "they would be as reluctant as Roosevelt himself to find themselves the subjects of Japan or Mexico."

Asking, "Why does the President, still resolved on averting war, authorize a disclosure of this character at a time when the temper of the country is more bellicose than at any time since the sinking of the Lusitania?" The News says the question admits of only one answer.

Thinks War Inevitable.

The Daily Chronicle thinks Germany's attempt with Mexico on a par with her other activities, but, adds the paper, it is not often that such a completely

Continued on Page 2.

Deerfoot Farm Sausage for Breakfast Makes you feel fit and fine for the forenoon's tasks. Have some tomorrow. Get the genuine. —Advt.

REPORT 2 AMERICANS LOST

Sailors on British Bark Believed to Have Been Swamped in Lifeboat.

U-BOAT SHELLS SURVIVORS

Two Other Americans Saved from Galgorm Castle, Which Is Sunk Without Warning.

FIVE OTHER VESSELS LOST

Only One of the Ships Reported as Having Been Destroyed Yesterday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 1.—The report of the probability of two more American lives having been lost as the result of the German submarine warfare reached London shortly after 10 o'clock tonight, when it was learned that William Jackson of New York and David Walker of Baltimore, sailors on the British bark Galgorm Castle, which was sunk without warning by a submarine last Tuesday, are still missing. The missing lifeboat, containing ten others besides the Americans, was lost sight of by the other survivors during the night, and is believed to have been swamped, as the weather was bad at the time.

A dispatch from Cork, Ireland, says that twelve members of the crew out of twenty-four of the Galgorm Castle were landed today. Mrs. Frampton, the wife of the Captain, who was on the ship said:

"We were approaching the Irish coast when a submarine, without warning, fired shells at us from a distance of two miles. The vessel was hit several times, one shot taking effect in her hold. We took to the two lifeboats.

"The submarine continued shelling one lifeboat, the fate of which was unknown at dusk. The submarine was last seen alongside the missing boat. Though badly damaged, the Galgorm Castle was not seen to sink. The survivors were in an open boat for thirteen hours with no food except a few biscuits, paraffin soaked. The rudder was lost and the boat was leaky, three men being kept busy continually bailing her out."

Two Norwegians and a Dutch sailor also are among the missing.

Another dispatch which the censor dates from "An Irish Port" says that among the survivors of the Galgorm Castle who have been landed are two Americans, Harry Merritt of Beaver Falls, Penn., and Harry Richardson of Boston. They assert that another lifeboat, which is still missing, contained twelve men who, besides Jackson, included another American, David Walker of Baltimore.

The Galgorm Castle, of 1,596 tons, left Buenos Aires on Dec. 21 for Queenstown.

Six More Ships Sunk.

PARIS, March 1.—The sinking of six more vessels in the German blockade zone was reported today by the War Office. Only one of the sinkings reported today actually occurred since the end of February, the others having taken place several days ago, but just being reported on the landing of survivors. The ships announced as sunk today were:

The Clan Farquhar, British, of 5,853 tons, sunk on Feb. 26; the Galgorm Castle, British, of 1,596 tons, sunk on Feb. 27; the Marie Joseph, French, of 192 tons, sunk on Feb. 28; the Sjostad, Norwegian, of 1,155 tons, sunk on Feb. 28; the Harriet Williams, British, of 157 tons, sunk on Feb. 28, and the P-1, Belgian, of 303 tons, sunk on March 1.

BRYAN QUITS CAPITAL, GOES BACK TO FLORIDA

Doesn't Wait for Pacifist Mass Meeting, or See President Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—After the disclosures of German intrigue made this morning, there was a decline today in the activities of the pacifists who have been in Washington for several days seeking to exert what influence they could on the President and Congress to avert hostilities with Germany.

William J. Bryan, who reached here post-haste from Miami, Fla., yesterday, left the city at 9:30 tonight on his way back. Mr. Bryan talked with members of Congress in the course of the day, but did not see the President. Arrangements were made today for a mass meeting Sunday night by four pacifist organizations in one of the city churches, but Mr. Bryan will not attend.

The organizations represented will be the Women's Peace Party, the Emergency Peace Federation, the American Union Against Militarism, and the Anti-War League. Miss Jane Addams of Chicago will preside. Dr. George W. Kirchwey, President of the American Peace Society, reached here from New York tonight, but said his trip was only casual, and that he had no immediate plans in view, except that he wished to talk with the Executive Committee of his society in order to keep in touch with the situation.

4 Americans on Yarrowdale Liberated, Berlin Reports

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 28, (by Wireless via Sayville, March 1.)—Two American ship surgeons and two veterinarians, brought to Germany on the steamship Yarrowdale, left Berlin this morning on the way to Denmark.

These men, being classed as officers, had been confined in a camp apart from the other Americans captured by the German raider in the South Atlantic and brought in on the Yarrowdale. The others are still in quarantine near Berlin.

HOPE TO AVOID AN EXTRA SESSION

Republican Leaders Join Democrats in Suppressing Dilatory Tactics in the Senate.

LA FOLLETTE YIELDS POINT

Vote on Naval Bill at 4 o'Clock Today—Armed Neutrality Measure Before Adjourning.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—With Republican leaders joining the Democrats in suppressing dilatory tactics and hopes high for avoiding an extra session of Congress, the Senate adjourned near midnight tonight under an agreement to vote finally on the $500,000,000 Naval Appropriation bill at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The agreement in the Senate was formally ratified after Senator La Follette, on whose attitude hinges the possibility of clearing legislative congestion before March 4, was induced by other Republicans to give his approval.

The Wisconsin Senator would not consent to an agreement to have the Armed Neutrality bill, which was passed tonight by the House, taken up tomorrow before the vote on the Naval bill. The plan now is to take up the Armed Neutrality bill late tomorrow and pass it before adjournment.

Republicans, it was asserted, were induced to yield their filibuster on the Naval bill through patriotic motives and the reply of the President to the Senate resolution transmitting the declaration of the Secretary of State that he was in possession of proof of the authenticity of the German note proposing that Mexico form an alliance with Germany and Japan to make war on the United States.

Secretary Daniels appeared on the Senate floor and remained until a late hour conferring with Senators and urging the passage of the big Naval bill.

The Democrats, it was said, would be satisfied with the passage of the Naval and Armed Neutrality bills, hopeful that the President would call an extra session of Congress late in the Spring or early in the Summer to clear up the rest of the appropriation tangle if indeed international developments might not require a special session earlier than that time.

It was planned at one time to force an all-night session and to take up the Senate committee's Armed Neutrality bill after midnight. That proposal was put aside, however, when Republican leaders began to negotiate for an agreement on the Naval bill.

Before negotiations for an agreement on the naval bill were begun Senator Swanson appealed to Republican leaders to desist from what he believed to be obstructive tactics to prevent passage of the measure. Many questions asked by Senators Weeks and Lodge regarding minor items prompted his statement.

Senators Weeks and Lodge disclaimed any intention to filibuster, and said they hoped the bill would pass before adjournment.

"But," added Senator Lodge, "there is a very strong sentiment on this side, with which I am in sympathy, that Congress ought to be in session soon after March 4. Congress ought not to be temporarily abolished. In this grave situation the whole Government—not merely a part of it—ought to be here. But I am not aware of any filibuster against this bill."

Early in the House session to day Representative William S. Bennet, Republican, of New York, read a notice sent to all House Democrats by the Democratic whips announcing that there was "likely" to be an extra session and advising all Democrats to be ready for it.

On the other hand, President Wilson told inquirers today that he had no intention of calling a special session.

The following is the text of the notice to Democrats, as it was read by Mr. Bennet:

Feb. 28, 1917.

Dear Congressman: There is likely to be an extra session of the Sixty-fifth Congress called for March 6; if so, it is very important that you be ready at a moment's notice and be on hand at the opening of the session. This is really important.

THOMAS M. BELL, Democratic Whip.
J. N. GARNER,
J. A. M. ADAIR,
Assistant Whips.

The notice was sent to all Democratic members of the House and was telegraphed to all members-elect not members of the present Congress. Democratic leaders explained tonight that it was merely precautionary in view of the situation in Congress, and that the Republicans already had informally warned Republican members-elect to be ready for an extra session.

MARY PICKFORD in "Poor Little Rich Girl." Exclusively at STRAND THEATRE next week. —Advt.

VOTE IN HOUSE 403 TO 13

Party Lines Vanish in Fight to Uphold American Rights at Sea.

WILL ACCEPT SENATE BILL

House Measure Lacks Phrase Empowering President to Use "Other Instrumentalities."

PLOT STORY STIRS MEMBERS

Flood, Mann, Cannon, Kitchin, and Others Greeted with Wild Cheers in Stand With Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—After a day of debate, marked by many patriotic speeches, which obliterated party lines, the House late tonight passed a bill empowering the President to arm merchant ships, but not extending the authority by which he seeks to use "other instrumentalities" in defending American rights against submarines. The vote on final passage was 403 to 13.

The measure was sent over to the Senate, where it is expected the Senate committee's bill, approved by the President and authorizing not only the arming of ships but the employment of "other instrumentalities" will be substituted. The House leaders, expecting the Senate to pass its bill as a substitute, say they can put through the Senate bill if it comes to them.

The House bill, besides eliminating the phrase "other instrumentalities," also carries a committee amendment which would prohibit insurance of munition-carrying ships under the war risk fund to which the President is authorized to transfer a part of the $100,000,000 derived from the bond issue provided for in the bill. Such vessels are not being insured by the Government now, but the amendment is considered undesirable by the Administration.

The thirteen members who voted against the bill tonight were:

Republicans—Benedict of California, Cary, Cooper, Nelson, and Stafford of Wisconsin, Davis of Minnesota, Helgesen of North Dakota, Lindbergh of Minnesota, and Wilson of Iowa.

Democrats—Decker and Shackelford of Missouri, and Sherwood of Ohio.

Socialist—Meyer London of New York.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, ranking Republican of the Foreign Affairs Committee, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to include a prohibition against the arming of merchant ships carrying arms and ammunition to belligerent countries. This motion was defeated by a vote of 295 to 124, and the opposition to the bill crumbled on the rollcall on final passage.

Stirring debate preceded the vote, and throughout the afternoon and into the night the galleries were crowded. The news of the German plot to array Japan and Mexico against the United States added to the excitement of the discussion, and is believed to have brought many members into line for extending the President's powers.

Wild Applause for Flood.

Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee was wildly applauded when he exclaimed:

"I hope we can do it [defend American rights] peacefully, but if we cannot we will do it with force of arms."

At the outset of the debate Mr. Flood aroused intense enthusiasm on both sides of the House. Every reference to Amer-

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Tonnage Sunk in War Zone Since Feb. 1 Totals 466,073

A record of the tonnage sunk in the German blockade zone since Feb. 1, compiled from British Admiralty figures and reports received from other sources, follows:

REPORTED YESTERDAY.	
Sunk in March.	
Ships.	Tonnage.
P-1, Belgian	303
Sunk in February.	
Clan Farquahar, British	5,853
Galgorm Castle, British	1,596
Sjosted, Norwegian	1,155
Marie Joseph, French	192
Harriet Williams, Brit.	157
Total	8,953
Previously reported in February	456,817
Total sunk in February	465,770
Total to date	466,073

NUMBER OF SHIPS SUNK.

American	Other Neutrals	British	Other Belligerents
2	52	113	22

THE GREENBRIER—White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

Text of the President's Reply to Senate Resolution and Secretary Lansing's Report on Zimmermann Note

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Following is the text of the reply of President Wilson to the Senate resolution asking for information concerning the Zimmermann note to the German Minister to Mexico:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1917.

To the Senate:

In response to the resolution adopted by the Senate on March 1, 1917, requesting the President to furnish the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whatever information he has concerning the note published in the press of this date purporting to have been sent Jan. 19, 1917, by the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the German Minister to Mexico, I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State, which has my approval.

WOODROW WILSON.

[Inclosure.]

To the President:

The resolution adopted by the United States Senate on March 1, 1917, requesting that that body be furnished, if not incompatible with the public interest, whatever information you have concerning the note published in the press of this date, purporting to have been sent Jan. 19, 1917, by the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the German Minister to Mexico, I have the honor to state that the Government is in possession of evidence which establishes the fact that the note referred to is authentic, and that it is in possession of the Government of the United States, and that the evidence was procured by this Government during the present week, but that it is, in my opinion, incompatible with the public interest to send to the Senate at the present time any further information in possession of the Government of the United States relative to the note mentioned in the resolution of the Senate.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT LANSING.

JAPAN FRIENDLY TO UNITED STATES

Plot Note Shown to Envoy Before Publication as Mark of President's Confidence.

ASSURANCES BY EMBASSY

Under No Circumstances Would German Proposal Be Considered, Statement Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The idea that Japan would for a moment consider the proposal to desert her alliance with the Entente, as outlined in the intercepted note from the German Foreign Office to the German Minister at Mexico City, made public this morning, to say nothing of joining with Germany in a war on the United States, is considered utterly preposterous in both Japanese and British official circles.

The relations between Japan and her European allies as well as between Japan and the United States have been regarded as growing increasingly cordial during the last year, and there is every reason to believe, it was pointed out today at the Japanese Embassy, that both material and political interests will tend to draw the three groups still nearer together in the future. The Embassy issued an official statement today designed to help set at rest any uneasiness about Japanese relations which might have been aroused by the publication of the attempted German intrigue. It read:

"With regard to the alleged German attempt at inducing Japan and Mexico to make war upon the United States, made public in the press this morning, the Japanese Embassy, while lacking information as to whether such invitation ever reached Tokio, desires to state most emphatically that any invitation of this sort would in no circumstances be entertained by the Japanese Government, which is in entire accord and in close relations with the Allied Powers on account of formal agreements and of common causes, and, moreover, whose friendship with the United States is every day growing in sincerity and cordiality."

Source of Alarmist Reports.

Among the other effects of the publication of the German scheme to alienate Mexico and Japan from the United States, there is a general belief here that it will help to clear up and trace to their proper source many of the vague, alarming rumors about Japanese activities in Mexico. There is now a decided disposition in many quarters to believe that the rumors and insinuations that Japanese activities in Mexico have been inspired from the same source as the German attempt to drag Mexico and Japan into an alliance against the United States; in other words, that much of the Japanese-Mexican alarmist talk which has circulated through this country from time to time during the war has been deliberately inspired by German agents, that it has been one of the many ramifications of the far-reaching propaganda which has sought to embarrass the American Government on every hand during the trying negotiations over the submarine controversy.

There is not the slightest disposition here to feel that in any of this trouble, whether in Mexico or elsewhere, the Japanese Government or people have been at all responsible. The belief is rather that whatever intrigues have been going on in Mexico, it has been German and not Japanese influences which have been at work. It is pointed out that in their deliberate attempt to stir up international strife for the

Continued on Page 6.

"Turner for Concrete." See Turner advertisement on Page 3.—Advt.

ECKHARDT DENIES KNOWING OF NOTE

German Minister to Mexico Refers Questioner to Washington for Information.

NEWS TO JAPANESE ENVOY

Fletcher Hurries with Aguilar to See Carranza—Mexican Envoy Repudiates Plot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 1.—Ernesto Garza Perez, Sub-Secretary of the Foreign Office in the absence of Secretary Aguilar, said today that he was absolutely ignorant as to whether or not the German Minister had made any proposition to Mexico for an alliance. He also denied that there had been any meeting between the German Minister and Carranza in Queretaro.

Herr von Eckhardt, the German Minister to Mexico, said:

"I don't know anything about the matter. I have not made such a proposal to the Mexican Government. I must refer you to Washington for information."

The Japanese Minister, Otha Tamekicki, was astonished when informed about the Zimmermann note. He said no proposition had been made to him by the de facto Government for the formation of such an alliance, and he laughed when asked if he believed Japan would abandon England and her other allies to join Germany.

At the Austrian Legation today the opinion was expressed that the news of the note was incorrect and amounted to nothing more than press jingoism. The general belief here is that the note is not genuine. Mexico has not obtained munitions from Japan.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, March 1.—Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador, and General Aguilar, Mexican Foreign Minister, arrived here tonight and had a conference with Ignacio Bonillas, recently appointed Ambassador to the United States, and Eliseo Arredondo, former Ambassador. Later Bonillas, Aguilar, and Arredondo conferred with General Carranza concerning the appointment of a Secretary of Foreign Relations to replace General Aguilar, who is to be a candidate for the Governorship of Vera Cruz. It is indicated that Señor Arredondo probably will be General Carranza's choice for the Foreign Secretaryship.

MEXICAN ENVOY REPUDIATES PLOT

Denies the Carranza Government Participated—Secretary Lansing Supports His Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Ramon De Negri, Chargé d'Affaires of the Mexican Embassy, today issued a formal statement denying that the Carranza Government had been in any way implicated in the German plot disclosed this morning through the publication of the Zimmermann note. At the same time Secretary Lansing asserted his confidence that Mexico had not entertained the German proposal, saying: "We have confidence that Mexico would not be a party to it in view of the friendly relations between the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico."

The statement from the Mexican Chargé reads:

"As Chargé d'Affaires of the Mexican Embassy, I desire to deny the participation of my Government in the plot

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IN AMERICA—AN ENGLISH INN "The Manor"—Asheville, North Carolina. —Advt.

PLOT AWAKENS CONGRESS

Party Spirit Engulfed in Patriotic Zeal to Back Wilson.

SENATE DEBATE WAXES HOT

Republicans and Democrats Assail Stone, Insisting on Asking President's Source of Facts.

FEW DETAILS DISCLOSED

But Lansing Has Zimmermann Note—Secret Means of Communication with Bernstorff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Militant Americanism was dominant in Washington today—in those quarters of the capital where action counts in this perilous time. By one bold strike President Wilson had emboldened the timid, scattered his enemies, and brought honest critics to his side.

The exposure of the German Government's attempt to line up Japan and Mexico with Germany in a war against the United States caused hesitating Senators and Representatives to come out in the open with declarations of support of the President and his method of dealing with the German submarine menace. While the international situation is more critical, the atmosphere has been cleared of doubt and misunderstanding, and Germany's enmity is now clearly revealed.

Patriotic zeal was at fever heat in the House of Representatives and was responsible for the passage tonight by the overwhelming vote of 403 to 13 of the bill to authorize the arming of merchantmen.

The Senate called on the President for more information about the German plot exposed in the morning newspapers through the medium of The Associated Press. In doing so it showed pronounced loyalty to the Executive, Republicans being as fervent as Democrats in backing the stand he has taken against Germany. In response to the Senate resolution, President Wilson tonight sent to that body a report from Secretary Lansing, stating that the Zimmermann note to the German Minister to Mexico, as published today, was authentic, and that evidence concerning it was obtained by the Government this week.

Pacifist qualms faded in Senate and House before the wave of patriotism which the exposure of the German plot caused on Capitol Hill. Republicans turned to the support of the President. The tremendous majority for the armed neutrality bill in the House tonight is evidence of the changed conditions. Tomorrow the Senate will take up the bill for consideration and the enactment of the measure into law before this Congress ends its constitutional life, on March 4, is regarded as a certainty. It is likely, indeed, that the Senate Armed Ship bill, which is stronger than the House bill in that it authorizes the President to employ "such other instrumentalities" as he deems necessary to protect ships and citizens of the United States on the high seas, will be adopted.

Supplementing the statement obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES from the Japanese Embassy at an early hour this morning, the Japanese Ambassador issued during the day an emphatic repudiation of Germany's effort to get Japan to desert her allies and fight the United States. He declared that Japan's friendship with the United States "is every day growing in sincerity and cordiality."

Exonerates Japan and Mexico.

That the Japanese Government had no part in the German intrigue was attested by Secretary Lansing early today, when, in response to questions about the Zimmermann note, the Secreaary authorized this statement:

"We do not believe that Japan has had any knowledge of this or that she would consider any proposition made by an enemy."

As to Mexico, the Secretary said:

"We have confidence that Mexico would not be a party to any such agreement in view of the friendly relations existing between this Government and the de facto Government of Mexico."

This Government's complete belief in Japan's good faith was shown, it was further disclosed at the State Department, by the fact that yesterday the department laid before the Japanese Ambassador a copy of the Zimmerman note and the evidence connected with it, which was contained in the newspaper publication this morning.

Out of the German plot exposure have come several good things—good from the standpoint of the United States. One of the best of them is the clearing away of misunderstandings between Japan and America, and the promise that relations between the two Governments, disturbed by the passage of anti-Japanese laws by

Western States and other incidents, would be restored to the old and cordial friendly footing.

Neither the Government nor The Associated Press will disclose its knowledge of how the Zimmermann note was obtained and the circumstances under which The Associated Press came to make its disclosure. Unofficial opinion is general that a copy of the note and much of the accompanying information concerning German plottings in Mexico were furnished directly to The Associated Press by the Government with the request that the exposure be made as a patriotic duty.

One reason why the State Department declined to disclose how it came to get Zimmermann instructions was that "it might be dangerous for some people." Secretary Lansing, himself, said that if the Government gave out its information in this connection it might endanger lives.

In the Senate debate today the insinuation was heard that the Zimmermann communication had been obtained from the British Government, and it was intimated broadly that this should throw doubt upon its authenticity.

Tonight the doubt which Senators sought to cast upon the story of the German plot was dissipated by President Wilson's official indorsement of Secretary Lansing's report to the Senate that the note was in the possession of the United States Government, and that its authenticity had been established by evidence procured by this Government.

Mass of Evidence Undisclosed.

The State Department has had evidence of the German activities against the United States in Mexico for four months, it was said authoritatively today. The statement was also made that the disclosure in connection with the Zimmermann note was only a small part of the evidence possessed by the Government with respect to Germany's efforts to injure the United States and to prepare for a conflict with this country while indicating a desire to preserve the friendliest relations.

In the best informed circles no secret is made that the Government has a mass of information concerning German plottings against the United States which, if made public, would enormously strengthen the hands of the President, showing that he had been wonderfully patient in the face of great irritation.

While the State Department disclaimed having had a part in giving publicity to the exposure of Germany's plot, it was not denied that the White House had a hand in it. That the Government was behind the publication in Associated Press papers was a fair inference from the known desire of officials that the widest publicity should be given in foreign countries to the attempt of Germany to align Japan and Mexico with herself in an expected war with this nation.

The United States, it was learned, had cabled to its diplomatic representatives in foreign countries the text of the Zimmermann note, together with other information, showing the means adopted by the German Government to injure the United States.

No message or statement of any kind will be sent or has been sent by this Government to Germany regarding the Zimmermann instructions, it was stated officially today.

As yet, officials said, there has been no communication between this Government and Mexico, but it is probable that there will be.

Neither the President nor Mr. Lansing says when the text of the Zimmermann letter first came into the American Government's possession, so that the original report may be true, that the President read it before his last visit to Congress, when he asked for powers to deal with the German crisis. But as proof of its authenticity was received only this week, his reply to the Senate's resolution was a complete answer to critics in the Senate, who blamed the President for keeping such information so long from Congress.

Most of those who felt their hearts throb faster on account of the day's developments tried to satisfy their interest by visits to the Senate and the House. But there were heart throbs also for those who went to the State Department and sought from officials there more intimate information in regard to the Government's knowledge of the German intrigue designed to align Japan and Mexico against the United States in the war which Germany, as the Zimmermann note showed, was preparing to wage with this country.

Secretary Lansing was asked many questions by newspaper men, and, while he was not reticent, he would give no intimate details of the facts gathered by the State Department in regard to the German plot. He said, however, that this Government had no knowledge that the German proposal had been conveyed through Mexico to Japan.

In view of the fact that the plan was not to be presented until "it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States," it was not certain, Secretary Lansing said, that the matter had been officially presented to General Carranza at all.

It was known definitely, officials said, that Zimmermann's instructions reached Count von Bernstorff in Washington, that he forwarded them to Mexico City, and that they reached the German Minister there. At that point the trail of official certainty is lost to view.

Secret Means of Communication.

One of the most interesting disclosures made today in connection with the German plot was that the Zimmerman note addressed to the German Minister in Mexico City was forwarded to Count von Bernstorff, then Ambassador here, by secret means of which this Government now knows, but which it does not care to disclose. It was explained that the means employed by Count von Bernstorff to receive this and, perhaps, other communications from his Government were not known to the Government, until recently.

The inference from what was said was that it was not until after Count von Bernstorff received the note from Herr Zimmermann, with instructions to transmit it to the German Minister in Mexico City, that the United States learned of the secret methods by which the German representatives in Washington were getting communications from Germany. Since the discovery, it was stated, the "hole had been corked," and it now would not be possible for any German agent in this country to obtain communications from his Government through the same secret source as that employed by Count von Bernstorff.

It is said that Count von Bernstorff received word from Berlin to arrange the dismantling of German warbound ships in American harbors at the same time that he received the Zimmermann note for transmission to Mexico.

This added thread in the mesh of German intrigue spun around this country while Germany was still protesting friendship, was allowed to become known today with the inference that full instructions were sent to Bernstorff from Berlin to make war by this country impossible.

Stone Target of Attacks.

Stirring speeches were made in the Senate debate over the resolution calling on the President to furnish more information about the German plot. Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, sought to add to this an amendment proposing that the President be asked to state the source of the letter from Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, instructing the German Minister to Mexico to induce Carranza to sound Japan with reference to leaving the Entente alliance and joining Germany and Mexico in a war against the United States.

Chairman Stone, having been voted down by his committee, carried to the floor the fight to learn how the note came into the Government's possession. He insisted that if any of the nations at war furnished it, the Senate and the country should know it, and proposed an amendment embodying the question. In his speech he suggested plainly that the story of the plot was given out by the Government to affect public opinion.

Battle was thereupon joined on the question whether the resolution should simply ask the President's opinion of the authenticity of the note, or ask him to give the circumstances under which the Government got possession of it, so that doubting Senators could form their own opinions as to the letter's being genuine.

Republicans and Democrats united in attacking Senator Stone for making insinuations against the Chief Executive at this critical time. Senator Fall, Republican, said that he did not wonder that the President decided to reach public opinion through the press in view of the attitude of members of the Senate who ought to be his advisers. Senator Saulsbury, Democrat, of Delaware, also commented severely on Senator Stone's attitude.

A substitute resolution, offered by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, was finally adopted. This simply asked the President to furnish "whatever information he had concerning the Zimmermann note."

Mr. Stone's defection today from the ranks of the President's supporters marks his second defection on important foreign affairs. His first secession was at the time of the McLemore resolution, which the President insisted on having voted down. Mr. Stone then announced that he sympathized with something similar to the offensive measure, but finally helped the President line up his forces for its rejection.

SHARP DISCUSSION IN SENATE.

Party Lines Broken in Debate on German Plot Revelations.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The subject of the Zimmermann note was brought up in the Senate as soon as it convened this morning, Senator Lodge introducing this resolution:

> Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether the note signed "Zimmermann," published in the newspapers of the morning of March 1, inviting Mexico to unite with Germany and Japan in war against the United States, is authentic and in the possession of the Government of the United States, and, if authentic, to send to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any further information in the possession of the United States Government relative to the activities of the Imperial German Government in Mexico.

Senator Lodge held that when "a great news gathering association like The Associated Press put forward what purported to be a dispatch from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Germany, inviting Mexico and Japan to unite to make war on the United States, it was time the Congress and the people should be informed of the matter."

Senator Swanson of Virginia thereupon rose and said:

"I will state that I have talked with the President about the letter referred to in the resolution which has just been read, and he has authorized me to state that the letter therein referred to is substantially correct. I have no objection to the consideration and passage of the resolution."

Replying to Senator Hardwick, who said it was "very dangerous" to act immediately on such a resolution and that Senator Lodge must understand it was "a most touchy proposition," Senator Lodge said:

"That is the reason I introduced the resolution. This news appeared in The Associated Press this morning, not in an individual newspaper, but in The Associated Press, a great newsgathering association of this country, the greatest probably in the world. It has put forward seriously and solemnly what purports to be a dispatch from the Secretary of State for Foreign Relations in Germany inviting Mexico and Japan to unite with them in war upon the United States. If it is false, the country ought to know it in order to allay the popular excitement which this publication will cause. If it is true, then the Congress of the United States and the people ought to know it. This is not a time when a truth so grave as that should be suppressed.

"I have been careful to say as to other information: 'If not incompatible with the public interest.' I don't want to embarrass the President; far from it. I understand from the statement of the Senator from Virginia, on this floor, that the dispatch is authentic and I think we certainly ought to know it and that the country ought to know it. I am sorry any objection should have been made to the resolution."

La Follette Wants More Light.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin said he would not object to passage of the Lodge resolution, providing it was amended to ask the President to state when the Zimmermann note had come into possession of the United States Government.

"It is time," said Senator La Follette, "that we should know how long the President or any branch of the Government has had the document in his possession."

Senator Hardwick of Georgia, Democrat, objected to immediate consideration of the Lodge resolution, but other Senators urged him to withdraw his objection.

Senator Works, Republican, of California, argued that the resolution should be adopted.

"It is exceedingly important," said he, "that we have explicit information whether the President, at the time he asked Congress to confer extraordinary powers upon him, knew of these conditions as disclosed in the newspapers. If the President had the information at that time, it was due Congress and the people of the United States that he should lay before Congress all of the circumstances that might affect the action of Congress. Congress is dealing with that situation, and we should have all the information before taking any steps."

Senator Reed deplored what he said appeared to be criticism of the President.

"I hope that at this moment, which to me appears to be a very solemn one," he went on, "we will not have any more manifestations of dispositions to criticise the President. Let us criticise no one by any kind of inference. This is a time when Americans should close their ranks and face one way and respond to one sentiment. I hope that will be done."

"I am very deeply impressed with the gravity of the situation," said Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado. "We are confronted with a crisis that may be very serious. It is a coincidence that The Associated Press publication comes when the Senate is considering the Army and Navy bills.

"But if this letter from the German Foreign Minister is authentic—and it is said to be by the Senator from Virginia—we should know it and know it now. I hope the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts will be acted upon, and I am sure the President will respond to it. There may be reasons for not giving the information if incompatible with the public interest.

"The fact is The Associated Press has given this entire story to the public with what seems to be a most important document. It probably is authentic."

Lodge Disclaims Criticism.

Senator Lodge said he cared little regarding the form of his resolution.

"Nothing is further from my mind than to suggest criticism of the President," said he. "We ought to have this information—the people ought to have it—to know whether the document is true or not. If we are to act together, we ought to have that fact.

"I have every reason to believe that the inquiry is not distasteful to the President. We must not act on newspaper reports, and we ought to have the official information. The President is asking great power. For one I think we ought to give it to him. And we ought to have this information in that connection."

Senator Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio, said that in addition to The Associated Press dispatches, the Senate had the statement of Senator Swanson that the Zimmermann dispatch was authentic.

"Substantially correct," interjected Senator Swanson.

"If there is any variance, we ought to know that fact," returned Senator Pomerene. "The resolution amply protects the President, permitting him to give the information if compatible with public interests. We all realize the gravity of the situation. I want the most explicit information before acting in a matter which may be so grave in its consequences."

Senator Smith, Democrat, of Georgia, said he hoped the resolution would be adopted at once.

Stone Asks Reference to Committee.

After carefully reading the resolution, Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said:

"It seems to me that the resolution ought to go to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Here is a newspaper report that the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the German Government has sent to the German Ambassador in Washington a certain letter which appears in the morning papers. We are not informed as to the source. We have no facts upon which to determine our judgment as to the resolution's accuracy.

"There may be information in the hands of the State Department of a confidential nature that it might not be thought compatible with public interest to reveal. Then, again, this alleged dispatch may not be authentic. It may not be true.

"There may be something behind all this that we do not know about," continued Senator Stone. "It seems to me in the exigencies of this moment it is the part of prudence and sound judgment to proceed deliberately. I think the wiser course would be to send the resolution to the committee and have that committee make the necessary investigation and then report what action in their opinion should be taken. But if that view is not coincided in by the Senate, then we ought at least to have the resolution broadened so as to call on the President for all information respecting the sources of this statement, said to have been given out officially or semi-officially. I would like to know all about it; how it was obtained and from whom, and I want to know the facts tending to establish its authenticity. We might fall into a situation we do not care to touch. I do not see how we can act until we know the facts. We ought to be as fully advised not only as to The Associated Press, but as to the State Department."

Senator Smith, Republican, of Michigan, suggested that the President could refuse to give the information if he desired.

"But the Senate," added Senator Smith, "as the counsellor to the Executive in these matters, ought at least to ask for the information. I have sustained the President throughout this crisis, and I am going to sustain him now, but I think we are entitled to information properly within his possession, without any hesitation or delay."

Poindexter Belittles Note.

Senator Poindexter, Republican, of Washington, asked Senator Pomerene why the publication of the Zimmermann instructions created a situation of great gravity.

"I fail to see very much news in the item," he said. "We have been reading for months of alleged activities of this kind concerning which this Zimmermann note appears to me to be a mere incident. Every Senator in this body has read of the inciting of insurrection in Cuba and various machinations in Mexico. Reports like this have been circulating for weeks and months. Even if this is true, what change is there in the situation?"

"I have seen rumors and rumors of rumors," replied Senator Pomerene, "but this morning for the first time we have a concrete statement purporting to be a note issued by a high official of the German Government. I pray to God it is not true, but at the same time, when confronted with what seems to be documentary evidence, and with the statement by the Senator from Virginia in effect that the President said the matter published was 'substantially correct,' I think I am within the bounds of reason when I say that there is a 'grave situation.' I am not willing to act until we can have the fullest information the President can give us compatible with the public interest."

"Well, that does not change our situation," Senator Poindexter continued. "It does not alter the fact that it is impossible for us to send an army to Mexico or Germany, or navies either."

Senator Hardwick said he did not object to referring the Lodge resolution to the committee, but objected only to immediate consideration.

Senator Townsend, Republican, deplored the objection of the Georgia Senator putting the resolution over until tomorrow under the rules.

"There may never be any 'tomorrow' in this session," said Senator Townsend. "This new element injected has made it very difficult for the Senate to act on the resolution of the Senator from Missouri (that empowering the President to arm ships.) We are in doubt as to what we ought to do."

When Senator Pomerene asked unanimous consent that the Lodge resolution be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Lodge said:

"If it can be dealt with today I have no objection. But if it is to be killed, let it be killed here, in public."

Senator Williams asserted that it was clearly not the intention of any committee member to kill the resolution.

Senator Norris wanted to have the resolution referred with instructions to report tomorrow, but Senator Stone objected to any instructions.

Senator Smith Makes a Point.

Senator Smith of Georgia made a suggestion which the Senate at once recognized as of high importance.

"It occurs to me," said he, "that there might be especial propriety for us to ask for the letter (Zimmermann instructions) and for such information as the President may have in reference to it, and that such a request coming from us is quite a different thing than for the President to have sent it to us without the request. The President might be gratified for us to have it and yet hesitate to formally send it to us as emanating from his own action. I see a distinction, a very great distinction, between the two lines of action, and I would prefer the resolution n[illegible]

"I wish to say," replied Senator Lodge, "that the statement the Senator from Georgia makes is a perfectly accurate one. If the President, at his own motion, were to send those papers into the Senate without comment, according to our precedents, it would mean that he had broken off diplomatically, and he wrote to Congress for war."

"It would be practically a request for a declaration of war," said Senator Smith.

"It would," Senator Lodge replied, "but if we take it up there is no such situation."

"That was just the distinction I was desiring to present," said Senator Smith.

Senator Stone's request that the resolution be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee without instructions as to when it should report was then agreed to, and the Foreign Relations Committee met in the afternoon and ordered a favorable report on the Lodge resolution after amending it so that it read:

> Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether the note signed "Zimmermann," published in the newspapers of the morning of March 1, inviting Mexico to unite with Germany and Japan in war against the United States, is in the possession of the Government of the United States, and if in his opinion authentic, to send to the Senate any further information in the possession of the Government of the United States relative to any activities of the Imperial German Government affecting the international relations of the United States.

The Senate Committee's action was not unanimous on the resolution as finally framed, and Chairman Stone announced that he planned to offer an amendment on the Senate floor.

Senator Hitchcock reported the amended resolution to the Senate at 3 o'clock and asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. There was no objection.

Amendment Offered by Stone.

Thereupon Senator Stone offered an amendment, which would add to the end of the resolution these words:

> And also to inform the Senate as to whether the information in his possession respecting the letter signed Zimmermann originated with any Government or the official of any Government engaged in the present war, and if so to inform the Senate of the facts.

Senator Stone explained his amendment.

"Why not ask the President where he got the letter?" demanded Senator Hardwick, Democrat, of Georgia.

"That's too broad," Senator Stone replied. "That very question was discussed in the committee and it was practically unanimous that it would not be advisable to ask the President the source of his information in general terms. It might not be prudent. I would rather not discuss it here, but there are clearly good reasons why the Executive branch of the Government should not be required to disclose sources of information in such matters."

"Reading the newspaper accounts of the sources of information they had," said Senator Stone, "the inference is inevitable that the Zimmermann letter was obtained from the executive officials of this Government. It was published for some purpose. I cannot and will not undertake to say what that purpose was further than to express the opinion that it was given publication to affect public opinion or official opinion or both in the United States.

"The publicity of this alleged letter was made for some purpose. I do not know with any such certainty that would warrant me in asserting it from what source the newspapers obtained this document. If the documents be authentic in fact, if that is to be presumed—it is a necessary sequence that the information was not given to the American press by the German Government or any one connected with it. It must have been given out by some one else.

"A publication of this nature is calculated—intended—to excite the public opinion of the country and develop a tendency toward international belligerence on our part. I do not ask—I would not ask—the President to inform the Senate and the world as to the agencies he employed and had a right and duty to employ to ascertain what is going on in the world, especially of great concern to us. I would not agree to pass any blanket resolution in general terms, asking for information that ought not to be made public.

"But what I ask the Senate to incorporate in the resolution is a request for specific information that in the very nature of the case was not obtained by the Government of the United States through agencies employed by it. As a neutral power this Government would certainly hesitate to be in such close touch with any belligerent power as would justify sending a special agent to seek such information."

"Why not?" he was asked.

"Because," Senator Stone answered, "I hope, I truly hope, because of the attitude of absolute and impartial neutrality of this nation, there ought not to be any close or confidential relation between this Government and any warring Government."

Hitchcock Against "Cross-Examination."

Senator Hitchcock, speaking for the committee, held that to ask the President's opinion and then cross-examine him, as the Stone amendment proposed, would be an affront.

"It is very evident that it would be a gross impropriety on the part of the Senate even to ask the source of the information," said he. "That is not all, it would be almost an affront to the President after asking him for his opinion, then to proceed to cross-examine him to ascertain whether we thought his opinion justified."

Senator Hitchcock read from the President's last address to Congress, expressing his desire to keep out of the European conflict, to show that he was averse to any step that will lead the country unnecessarily to war.

"This solemn statement of the President," said Senator Hitchcock, "was made to us only a few days ago, and I feel justified in saying it was made after the note now in controversy came to the attention of the President. Any man of intelligence knows our Government, like every other, has had much information brought to it, which was put away in pigeonholes without action."

"If it is true that this note came from one of the belligerents, should not that fact be called to the attention of the country?" asked Senator Hardwick.

"No," Senator Hitchcock answered. "I simply think we ought to ask the President for a definite statement of his opinion regarding its authenticity."

"But the material fact to us and this country is whether some one who is interested in getting us into war has given the note to us," insisted Senator Hardwick.

"Not at this stage," replied Senator Hitchcock. "If we were to decide for peace or war it might be, but we are not."

To an assertion by Senator Hardwick that the public mind has become inflamed by publication of the note, Senator Hitchcock said:

"If the President feels that the public mind is not to be inflamed, he will take the proper steps in sending the Senate his information to reduce it."

"Should we not have the information to stem the tide of public inflammation?" asked Senator Thomas.

"If the President were engaged in arousing and inflaming public opinion," said Senator Hitchcock, "there might be some force to that argument. But he has taken the opposite stand."

Senator Kirby read a newspaper story which stated that the Administration was convinced that publication of the note would influence Congress to pass the Armed Neutrality bill.

"If the President gave this to the press instead of to the Senate—if he expected to influence the Senate, wouldn't it have been as well to have given it to the Senate and not to the newspapers?" asked Senator Kirby.

"This newspaper statement is not verified," Senator Hitchcock answered. "There may come a time when it might be desirable to investigate this note further, but now the people want to know only if it is authentic."

Senator Williams urged "cool and dispassionate" consideration.

"If the Zimmermann letter is authentic," he said, "it must have come from the German Embassy in some of those devious ways Governments have of obtaining information. The question here is: Is that letter authentic? The instrumentality whereby the United States got possession of the letter does not bear in the remotest degree on its authenticity or its existence.

"I didn't share curiosity with most people this morning about this note. I wouldn't have introduced this resolution. I can see no good to come of it one way or another. If we are to have trouble with Germany, it will not be because of anything like this. There will be no trouble because of this letter alone. The letter is only one of a chain of circumstances to demonstrate at least that Germany is careless about whether she goes to war with us."

Senator Williams said he was opposed to the Stone amendment as were the rest of the committee.

Senator Lodge, author of the resolution, said he did not care to discuss the motives of newspapers nor enter into the question of peace or war, but he thought that if the story of the Zimmermann note was untrue, "it ought to be stamped as untrue at once."

"The President of the United States," he said, "is the one person who can give us a decisive answer on that question. I think we should not inquire into the source of his information. I am not willing to add a request in any form which the President would be obliged to refuse, and thereby create a false impression among the people. I wish to treat the President exactly as if he were of my own party. When we may be on the very eve of war we should all stand together. I can see but one duty, to stand behind the President and when we ask him this question, accept his answer."

Senator O'Gorman inquired what action the Senate would be requested to take if the President said the note was authentic, and whether the Senate was "to take action solely and alone upon the opinion of the Executive."

The President's opinion, he added, would carry great weight, but the Senate should not close its eyes to the fact that for months there had been a propaganda in this country seeking to embroil the United States in the war.

"If it should be disclosed that this alleged letter came into our hands," he said, "through the active agency of a belligerent enemy we may well suspect its authenticity. Suppose it would be disclosed that agents of the British Government handed this down to officials of our Government? It would not be the first time that one belligerent resorted to forgery to line up support against her enemy."

Senator Smith of Michigan, a Republican member of the committee, thought the Senate should have the information asked for before acting on the Armed Neutrality bill in order that Senators might have the whole view of our international complications.

"I hope the information given out this morning has not been long in the possession of the Chief Executive," he added.

Senator La Follette asked if he understood the Michigan Senator to say this information was given out by the Administration and was "communicated to Congress through the medium of the newspapers."

Senator Smith replied that his first information came from the newspapers, although he was second minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Smith added that his belief that the Zimmermann note was a "forgery and a sham" was based upon the fact that the German Government has not recognized the Carranza administration.

Hoke Smith Offers Substitute.

A substitute for the Lodge resolution and the proposed amendment was then offered by Senator Smith of Georgia. It read:

> Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish to the Senate whatever information he has concerning the note published in the press of this date, purporting to have been sent Jan. 19, 1917, by the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the German Ambassador to Mexico, which in his opinion is not incompatible with the public interest.

Senator Fall, Republican, assailed the Democrats for their attitude toward the resolution, stating that by suggesting that the letter was given out to influence public opinion they were "accusing the President of the veriest trickery and impossible practices."

Never since the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, Senator Fall said, had he heard such "insinuations" against a President from his own party.

"You are saying to the President in this resolution," he went on, "that you want him to declare whether this note is authentic, and in your speeches here you are saying you will not believe him when he says it is authentic if it comes from a belligerent Government."

Senator Fall added that if the President had at all times felt he could trust those in the Senate who should be his advisers, he probably would have sent this information direct to the appropriate committee. In view of the attitude of certain Democratic Senators, he added, he did not wonder that the President had decided to appeal to public opinion through the press.

Fall Grateful for Revelation.

"The time seems to have arrived when the President felt that by informing public opinion public opinion would do what loyalty to him as a great party leader has not done," continued the Senator. "It is right in a democracy that the people should be informed of machinations against their peace. Give the people information and they will make you here act as you should act. I am grateful to whoever gave this information to the public."

In a heated speech Senator Saulsbury, Democrat, the President Pro Tem. of the Senate, indorsed Senator Fall's sentiments.

"I think his criticisms are in large measure deserved as to some of the speeches made here," said the Senator. "There is just one man who may be able to keep this country out of war, and that is the President. I have sat here and heard criticisms made upon him, aspersions cast upon him, until I wonder if Senators really represent true Americanism and are imbued with the average patriotism an American ought to have.

"I believe the men claiming a patent on peace are doing more to bring on war than those whom they criticise. There is no use of any more namby-pambyism in keeping this country out of war."

Senator Pomerene, Democratic member of the committee, reminded the Senators that the President and the Secretary of State as well as they had taken an oath of office. The Senate, he said, was proposing to treat them "as if they were witnesses in a police court." He said the hour had struck when any doubt about the question should be resolved in favor of the President and Secretary of State.

A vote was about to be taken when Chairman Stone took the floor again to advocate his amendment.

"The President," he said, "did not introduce this resolution. It was introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts. It may be that some Senators who have become suddenly indignant may think the Senator from Massachusetts represents the President and speaks for him, but, if so, the knowledge would be very surprising to many of us here. The President has not indicated that he desired the resolution to be adopted."

Denying that the personality or prestige of the President was involved, Senator Stone asserted that Senator Lodge introduced his resolution out of "patriotic curiosity."

"And now it is intimated that I am at fault," he continued, "for seeking to add a request to that of the Senator from Massachusetts, who is so anxious to support the President when it pleases him, and always so quick to oppose him when it pleases him."

Turning to Senator Saulsbury, Senator Stone said: "Senators must be exceedingly sensitive. There must be some nerves running through their bones that start a brainstorm on very slight provocation. I shall use such power as I have to prevent this country entering the war until I feel that its vital interests and honor are assailed and that there is no honorable escape.

"I am not saying anything that assails the President without mentioning Senators by name. I think I have stood as closely to the President and as firmly supported him as these gentlemen whose nervous organisms are so delicate and whose olfactories enable them to detect an odor or smell of possible danger that doesn't exist.

"I have been frank with the President. When I talk to him I talk as I would to another Senator. I do not go to the White House like some other people and immediately proclaim my admiration and approval of whatever the President suggests.

"The President knows this. We talk together man to man, and I flatter myself he holds me in higher esteem than some of the trucklers who come and bow and say, 'What do you wish?'

"The President is a manly man, a courageous man, a man of aggressive intellect. He can take care of himself anywhere on the earth. I resent and I will continue to resent anything that may be said by any Senator that concerns my sincerity of purpose or my sense of duty."

Senator Stone said he would gladly accept the substitute offered by Senator Smith. Senator Hughes said he also was for the substitute.

Senator Underwood urged the Senate to weigh well every act in this "twilight zone between war and peace." The "Zimmermann" letter at first alarmed him, he said, but later he came to regard it only as a "pebble in the great international controversies engaging the attention of the world today."

"The only criticism that can come in this case," said Senator Underwood, "is to the press of the country. If this had been an important State paper Senators know that it would not have been given to the press. It would have been given to Congress."

Senator Borah said that when he first read the newspaper story he was convinced that the note was a forgery.

"Some of the statements in it," he said, "were to me perfectly incredible. I came to the Capitol, entertaining that view, but I confess that since that time I have somewhat modified it."

Senator Tillman said it was beneath the dignity of the Senate to inquire about the note, and that it was impossible to believe that Japan would combine with Germany and Mexico.

"Japan," he said, "hates Germany worse than the devil hates holy water."

There were no separate votes on Senator Lodge's resolution or the Stone amendment, but the Smith substitute was adopted without a record vote.

Late tonight when the response from the President inclosing a report from Secretary Lansing reached the Senate, it was received without comment. Both letter and report were ordered printed and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

PLOT REVELATION STIRS ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

damning document is brought to light at such a dramatic moment.

"The disclosure," continues the paper, "ought to clear the air. It reveals the Chancellor's recent speech in the Reichstag as a first-class piece of hypocrisy, and should show every Congressman in whose mind the interests of the United States rank first that those interests are in real peril, and that the situation is much too serious to be trifled with.

"War seems to have been rendered inevitable, and the problem is no longer how to evade, but how to surmount, it. That will be the feeling of the American nation, and we shall be surprised if the House of Representatives does not go with it. Should it fail to do so, it would not have much authority, and President Wilson, if circumstances pressed him, might ignore it. The President has the rising sentiment of the whole Republic strongly on his side."

The Daily Telegraph declares that, but for Senator Swanson's statement regarding the authenticity of the German plot revelations, it could hardly have been brought to believe in the existence of "such a compound of knavery and idiocy," which it also describes as "the supreme deed of the war, only equaled in dastardly character by its ridiculous aspect."

The Telegraph expects that Japan will meet the incident with a declaration "which will once for all convince the American people that they have as little cause to fear the Japanese as the British dominions in the Pacific have."

The Telegraph regards the matter as tantamount to an act of war, and concludes:

"We are glad that the revelations were made at this juncture, because they will convey to the other neutrals further proof of the importance to be attached to Germany's asseverations of friendship. She is exhibited as shameless in her accumulating dishonor, plotting first against one State and then another in the desperate hope that she may somehow be saved from the fate which is overtaking her. Civilization must remain in peril until this hideous caricature of its own image is expunged from human records."

The Express says: "President Wilson still clings to the discredited policy of 'Wait and see.' He has indeed seen much, but still waits. If the United States is to play the part in the world that is rightly hers, she must be prepared for sacrifices, without which sovereignty and freedom cannot be maintained."

The Morning Post, The Times, and The Daily Mail make no comment.

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It is the mark of the one genuine, unadulterated Aspirin.

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They agree with the smoker. That's why so many smokers agree with us when we advise asking for

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"*Truly* a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward | DAVE SAQUI MAKER | Various Sizes and Shapes

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Style Is The Feather I Put Into The Scales

LOOK around at the Spring Clothes other shops show. Then, come to look at mine. At a given price, **$20, $25, $30, $35,** you can perhaps get an even balance in materials and tailoring, but Style is the feather that tips the scales here.

When you say Stein-Bloch you've said Style. His standards and practices are those of the finest merchant tailors — artistic, instead of commercial.

Ennyweather is a Stein-Bloch Topcoat that does double duty. Keeps you warm on a cold day and dry on a wet one—**$25, $30, $35.**

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
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March 1st, 1917

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Send 2c stamp today for a generous trial package to
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For breakfast drink a small glass of Welch's (iced).

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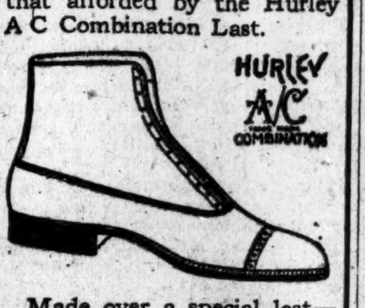

Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Prevents foot from slipping at heel, corset fitting at instep, comfortable forepart. With or without arch props. Wide, medium or narrow toes.

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Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

LANSING SAYS RITTER HAS DONE NO WRONG

Absolves Swiss Envoy of Propaganda Charge—Zimmermann Tells of Peace Offer.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Secretary Lansing, after a talk today with Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss Minister here, absolved the Minister of all blame for certain charges of undue German propaganda in his position in charge of German interests. The Secretary said:

"I consider Dr. Ritter's conduct perfectly proper, and regret very much the attacks made on him in the papers. It is a wrong impression of the feeling here. We ought not to have any feeling against a man doing his duty faithfully, even if he is caring for the interests of a Government with which we have severed relations."

Dr. Ritter had been charged in certain newspapers with having exceeded his authority as Minister entrusted with carrying on any negotiations between this country and Germany and of having made use of his position to further the German cause.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann has made a statement before the Reichstag in regard to the move made by Paul Ritter, Swiss Minister to the United States, to bring about a re-opening of negotiations between the United States and Germany. According to a Berlin dispatch to Reuter's, Secretary Zimmermann said:

"The facts are as follows: On Feb. 8, through the Swiss Federal Council, we received a telegram from the Swiss Minister at Washington, to whom, after the rupture, our interests in America were intrusted. The telegram was as follows: 'In America the wish exists to avoid war should the German Government show an inclination to negotiate about the blockade. The Minister is ready to pursue the matter further.'

"Every speaker here has expressly emphasized that a breach with America was regrettable, and it would undoubtedly be still more regrettable if it came to war between Germany and the United States, between whom there are ancient friendly relations and no political antagonism. Economically we are drawn to each other and should really be economic allies. Thus it is comprehensible that the Imperial Government desires to endeavor to avoid everything which might intensify the conflict. For these reasons we examined the suggestions which reached us from the Swiss Minister."

SAYS GERMANY TRIED TO SAVE DUTCH SHIPS

Zimmermann Expresses Regret Over the Incident, but Asserts Berlin Is Not to Blame.

COULD NOT INFORM U-BOATS

Although Minister of Marine Made Every Effort to Do So—One of the Ships Warned from Barred Zone.

AMSTERDAM, March 1, (via London.) In a statement concerning the attack by a German submarine last week on seven Dutch merchantmen off Falmouth Secretary Zimmermann said in Berlin:

"In the name of the Government I express regret at the accident which occurred a few days ago to Dutch boats. On our part, however, nothing was left undone to prevent it. In no way is the Imperial Government blameable. The Dutch shipowners naturally desired to get their ships out of English ports. Doubtless they were not ready to sail on Feb. 10, up to which date they could have gone with full security.

"Then we put before them the dates Feb. 22 and March 17, stating expressly and formally that on the previous date the ships would have only relative security, while positive security could be guaranteed for March 17. The reason for this was that the possibility existed that on the earlier date, submarines being already en route, they might not all receive our message granting safe conduct to the Dutch vessels.

"When the Dutch owners, notwithstanding our reiterated warnings, decided in favor of the earlier date, the Minister of Marine did everything in his power to communicate the order to all submarines. But it appears he was not successful for, although a complete report on the incident has not yet been received, it appears established that the sinkings are attributable to a German submarine.

"I can only repeat regrets of the Admiralty that the Dutch merchant marine has lost precious ships. The incident proves how dangerous it is to navigate the prohibited zones, and gives expression to our wish that neutral navigators cease to cross the zone, and remain in their ports. Thus they really serve their own interests and contribute effectively to the desired end that freedom of the seas be rapidly established."

Says One of the Ships Was Warned.

BERLIN, March 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official statement dealing with the sinking of the seven Dutch steamers recently by a German submarine says:

"A German submarine on Feb. 6 encountered the Dutch steamer Jacatra thirty miles west of the Scilly Islands. The Jacatra carried grain for the Dutch Government and was proceeding for Rotterdam. As the period of grace for neutral ships had not yet elapsed, the steamer was allowed to go along, but was strongly advised to return, abandon the barred zone, and proceed for Holland by the northeastern route. The Captain of the Jacatra received a plan of the barred zone.

"In spite of the urgent warning the steamer continued her voyage in the direction of the English Channel. The steamer touched at the British port of Dartmouth or Falmouth. As a consequence she was among the Dutch steamers which left these ports on Feb. 22 and was sunk near the Scilly Islands."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 1.—The Foreign Office refuses to confirm the insistent report as to the German Government's answer regarding the torpedoing of the Dutch ships, namely, that Germany is willing to allow Holland the use of German tonnage during the war, with the privilege of buying the ships later. The German Legation says that owing to the lack of clarity of the Berlin telegram a full statement has as yet not been presented to the Dutch Government.

THE HAGUE, March 1, (via London.)—It is learned from an authoritative source that only the preliminary stage has been reached in the negotiations consequent upon Germany's offer to replace with German freighters the seven Dutch merchantmen which were torpedoed off the English coast last week. No German ships in American ports are involved in the suggested transaction. It is said that the German merchantmen in question would be taken from those lying at Antwerp or in Dutch East Indian ports. Several difficult points still remain to be negotiated.

SANK LESS THAN HALF OF ESTIMATED TONNAGE

Destruction by U-Boats During February Totals 465,770 Tons—54 Neutral Ships Lost.

The sinking of five more ships, announced by the French War Office yesterday as having occurred between Feb. 26 and Feb. 28 inclusive, must be added to the total destruction of tonnage in the German blockade zone during the month of February, which now aggregates 465,770. Germany's submarine destruction of merchant ships for February, the first month of her ruthless warfare, surpasses all previous months in amount of tonnage destroyed, but falls short of January, 1917, and of October and November, 1916, in regard to the number of vessels sent to the bottom. It was said in Berlin soon after the new war zone decree was announced that the tonnage destroyed each month in the ruthless campaign would aggregate 1,000,000. The last five months show the following record:

	—Entente.—		—Neutral.—	
1916.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
October	146	366,500	72	87,000
November	152	230,000	68	82,000
December	125	235,000	37	60,000
1917.				
January	170	336,000	58	103,500
February	134	368,274	54	97,496

The monthly average of ships, belligerent and neutral, for 1916 sunk by submarines amounts to 108, although after the German pledges of May 4 the two following months showed a perceptible falling off in the number of neutral vessels assailed—for June 61 Entente ships and 7 neutral; for July 50 Entente and 9 neutral. In June, too, there were no deaths of noncombatants by submarines, nor in July either, if the seven lost on the Russian hospital ship Vperiode, torpedoed by a Turkish submarine in the Black Sea on July 9, be excepted.

The total of noncombatant lives lost by Teutonic submarines in 1916 was 506. This is far below the number of such lives so lost from Feb. 18, 1915, when Germany's first "war zone" decree went into effect, until the end of the year. The total then was 2,160, although the monthly average of ships lost for that year was only 38. In May (the Lusitania month) 1,285 lives were lost, including 124 Americans on the Lusitania. In November 312 lives were lost on the Italian liner Ancona.

Among the neutrals Norway, with 189 ships of 275,000 tons lost, has been the greatest sufferer.

On Nov. 19, 1916, the British Admiralty informed the Washington Government that since the date of the German pledge 22 British ships had been torpedoed without warning, while 107 others had been so sunk as to place in jeopardy the lives of passengers and crews.

INTRIGUE RUMORS IN CUBA.

American Secret Service Investigate Reports of German Influence.

Cuban officials here declined to discuss last night reprts that German influence similar to that which sought to initiate Japanese-Mexican intrigue against this country, was responsible for the present outbreak in Cuba. Intimations have come from both sides that the other was being financed, or at least encouraged, by Germans.

It is admitted in Cuban circles, which are said to be informed, that both Cuban and American Secret Service agents are looking into the rumors of German intrigue, which is regarded as of some importance, if real, because of the large number of Germans, many of them men of wealth and influence, now scattered throughout Cuba. But no pretense is made here, as yet, of authentic information linking the Teutonic diplomacy with Cuban disturbances.

CITY GERMANS DOUBT NOTE IS AUTHENTIC

Say England Has Resorted to Fraud with Idea of Forcing America Into War.

NOTHING TEUTONIC ABOUT IT

"Like a Novel Concocted by Parker and Oppenheim"—Views of German-Language Papers.

Prominent Germans in New York expressed the opinion yesterday that the German Foreign Secretary never wrote the Zimmermann note inviting Japan and Mexico into an alliance against the United States; they thought that President Wilson had accepted as authentic a forgery. They credited the forgery to the English Government, which they saw consumed by a desire to force this country into the war on the side of the Allies.

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of Viereck's Weekly, which as the Fatherland got a lot of publicity, was the most outspoken advocate of the belief that the note was a forgery. In a prepared statement he said:

"The alleged letter of Alfred Zimmermann published today is obviously faked; it is impossible to believe that the German Foreign Secretary would place his name under such a preposterous document. The letter is, unquestionably a brazen forgery planted by British agents to stampede us into an alliance and to justify violations of the Monroe Doctrine by Great Britain.

"This impudent hoax is made public simultaneously with frantic appeals of allied Premiers enjoining the United States to enter the war. If Germany were plotting against us she would hardly adopt so clumsy a method. The Realpolitiker of the Wilhelmstrasse would hardly offer an alliance based on such ludicrous propositions as the conquest by Mexico of American territory.

"The creaking of the machinery of the British propaganda is clearly perceptible; the intention is, of course, to arouse the war spirit of the peace-loving West and to overwhelm the pacifists in every part of the country. The entire story reads like a dime novel concocted by our guest, Sir Gilbert Parker, Great Britain's chief propagandist, in co-operation with E. Philips Oppenheim.

"Despite the insidious work of various imaginative artists in the employ of Great Britain we have still retained our common sense. We can still differentiate between fiction and fact. The American people are willing to be thrilled but refuse to be humbugged."

The New York Staats-Zeitung, in an editorial in its evening edition yesterday, called the report of the plot another effort of pro-Ally propagandists to stir up hatred for Germany in this country. The editorial said:

"As yesterday the Laconia incident was used to arouse the passions of the readily influenced masses and the statements of the survivors of the two American women who were victims of the vessel's destruction were used for the purpose of overcoming the opposition in Congress (and we have the statement of THE NEW YORK TIMES that these things melted the opposition like snow in the March sun) so today is served up a plot to draw Japan and Mexico into a plot against the United States.

"The passions of the American public that still doesn't want to hear of war must be aroused so that it may attain that condition forced by similar means upon the people of Italy, Great Britain, and Rumania."

This morning's edition of the Staats-Zeitung says:

"As a rule, very little attention would be paid to the rumored existence of any such document. Only the emphasis which the pro-Allies press has laid upon it elevates the 'Zimmermann letter' to the category of the important.

"At the present moment, when our communications with Germany are so badly disturbed, a prompt refutation of the plans alleged to have been incorporated in the 'letter' cannot be expected from the Government most intimately concerned in them. Where, however, repudiation has been immediately possible, as in the case of Minister von Eckhardt, representing Germany in Mexico City, it has been prompt and unqualified.

"The President has declared the letter to be authentic and refused any further information on the ground that such would be incompatible with the public interest. That blocks any further inquiry. The Congress, as well as the public, may be disappointed, but they will have to be content with that reply."

Ludwig Nissen said he thought the note was a forgery.

"It is my personal opinion," he said, "that if such a note exists it was forged for the purpose of driving this country into war with Germany. There are thousands of paid English propagandists in this country who would do anything to drive the United States into war with Germany and thus earn their pay."

Herman Metz called the note "bunk."

"In the first place, there is nothing Teutonic about it," he declared. "In the second place, Zimmermann, the Foreign Minister, would not have signed such a note had it been written. Von Bethmann Hollweg would have signed it. It is bunk. Do you think that German officials would have referred to the submarine warfare as 'ruthless warfare'? It is a fool proposition from beginning to end, intended to stir up feeling here. It was probably made in London."

Believes Part of Note Forgery.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1.—At present we doubt the authenticity, at least of that part of Dr. Zimmermann's note referring to Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. Germany and Mexico would be too wise to believe in the possibility of dismembering us. We believe that part has been palmed off on Washington to arouse our ire. If the first part is genuine, then we have to remember that these are instructions to the German envoy in Mexico to be used only if America chooses to declare war, although Germany will endeavor to keep us neutral.

The endeavor to keep us neutral conforms to what we say we desire. It is entirely in our hands to have our own and Germany's desires fulfilled and then no alliance and no subsidies will be offered. If we decide for war, we must concede the right to the enemy to do what will best defend him. Besides, we learn in advance the war's dangers. War is not a one-sided affair. A war not justified in itself does not become justified because the possible enemy tries to prevent it.

WAECHTER UND ANZEIGER.

Would Be Unpardonable Crime.

From The St. Louis Amerika.

An unpordonable crime it would be if German diplomacy really wove the plan which The Associated Press claims to have discovered and brought to the attention of our people in such a sensational manner.

It should be clear to every one that Germany cannot think of really bringing the war to us. The hapless expeditions of the English and the French at the Dardanelles and in Macedonia have clearly demonstrated the immense difficulties which such overseas enterprises offer. All the good faculties must have deserted Zimmermann if he is really reckoning with such a possibility. Can one really be so foolish in Berlin as to believe that Mexico, which could not offer any strong opposition in 1846, can now, after five years of weakening internal unrest, reconquer Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona?

We have no hesitation in declaring the supposed note of Zimmermann a forgery. Even the assertion of President Wilson that the note is authentic in its main features will not cause us to change our belief.

Says Senate Should Be Informed.

From The St. Louis Westliche Post.

Granted that the note should really be true and not a case of forgery to make the hesitant Congress subservient to the wishes of the President, then there arises the question with what right the highly important discovery has been so long kept a secret. The Senate should know how the questionable document came into the hands of the Administration and how its authenticity has been established. Especially now in this crisis threatening the welfare of the entire nation, it is necessary to proceed with forethought and mature judgment. To do so a thorough knowledge of the circumstances is necessary. Otherwise a situation might develop which might better have been avoided.

Says President Was Deceived.

From the New Yorker Herold.

Of course the President acted in entirely good faith. However, he places too much reliance on his subordinates, who have deceived him, as they have deceived him before. The only fault the President made in this matter was to keep the letter from the public till a critical time when, by publishing it, votes in Congress might be inflenced.

It is of interest to note that Count Bernstorff's letter was "intercepted" by the Secret Service men of our Government. The Unitd States and Germany are still at peace and no Secret Service agent has any right to meddle with the correspondence of German diplomats.

We consider it entirely possible that the whole business is an English "plant," arranged either with or without the connivance of our Secret Service mei. We remind our readers of the innumerable intrigues of the British, for instance, of how they endeavored to get Sir Roger Casement into their power when he was still in Germany.

Light—

A BUILDING planned to get the utmost out of a peculiarly fortunate location. It faces the broad sweep of Madison Square on *two sides.* The offices are flooded with light.

Telephone Gramercy 3100

THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

Biograph Company of America, New York
One of 2 buildings for this client.
Howard Chapman, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

Repeat orders come from concerns who want the same service in the future that they've had in the past.

Repeat orders make up 49% of Turner's business.

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Museum of Natural History
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IT is significant that this museum whose sole purpose is the preservation of historical relics is itself preserved and protected from weather and time by our products.

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effective Liquid Antiseptic, exclusively for teeth and mouth. Neutralizes mouth secretions—is a positive germicide. Antiseptic effect lasts for hours after using. Try a bottle—small quantity in half a glass of water night and morning.

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For the Teeth and Mouth
Recommended by Dentists and Physicians. 23N
HIGHEST AWARD—PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

How to Save 4c a Day

In the morning you spend one cent for the Times, it is worth, at least, three. Hang on to it!

In the afternoon take the two cents saved, add it to the one cent you usually pay for your afternoon paper and get The New York Evening Post for three cents. It's worth five!

To Vigilant Americans!

In view of the announcement of Germany's threatened invasion and dismemberment of the United States, published today by the Associated Press and confirmed by the President, we ask you to appeal to your citizens to send the following telegram to the President and to their Senators and Representatives in Congress.

"I pledge you my loyal support in any immediate action in defense of American rights menaced by Germany and I urge that such action be taken forthwith."

We urge you to act immediately because German agents and their allies, the pacifists, are sending thousands of telegrams to Washington asking the Government to do nothing. They are richly endowed with funds.

This appeal is made as our only available means of obtaining an expression of patriotic American sentiment. It is vital to impress upon Congress that the American people are determined and vigilant in the assertion and maintenance of national security and national rights.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE

The above telegram has been sent by the National Security League to the Mayors of the principal cities of the United States and to the 280 League Branches and Committees. The League urges all citizens, whether members of the League or not, to send similar telegram and to induce their neighbors to do likewise.

Join the National Security League
31 PINE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Quality
in men's clothes

Quality is that element in merchandise and in men which endures.

It is the heart element which underlies the tinsel and the trappings.

It is the element which makes a great oil painting more wonderful as it gets older, a violin sweeter for the melodies it has sung, man greater for the adversities he has passed through, and a hand-tailored garment hang better on a man the longer he wears it.

You can wear a Franklin Simon *Hand-tailored* garment till it is thread-bare, but the integral grace and beauty of its lines, growing closer into the intimacies of the figure, will endure till the nap is off the fabric and the shine is on the wool.

The wool will eventually wear out, but the workmanship won't!

Spring Suits and Topcoats, $25 to $50

HAND TAILORED
at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

Today and tomorrow, a

Sale of Men's Winter Overcoats

Formerly $23, $20 and $17.50

Now $15

¶ Saks-made overcoats, tailored this season, in a wide variety of models, fabrics, and colorings, the selection being unusually good in smaller sizes. This is our "last call" on Winter overcoats at reduced prices, therefore the logic of quick action on your part needs no elaboration.

A small charge for alterations.

Last Two Days of the

Semi-Annual Sale of Saks Suits for Men

Formerly $25, $23 and $20

Now $17

¶ Just as sure as you are alive these suits will not be obtainable next season at the *regular* prices mentioned above. Every mixture suit in our stock at the above prices is included, tailored right on Broadway by men selected because of their ability to do a thing differently. A small charge for alterations.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

ROCHESTER REACHES FRANCE IN SAFETY

American Freighter Ascending Gironde to Bordeaux, After Threading U-Boat Zone.

AN OVATION AWAITS HER

Will Be Feted as Orleans Was—Company Owning Latter Ship Gives $10,000 to French Cause.

BORDEAUX, March 1.—The American steamer Rochester, which ran the German submarine blockade on her voyage frfom New York, arrived at the mouth of the River Gironde early today, and her voyage up the Gironde to Bordeaux is being watched with almost as much interest as was that of the American steamer Orleans, which also escaped the German submarines, arriving here early in the week.

The Rochester anchored off Verdon, at the mouth of the Gironde, at 9:30 A. M. to await a favorable tide. She weighed anchor at 5:30 P. M. and continued her trip unstream with the afternoon tide toward Pauillac.

The crew of the Rochester will be fêted here in a manner equal to the entertainment of the Captain and crew of the Orleans. The successful crossing of the submarine zone by the two American ships has caused much joy in Bordeaux, where the Stars and Stripes are everywhere flying.

The Toulouse Municipal Council adopted today a resolution congratulating the officers and crew of the Orleans upon successfully running the submarine blockade and sent "cordial salutations to the great American Republic and to its eminent President."

The Manhattan and Oriental Navigation Company of New York, to mark the safe arrival of its freighter, the Orleans, in Bordeaux, has sent a check for 50,000 francs ($10,000) to the Mayor of Bordeaux. The money is to expended on war services in whatever way the Mayor regards most suitable.

The Kerr Steamship Company, 17 Battery Place, received word yesterday of the safe arrival in the River Gironde of its freighter Rochester, the second American steamer to sail from this port for Europe after the declaration of ruthless submarine warfare by Germany. The first was the Orleans. The two ships sailed on the same day, Feb. 10.

The Rochester is of 5,000 tons burden. Her Captain and fourteen members of her crew of thirty-two men are Americans. The vessel carried a general cargo said to include automobile trucks, cotton goods, hardware, and hospital supplies.

The arrival of the Rochester in the Gironde makes four American freighters that have made their way safely through the submarine zone since Feb. 1, the ships being the Dochra for Genoa and the Gold Shell, Orleans, and Rochester for Bordeaux.

SECURITY LEAGUE ASKS "IMMEDIATE ACTION"

Appeals "to Vigilant Americans" to Wire Wilson, Offsetting Pacifists' Telegrams.

The National Security League yesterday sent out an appeal "to vigilant Americans" asking that they telegraph to the President and to Senators and Representatives pledging support in defense of American rights and urging that immediate action be taken. The appeal was sent by telegraph to the Mayors of 250 of the most important cities and to the 280 branches of the league, and was published in quarter-page newspaper advertisements in New York and Chicago, and in cities of the Southwestern States menaced by the proposed German alliance with Mexico.

This action was decided upon unanimously at a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the league, which was stirred especially by the thousands of telegrams resulting from pacifist and pro-German propaganda which have flooded Congress. The text of the appeal was as follows:

TO VIGILANT AMERICANS!

In view of the announcement of Germany's threatened invasion and dismemberment of the United States, published today by The Associated Press and confirmed by the President, we ask you to appeal to your citizens to send the following telegram to the President and to their Senators and Representatives in Congress:

> I pledge you my loyal support in any immediate action in defense of American rights menaced by Germany, and I urge that such action be taken forthwith.

We urge you to act immediately, because German agents and their allies, the pacifists, are sending thousands of telegrams to Washington, asking the Government to do nothing. They are richly endowed with funds.

This appeal is made as our only available means of obtaining an expression of patriotic American sentiment. It is vital to impress upon Congress that the American people are determined and vigilant in the assertion and maintenance of national security and national rights.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE.

The league urges all citizens, whether members of the league or not, to send similar telegrams, and to induce their neighbors to do likewise.

The New York Southern Society, at its thirty-first annual meeting at the Waldorf last night, unanimously adopted a minute approving the severing of diplomatic relations with Germany, declaring the German declaration of Jan. 31, 1917, an unjustifiable attempt to destroy the freedom of the sea, justifying the President in recommending to Congress the most extreme measures that may be deemed necessary to protect life, liberty, and property, and that it is the duty of all loyal citizens to tender immediately to the Government all the service of which they are capable.

A copy of the minute was sent to the President, to all members of the Cabinet, and to the members of the House and Senate Committees on Military Affairs.

PACIFISTS STILL SEE NO REASON FOR WAR

Conservatives Treat Note with Contempt—Radicals Warn of Congress Stampede.

CALL IT BY-PRODUCT OF WAR

Hamilton Holt Says Germany Is Unable to Understand the Psychology of Other People.

Pacifists in New York, both radical and conservative, saw yesterday no reason that the disclosure of the Zimmermann note should bring war between the United States and Germany. The radicals called it a by-product of war, which they wished to abolish. The conservatives reasoned that it was an act by a Germany facing defeat and trying to embroil the United States, and that as such it should be treated with contempt by this Government.

The attitude of the conservatives was expressed by Amos R. E. Pinchot, head of the League for Democratic Control, and member of several other pacifist organizations.

"The disclosures of Mr. Zimmermann's fantastic and discreditable proposal to sick Japan and Mexico on us in case of war does not alter the situation," he said. "Like the failure of her U-boat blockade, it shows Germany up as a desperate nation facing defeat. It is a symtom of the beginning of the end. While the incident shows the insane desperation of Mr. Zimmermann, and perhaps of Germany, it does not constitute a reason for going to war. It constitutes merely evidence that Germany, on her last legs, is trying to pull the whole world into the conflict.

"I do not believe that there are many people in this country who will be seriously impressed by the idea of Japan turning against England, nor will many regard seriously the spook of a Mexican conquest of the United States. Mr. Zimmermann's letter to Minister von Eckhardt should not in reality bring us any nearer war."

Late last night the Emergency Peace Federation, a radical organization, issued a statement saying:

"While strongly condemning the action of German diplomacy, we are surprised that the American people after almost three yers' observance of war and its mechinism should view this German demarch with such amazement.

"We strongly oppose any attempt to stampede Congress into declaring war, or supporting a virtual belligerency. The startling information of Germany's attempt to allign Mexico and Japan on her side in the event of actual hostilities should awaken all thinking Americans to the far-reaching complicatiosn which in all likelihood would come through our entrance into the European war. trance into the European war.

"These possible entanglements render all the more imperative our duty to avoid the complications which entrance upon the war would inevitably entail. As an alternative to war or armed neutrality we suggest that our differences be referred to a joint commission of inquiry in accordance with the principle of our treaties of arbitration already accepted by three-fourths of the world. We further urge that any offer of mediation made by any neutral or any group of neutrals be accepted."

Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, and a pacifist, said that Germany had long been interested in the promotion of ill-feeling between the United States and Japan.

"In 1911," said Mr. Holt, "I was talking with a Japanese high in the administrative circles of Tokio, and I asked how it happened that every seven months or so some misunderstanding arose between Japan and America. I explained to him that I thought it was a most unusual thing that when a lie was nailed before the world it should come to life with such alarming frequency.

"He was very frank in his answer, and said: 'We in the Government are not absolutely certain how that happens with such regularity, but evidence is accumulating which makes me believe that Germany is trying to stir up trouble between Japan and America for her own interests in world domination. It is my belief that dangerous German propaganda is behind all this friction, and that it is caused by a series of systematic lies.'

"Next to the maintenance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance," continued Mr. Halt, "I believe that Japan is more anxious to hold our friendship than anything else. The only possible bone of contention between the two countries would be the Oregon and California land bills, which have been urged by organized labor, but recently the unions have withdrawn their agitation for the exclusion of the Japanese. We must also be careful what we do in the way of interfering in China, where Japan has announced her own Monroe Doctrine.

"This latest outrage by the German Government shows how absolutely impossible it is for them to understand the psychology of other people. Never were they more mistaken in their whole list of blunders than in this. We should not hate them, but rather pity them."

Notwithstanding the disclosures of German plotting as evidenced by the Zimmermann note, the Emergency Peace Federation announced from its offices at 70 Fifth Avenue yesterday that it would shortly distribute 1,000,000 copies of this ultra-pacifist appeal:

> To All Americans: Patriotism is love of country. Love your country enough to keep it out of war. What we dread is a stampede. "Remember the Maine" made one war. Don't let the newspapers make another.
>
> For three years we have seen what war is. War is not glorious, it is blind violence. War does not prove who is right; it proves only who is strong enough to win. It helps the profit makers; it hurts everybody else.
>
> Remember—it is easier to stay out of war than to get out after we are in. Write your Congressmen and Senators. Say we will not battle for empire and his interests.
>
> We are the friends of all people. We will not make war.

The federation also announced that at a conference of pacifists which followed two conferences with President Wilson in Washington Wednesday it had been decided to inaugurate a series of mass meetings all over the country. Tonight a mass meeting will be held in Baltimore, Saturday night there will be one in Philadelphia, and on Sunday night there will be meetings both in Toledo and in Washington. At Washington Jane Addams will preside.

For March 9 a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall was announced, where Senators and Congressmen who have taken a pacifist stand would speak.

ROOSEVELT WANTS US TO SEND ARMY

If War Comes "We Must Strike Hard at Germany," He Declares.

FOR STATE-CENSUS PLAN

Ex-President Praises Connecticut's Move to Enroll All Male Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 1.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in an interview in New York today, heartily indorsed the Connecticut military census plan by which every male resident of the State of Connecticut above 16 years old is being enrolled with a view to having his qualifications for service to the nation in time of war instantly available.

"I feel that every decent American in this country is under a heavy debt of obligation to Governor Holcomb and to the people of Connecticut for what the State has done," he said. "She has taken the lead by beginning to travel that path of duty which must eventually be traveled by this whole nation if we are to continue a nation and not be the helpless spoil of any alien that envies us because of our wealth and despises us because of our soft weakness.

"Connecticut is leading not only all the other States but the United States itself in this matter. What Connecticut has done represents the first practical effort ever made in America to realize in full the ideal of American citizenship—that is, that every citizen is entitled to full protection in all of his rights from the State, and that in return he forfeits all these rights unless he performs every obligation and holds himself liable to perform every obligation laid upon him by the State, which must necessarily include in time of war the subordination of all other considerations to the one vital duty of instantly performing whatever it is to the interests of the Commonwealth to demand of him.

"This means, as a matter of course, liability to universal obligatory service. It means that every young man who is fit and can best render that service in the army shall be sent to the front. It means that if any man can best render that service by cultivating the soil or doing work on a railroad or in a munitions factory he shall do so. It means, in short, that every man and every woman in the country in time of war shall be held absolutely liable to render service to the country in whatever position the country feels that service will be most valuable.

"If we go to war, we are not to be excused if we do not prepare instantly and to the utmost of all our strength, not only so that we may hit hard at Germany and thereby as soon as possible bring the war to a finish, but also that we may place ourselves definitely out of reach of harm from all future attacks. No fight was ever won by parrying alone.

"A fight must be won by hitting, and if we go to war with Germany we must strike hard at Germany with the most formidable expeditionary force that can be raised. If we prepare our strength to the very utmost at the very outset, and subordinate everything else to this one end, we shall absolutely assure ourselves and we shall immeasurably shorten the war."

BERLIN RECONCILED TO ANY EVENTUALITY

Continued from Page 1.

every aggressive word. He declares, as far as this is concerned, he will touch the question as he would an explosive, but at the same time he is planning to arm merchant vessels. This arming will be followed by collisions with German submarines, and then there can hardly be a doubt whether the overt act will be established which involves war."

Calls the Laconia a Cruiser.

THE HAGUE, March 1, (via London.)—Commenting on the sinking of the Laconia, the Tageszeitung of Berlin says:

"She was clearly one of the British convertibles, sometimes used as passenger ships, sometimes used as auxiliary cruisers. Such a distinction by the British, who are conducting a hunger war against the German nation, is absurd. Moreover, after the general warning of Feb. 1, there is no such thing in sound common sense as sinking without warning."

Doesn't Expect War from Wilson.

COPENHAGEN, March 1, (via London.)—The possibility that the sinking of the Cunard Line steamer Laconia would furnish a casus belli for the United States was dealt with in the leading editorial of the Hamburg Nachrichten Wednesday, which was written before the definite announcement that the lives of at least two Americans had been lost in the disaster.

The newspaper was inclined to believe that President Wilson would hesitate long before launching a declaration of war against Germany on this or any other account, pointing out that American lives had been repeatedly sacrificed since the New Year, the last case being that of Robert Allen Haden, an American missionary, drowned in the Mediterranean when the steamer Athos was sunk, without President Wilson having carried out the pronouncement made in his previous notes.

The writer of the editorial, however, saw the possibility that President Wilson might respond with a declaration of war, saying that he had committed himself too deeply to withdraw. He also looked forward to an outburst of intense indignation in the United States, but said Germany's decision to conduct her submarine warfare to a better and successful end could not be changed thereby.

The Nachrichten, which has long been one of the most enthusiastic advocates of ruthless submarine warfare, rejoices at the sinking of such a fine ship as the Laconia, which it says cannot be easily replaced. It says it must be great satisfaction for submarine commanders and crews of the underwater boats that they are now finally permitted to attack such steamers, which formerly were frequently spared, though within easy torpedo range.

German Press Criticises Bethmann.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Comments on the Chancellor's speech in the German newspaper show very clearly how divided the country is. The feeling seems to be universal that the speech was not strong and perhaps served no special purpose.

The Leipziger Nachrichten is indignant because the German Government took so calmly the fact that "the amiable Mr. Gerard threw Wilson's gauntlet at the Chancellor's feet without taking the trouble to explain the cause or give the reason for the challenge." In view of this unceremonious demeanor toward a great power, "which in private life would have been described as boorishness," the National Liberal organ contends that "one might have expected that the Chancellor would say something that at least to some extent reflected the insulted feelings of millions of good Germans," but no, it adds, Bethmann Hollweg merely reiterates expressions that have become somewhat worn out by use and manifests his incapacity to find words at the critical moment that thrill and stir the masses.

His speech, according to this newspaper, was limp and colorless, and the Rhenische-Westfälische Zeitung says that no speech delivered in the course of the war has been listened to with such indifference. Even Vorwärts, the organ of the Chancellor's henchman, Herr Scheidemann, begins its leading article on Tuesday's Reichstag debate with the statement "We have become weary of words," adding: "We can expect nothing more from speeches; we can only stare at the veil dripping with blood that hides the future from us."

The Journal de Genève makes the caustic remark that while Bethmann Hollweg makes it his main grievance against America that the latter country supplied England with war material, he always forgets to add that Germany herself receives shells and parts of shells manufactured in neutral countries. There is thus, it contends, no justification for the reproach made against America.

NOT CONSIGNED TO MEXICO.

Supposed Arms Prove to be Japanese Crockery Destined for Cuba.

The appearance on the Ward Line pier, 13 East River, of several cases marked "Made in Japan" gave rise yesterday to a report that the Government was taking a great interest in the shipment. There was no great Governmental interest, and the cases, marked to contain crockery, were not consigned to Vera Cruz, but to go out on the next steamship for Havana.

There is an embargo against the shipping of arms to Mexico and Federal agents are always on watch. There is no reason, a shipping man said, for Japan to send arms through this country when she can ship direct.

HOUSE PASSES BILL TO PUT ARMS ON SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

ica's willingness to protect the rights of citizens wherever they had a right to travel was met with a volley of applause. He cited that authority for the President to act as suggested in the bill had been granted to other Executives in 1794, 1798, 1805, 1815, 1839, and 1856, and incidentally attacked the pacifists protesting against the bill.

Representative Mann, the minority leader, received the greatest ovation of the day when he announced his support of the bill.

The language of the principal section of the Flood bill as approved by the House is as follows:

"That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to supply merchant ships, the property of citizens of the United States and bearing American registry, with defensive arms, and also with the necessary ammunition and means of making use of them in defense against unlawful attack; and that he be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to protect such ships and the citizens of the United States against unlawful attack while in their lawful and peaceful pursuits on the high seas."

The remaining sections of the bill provide an appropriation of $100,000,000 to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the bill and authorize a bond issue to supply the necessary funds.

The Cooper amendment, which was defeated both on a standing and roll call vote, proposed to add the following language to Section 1 of the bill:

"Provided, that no ship of American registry while armed in the manner aforesaid shall carry a cargo consisting in whole or in part of arms or ammunition consigned to a belligerent country or to any citizen thereof."

Representative Sloan of Nebraska offered an amendment to prohibit the issuance of passports to Americans who intend to travel on ships carrying arms or ammunition. This was defeated, 190 to 57.

All amendments proposing to change the language or scope of the Flood bill were beaten as fast as offered in the House. Representative Moore of Pennsylvania offered an amendment to reaffirm the Declaration of London, which was defeated on a rising vote, 170 to 31. An amendment offered by Representative Austin of Tennessee, directing that the terms of the bill should be made to apply to the protection of American citizens in Mexico, went out on a point of order.

Representative Dillon of North Dakota proposed an amendment declaring that "nothing herein shall be construed as a denial of a lawful attack of visit and search," but this, too, was unceremoniously rejected.

The House debated the Flood bill for more than seven hours, and more than fifty speeches, practically all in favor of the measure, were made. Mr. Cooper, representing the six members of the Foreign Affairs Committee who filed a minority report, twice urged the House to include provision against the arming of ships carrying munitions of war. He asserted that defense of such ships would be virtually an act of war.

Mann Supports the Bill

"It is well known," said Republican Leader Mann, "that I have done and will do everything in my power to keep this country from becoming involved in the European war and in the peace settlements which will necessarily follow the war. But I do not see how it is possible for a patriotic nation to refuse to give to the President at the time of crisis the power which he asks and which is provided in the pending bill.

"I recognize the fact that those who are opposed to the proposition are filled with patriotic devotion to the country, as the rest of us are, but I am not willing to cavil over the terms of the power we confer upon the President. When the time comes that our ships shall be assaulted and the limit is passed for patient bearing of the insults or destruction which may be heaped upon us, it becomes the duty of a free people and a great nation, aye, of a small nation, to defend its rights upon the sea and upon the land.

"I long ago would have given the President the power to protect against unlawful attacks on the citizens of the United States engaged in lawful and peaceful pursuits in Mexico, and I believe we ought to give him the power now to save our rights, our dignity, our people, our patriotism, and our nation. I hope and believe that in giving this power we are more apt by it to keep out of the war than we are to have a declaration of war. I hope we will not have to declare war. I do not want to become involved in the European war, but I am willing to protect the rights of America."

Ex-Confederate's Appeal.

Representative Stedman of North Carolina, a Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, thrilled the House by asking, "How would Lincoln vote in this hour?" Mr. Stedman was an officer in the Confederate army and is one of the elder members of the House.

"There is something worse than war and worse than death," said Mr. Stedman. "It is dishonor. Great names have been invoked here today. The name of Washington was invoked. The gentleman who spoke of Washington certainly had read his life in vain. George Washington always assumed every responsibility which duty called him to assume, regardless of the consequences to himself. I invoke the attention of the descendants of Confederate soldiers to another great name—that of Stonewall Jackson. I should think the words that went from Jackson's tomb to the young men of America would be ringing in your ears and find echo in your hearts today:

"'What is life without honor? Degradation is worse than death. We must think of those who are alive and present with us, and by God's blessing endeavor to save them the privileges and the freedom which we have inherited and enjoyed.'

"I invoke another great name. I want to speak to you gentlemen of the Republican Party, the party of Abraham Lincoln. I have read his life time and again, and have for him the greatest admiration and respect. His memory is beloved by all of us and throughout the civilized world. How do you think Abraham Lincoln would vote on this bill if he were here today. You know and I know.

"The House ought to send a message today to all the nations of the earth. It ought to declare to the world in terms which cannot be misunderstood that we will protect the commercial rights of our people, that this country will protect the lives of its citizens engaged in lawful pursuits, and that it will preserve the honor and glory of the American flag in its pristine splendor wherever it may float on land or sea to the uttermost ends of the earth."

Flood Proclaims Our Policy.

Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee vigorously announced the policy of the Administration to submit no longer to the virtual blockading of American ports by the German submarine decree.

Germany, he said, had violated the promises made in the interchange of notes between the United States and that nation, "and she is now undertaking to destroy every merchant vessel, whether belligerent or neutral, that is undertaking to land at any port of Great Britain or Ireland, on the Atlantic Coast, or the Eastern ports of the Mediterranean.

"The American merchant marine is tied up in our harbors and American commerce is blockaded in our ports as effectually as if an enemy had blockaded those ports. This condition is intolerable to a free and a brave people, and it has continued as long as the American Government and the American people are willing to submit to it. The pending bill gives the President means to remedy this intolerable condition and free our commerce and protect the lives of American citizens in their lawful pursuits on the high seas."

Mr. Flood said the bill might not avert war, but it would do little directly to bring about war.

"We may have to go further," continued Mr. Flood, "but if we do the fault will not be ours. Our warships have the right to sail the seas, our citizens have the right to go there, and we propose to protect them in that right. I hope we can do it peacefully. If we cannot we will do it with force and with arms. It is clear that Germany does not intend to lessen the ruthlessness of her submarine warfare in order to avoid a conflict with this country. Our duty is clear—to protect our citizens and our ships in their lawful pursuits."

Mr. Flood said if Germany were conducting her submarine warfare in accordance with international law and the instincts of humanity, if she were merely exercising the right of search and seizure, this country would take its chances in the prize courts, and there would be no need for the legislation of today.

"But Germany is not doing that," continued Mr. Flood. "She proposes to sink merchant vessels without warning and without the slightest opportunity for noncombatants on board to save their lives. America is not willing to fail to defend her citizens, and I cannot understand how any man with American blood in his veins and American sentiment in his heart can hesitate to give to the President the authority to protect lives of American citizens."

Cannon Draws Applause.

The galleries thundered with applause when ex-Speaker Cannon rose to speak for the bill. American rights, he said, should be defended on land and sea at any cost. The United States had made every effort to remain neutral, he continued, but now its rights were being trampled upon.

"We may follow the teachings of the Master," he said, "and turn the other cheek, but, as the old negro said, 'The third cheek is enough.'

"A nation that will not fly to protect her citizens and their rights in war or in peace, if other nations step upon her toes unlawfully," said Mr. Cannon, "will become a nation composed of hewers of wood and drawers of water. I have not at all times agreed with the policy of the President. I did not agree when he made war with Mexico at an expense of $162,000,000, and then marched out. But that is behind us. We have to deal with the present and look to the future. Therefore I have made up my mind, partisan Republican though I am, that it is my duty to support the Administration and the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy."

Representative Campbell, Republican, contended that the House was about to delegate war-making powers to the President, and Congress should remain in session to handle the situation.

"As the representative of the people who will bear the bloody burden of war should it come," said Mr. Campbell, "it is our duty to insist that Congress shall be convened in extraordinary session to assume our responsibilities. We cannot delegate war-making powers to the President."

Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, Republican, said the argument of Mr. Campbell was wholly untenable. Congress, he said, is not delegating unusual powers to the President, but is merely giving the Executive the authority to protect American ships from unlawful attack.

Kitchin Reads His Speech.

Representative Claude Fitchin, the Democratic floor leader, adopted the unusual course of reading his brief speech from manuscript. Heretofore Mr. Kitchin has always spoken extemporaneously. With great earnestness, the majority leader announced that he supported the Flood bill with misgivings. He said:

"I shall vote for this bill, but not without hesitation and misgiving. The nation confronts the gravest crisis. It faces the supremest responsibility to itself and to the world. Already the European catastrophe threatens the faith of mankind in Christianity, in civilization. The widening of that catastrophe by a great, powerful nation like ours would seem to challenge the right of Christianity to exist. It calls to the test the potency of civilization itself.

"The world holds its breath at every step the Congress takes—at every utterance the President makes. As he declared in his address to Congress, the President already has, under the necessary implications of the Constitution, all the power with which this bill would invest him. If he wants to get this country into the European war and make the world one vast cataclysm of blood and slaughter, he can do so, with or without the enactment of this bill. If he wants to keep this country out of the European war and make its blessings to shine out to mankind through the coming ages as an example of the divine reward of peace, he can do so, with or without the enactment of this bill.

"Clothed with the powers given by he Constitution, a President of the United States can, at his will, without let or hindrance of Congress, create a situation which makes war the only alternative of this nation. In the sincerity of the earnest desire, but recently reiterated by the President in this presence, to avoid war, and in the hope that he may use the confidence of Congress in him, which finds its undoubting expression in the passage of this bill, to maintain peace, I give to this measure my support.

"Putting my trust in him, whose steady hand has thus far guided us in the way of peace, I shall so vote—and then pray God daily to give him the wisdom and the strength to find or make a way to continue, amid the increasing horrors of an almost universal war, to hold this nation up to the vision of Christendom as the only hope and assurance of peace on earth, good-will toward men."

Great applause greeted Mr. Kitchin's announcement that he would vote for the bill.

Throughout the debate Representative Cooper of Wisconsin sat at the Republican leader's table directing the opposition to the bill. He declared that arming a munition ship going to a belligerent country would be an act of war.

Representative Moore, Republican, of Pennsylvania, who has a resolution pending to direct an investigation of charges that English money has subsidized a section of the American press, said the story of Germany's attempt to ally Japan and Mexico against the United States was part of the alleged "propaganda."

"It is too late now," he said, "to further discuss the propaganda that has stirred up a war spirit in the United States. Those newspapers which have sought to influence Congress and the President have fired their last shot. This morning we had the final word in the questionable, but startling, announcement that Japan and Mexico were invited into an alliance with Germany to seize Texas and two other of our border States. It is sufficient for the time that the Japanese Embassy has unofficially, but very emphatically, denied this sensational story as 'monstrous' and 'outrageous.'"

Laughter for London.

Frequent patriotic outbursts and references to the flag drew a good-natured protest from Representative London of New York, the only Socialist in the House. His remarks brought laughter after the hours of work under high tension.

"We have reached a stage," he said, "where sentiment rules and reason has been dispensed with. Members of this Congress who point to the flag and tell how they love it do not seem to realize that they make as big fools of themselves as the man who tells how he loves his wife."

"I see no yellow stripe in that flag," responded Representative Borland, Democrat, of Missouri, "and I'll never put one in it."

"If I have to choose between William Jennings Bryan and Woodrow Wilson, I prefer to follow Wilson," said Representative Longworth of Ohio, Republican, in supporting the measure.

Shaking an accusing finger at the press gallery, Representative Shackelford, Democrat, of Missouri, one of the so-called pacifist group, said newspapers had fostered a war spirit in the United States

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RAILROAD HEADS CONFER ON WAR

Twenty Meet in Washington to Discuss Problems of Mobilization.

BAKER SEEKS NEW IDEAS

Asks Them Not to Rely Solely Upon the Advice of Their Military Associates.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Twenty Presidents and other high officials of American railways, representing all the transportation systems of the country, met in washington today for the purpose of planning military mobilization of transportation facilities under the auspices of the Council of National Defense. The conference was arranged by Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, at the request of Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of war and Chairman of the Council of National Defense. Mr. Willard is Chairman of the recently formed Transportation Committee of the Advisory Commission of the council.

The railway Presidents had a preliminary conference today with Secretary Baker, and also conferences with General Kuhn, head of the Army War College, who has been at the front as a military observer for the United States Army in all wars for the last quarter of a century, as well as with Colonel Chauncey Baker, who handles the transportation facilities of the Quartermaster Corps of the army. After these conferences the railroad men went to the headquarters of the Council of National Defense, where they began their work of arranging plans for mobilization.

The railway officials participating in the conference were members of a special committee on national defense of the American Railway Association, appointed for this purpose as representing the railway systems of the country. The members of this committee present were:

Fairfax Harrison, General Chairman.

Eastern Department—L. F. Loree, Chairman, President Delaware & Hudson; W. G. Besler, President Central Railroad of New Jersey, A. W. Thompson, Vice President Baltimore & Ohio; A. H. Smith, President New York Central Lines; J. H. Hustis, temporary receiver Boston & Albany; W. J. Harahan, President Seaboard Air Line.

Central Department—R. H. Aishton, Chairman, President Chicago & Northwestern; G. L. Peck, Fourth Vice President Pennsylvania Lines; E. E. Calvin, President Union Pacific; C. H. Markham, President Illinois Central; G. T. Slade, First Vice President Northern Pacific.

Southern Department—W. B. Scott, Chairman, President Southern Pacific Lines in Texas and Louisiana; B. F. Bush, receiver, Missouri Pacific; C. E. Schaff, receiver, Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Western Department—William Sproule, Chairman, President Southern Pacific; E. P. Ripley, President Santa Fé; J. D. Farrell, President Oregon & Washington Railroad & Navigation Company; General George H. Harries, representing electric railroads.

In his introduction of the railway Presidents to Secretary Baker, explaining what had been already done, Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, said in part:

"At your request and carrying out the spirit of the law which provided for the Council of National Defense, I arranged for a conference of the railroad presidents, a short time since, in order that I might bring before them some features of the law and your expressed desire that committees might be formed in order to co-operate with the proper officials of the Government in that connection; and as a result of the conference, President Attleboro of the Pennsylvania, the President of the American Railway Association, sent out telegraphic inquires at once to all the Presidents of the railroads in the United States, explaining the situation to them and asking their attitude on the matter.

"They all replied promptly by wire, pledging their fullest possible support to the President, and expressing their desire to co-operate in any way they could to carry out the purposes of the law. I might say there was one exception; in looking over the list, all the railroads in the United States responded favorably except the Baltimore & Ohio—the President of that company forgot—but they will probably come along.

"After receiving those messages, Mr. Attleboro called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Railway Association for a consideration of the matter, and after giving consideration, they appointed a committee, or rather, four sub-committees, each committee made up generally of Presidents operating in the various departments so that they could be co-ordinated with the Army establishment; and after calling such a committee, they wired the President of the United States, offering him, as they were authorized to do, the support of the American railroads and pledging their cooperation in the fullest possible extent.

Baker Thanks Railroad Men.

In his response, Secretary Baker expressed deep appreciation on the part of the Council of National Defense and of the Government of the willingness of the railroad Presidents to give up their time and make the necessary journeys for the purpose of laboring with the Government in the preparation of a plan of railway military mobilization for use in war.

"The purpose is an important one," said Secretary Baker. "It is a patriotic purpose and shows the devotion of these great railroad interests to the general defense and welfare of the country in a significant and happy way. We are in a time when war has so far changed in its character that it means, on a vastly greater scale than ever before, the instant mobilization of all the industrial resources of the nation. I suppose my military associates would feel that I was neglecting their side of the problem if I were to state that the most important thing in war is transportation; but if it is not the most important, it is certainly the next important to the number and size of guns. If the United States is to be prepared for an emergency, quite without reference to the present crisis which the country faces, if the country is to be prepared for an emergency of war, then the co-ordination of the railroad facilities of the country is as essential and primary a consideration as any other possible forethought.

"We have gone on in this country for a long time in the somewhat complacent assurance that the Atlantic Ocean is 3,000 miles wide, the Pacific 15,000, or something like that, and that we were separated by nature as well as by traditions and our own desires from any sort of difficulty. But we have all grown wiser in the last three years on that general subject; and while I am quite sure that the gentlemen in this room regard the state of peace as being most desirable, we are nevertheless concerned as to the means of accomplishing its continuance.

"I cannot suggest particular problems. I have a feeling that in future railroad matters in this country it would not be an unwise thing to have the strategic possibilities of railroads in mind, and that in some parts of the country perhaps very much enlarged terminal facilities ought to be carried out, larger than the present commercial and industrial needs, with an eye to their future use in an emergency of this kind. It is possible that a large stock of reserve material should be accumulated with a view to its being available for instant use in time of emergency. Those are problems, however, which military men may probably be able to suggest better than I.

"So far as my function is concerned, it is to thank you, on behalf of the country, for your willingness to come here and to co-operate with us, and to ask you not to rely solely upon the advice or the questions you may get from the military men, but to let that ingenuity and experience which have enabled you to conduct these great enterprises in another direction have full freedom and make every suggestion that occurs to you as Americans and as citizens of the country that in your judgment will make it easier to turn the great facilities you control into the common fund for the common defense of the nation."

MEXICAN ENVOY REPUDIATES PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

reported in the morning papers. I expect the official denial of my Government will be made in the reply to the report which I have forwarded to the Foreign Office."

The State Department has no reason to believe that the German proposal was entertained by the Mexican de facto Government, and, so far as is known, there is no evidence to show that that Government actually received it, although the American authorities believe it did reach the German Minister at Mexico City. The incident will have no effect on the friendly relations now existing between the United States and the Carranza Government.

A peculiarly unfortunate turn has been given by today's disclosures to Carranza's recent note to the United States suggesting a concert of neutrals to place an embargo on all war munitions, in an effort to put an end to the war. Such a move would obviously act only to the advantage of Germany, and immediately gave rise to the suspicion that it was inspired by direct or indirect German influence. There is no disposition on the part of officials here, however, to regard this as evidence that Germany had actually made headway toward enlisting Mexico in actual enmity toward the United States or toward the allied powers.

It is generally believed that the publication of the German proposal will have a highly beneficial result on the relations between the United States and Mexico, in that it will force Mexico to take a firm stand in her intention to maintain her friendship with the United States.

TRUNK SEIZED AT BORDER.

Property of German Implicated in Mexican Smuggling Plot.

NOGALES, Ariz., March 1.—A Department of Justice agent seized here today a trunk belonging to W. H. S. Schweibz, who said he was a former German Army officer. He escaped last July from Federal officers several days after he had been arrested in connection with an alleged plot to smuggle airplanes from the United States into Mexico.

H. B. Mock, the Government agent, who seized the trunk at an express office on a search warrant, declined to give any information regarding the contents.

Recent letters received by Mock from Schweibz, it was learned, bore the following inscription in Spanish under Schweibz's name:

"Major Instructor of Staff of the Mexican Secretary of War at Mexico City."

Schweibz escaped from a Deputy United States Marshal as he was being taken to a train for removal to Tucson, Ariz. He ran across the international boundary into Mexico, and American officers were prevented from pursuing him.

MEXICANS IN NEW YORK KNEW OF INTRIGUES

One Says Carranza Is No Fool and May Have Given Plot Note to Wilson.

Mexicans in New York, among whom are a number who were formerly very prominent in political circles in Mexico, discussed excitedly yesterday reports of Germany's effort to make an ally of Mexico to fight the United States. Those who had been in close touch with Mexican affairs expressed little surprise over the matter and admitted that it had for a long while been an open secret among the well-informed that Germany had been making overtures to Mexico for this purpose.

The office of the Mexican Consul General, Juan T. Burns, was closed for the day, March 1 being a Mexican holiday. An attaché said he did not know where Señor Burns had gone, but that he was sure no one in the Consul's office had heard anything at all about the German note to Mexico before it appeared in the newspapers. Efforts by members of the Consul's staff to get into long distance telephone communication with the Mexican Embassy in Washington had been fruitless, it was said, "probably due to that office also being closed for the holiday."

One Mexican who has been closely associated in a semi-official capacity with important Carranza officials both in this country and Mexico, expressed his belief that the note had been sent to Mexico in the form it was published here and discussed the present situation in Mexico without the "diplomatic reserve" observed by other officials, but urged that in his interest his name be withheld from publication.

"I not only think it probable that the note was sent to Mexico, but that recent reports of a German submarine base in the Gulf of Mexico are correct, and that certain Mexican officials have knowledge of its presence. I do not think, however, that General Carranza himself knows about the submarine base.

"Carranza has a considerable hold on the major part of Mexico by this time, and is strengthening this hold all of the time. But Carranza has not yet been able to establish a real government in the American sense of the word. His machinery of government, except for comparatively small parts of the country, consists of nothing more nor less than a federation of the chiefs in control of the different sections, and of these Carranza is the First Chief. That means that they do not oppose him, though in too many cases it does not mean that they accept orders at their face value from him.

"It is far from impossible to 'buy' a number of these lesser chiefs. The one at present in charge of Vera Cruz is, I believe, loyal to Carranza in every way, and I don't think there can be any German bases in his immediate territory, unless through arrangement with officers under him. But it is probable that such bases have been established in territory under the control of other chiefs, and that they have profited materially without Carranza receiving more than the rumors of their presence that have filtered through to New York and been telegraphed back to him by his agents here.

"The German note, of course, would have gone directly to Carranza instead of to any inferior chief. It is not impossible that he would have acted in accordance with its suggestions if he could have convinced himself that it would be to his best interests to do so, but say whatever else you will about him, I don't think he can be called a fool, and it would have been foolish for him to let the Germans use him as a pawn in this manner. It would have required little foresight for him to realize that, hemmed in by enemies as she is, Germany could render him little genuine assistance at present, and that Germany could not possibly defeat her European enemies in the present war. These circumstances would have left Carranza practically alone to combat with the United States, or at best, if the Japanese should have joined in, would have left him with the assistance only of Japan.

"The improbability of Japan turning traitor to her present alliance, to advance German interests, was too great of itself to warrant anticipation of direct Japanese assistance for Carranza. It is also probable that the Japanese representative in Mexico gave whatever further assurance may have been needed that Japan would not do this, at the present time at least. And so I personally think the rumor circulated today that Carranza himself was the one who turned over to President Wilson the information about this German note may be accurate. This action on Carranza's part might have been expected, you see, to increase President Wilson's confidence in him, and it is useless to try to hide the fact that Mr. Wilson's support is very valuable to Carranza."

Some of the Mexicans here questioned the authenticity of the note on the ground that it relied on Mexico, the weakest of the three powers that it sought to unite against this country, to invite the Japanese into the alliance. This procedure, it was pointed out, however, was the only course left open to Germany, as direct communication with Japan was shut off to her.

Francisco C. Elias, formerly a business agent here for Carranza, whose name is still on the door of the office adjoining that of the Mexican Consul General, in the Equitable Building, has not been here for nearly a year, it was said yesterday, but has gone to Arizona and "retired from politics." It was said that he had a huge ranch in Arizona, on the border of the Mexican State of Sonora, of which his friend P. Elias Calles is Governor, and that the only thing separating this part of United States territory from Mexico was barbed wire fence.

REPORT FALSE, SAYS BOPP.

Ex-Consul Denies He Is Paymaster for German Agents in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Franz Bopp, former German Consul General, under prison sentence as a result of conviction for conspiring against the neutrality of the United States, denounced as false today reports from San Diego that he was paymaster of German agents in Mexican west coast ports.

These agents were said to have negotiated purchases of coal for German warships.

ROOSEVELT IN 1906 CHECKMATED KAISER

Moreton Frewen Says President's Cable to Emperor at Algeciras Blocked Move.

WANTED A MOROCCAN PORT

Promise to Withdraw Proposal Unfavorable to Washington Kept by Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 1.—In an article in this month's number of the Nineteenth Century and After, Morton Frewen gives the following interesting information regarding the Kaiser and the Algeciras conference:

"It is time the Chancelleries were informed of an incident of the greatest historic importance, as we can today see it, and on which the Algeciras conference turned. The Kaiser had with considerable difficulty overcome the objection of President Roosevelt that the United States should send representatives to that conference. Why to his own utter undoing the Kaiser persevered in this inclusion of any American deputation who can say, but the fact remains that he promised privately in writing that if his illustrious friend, the President, disagreed with any condition advanced at this conference by Berlin he, the all-highest, pledged himself to withdraw it.

"The Algeciras conference brought Europe, as we all know, to the very ragged edge of war because the Central Empires stood behind the Kaiser's demand for the cession to Germany by Morocco of the port of Mogador, on the Atlantic Coast, which port as a central station for the vast German fleet, would be a pointed pistol equally at the head of Spithead and Fire Island. Holding Mogador, the German fleet could thus have reached New York ahead of the British fleet and again could have reached Rio harbor ahead of the American fleet. Thus the possession of this Moroccan port would have done as much for Germany and would have gone as far to make the Monroe Doctrine untenable as if we today ceded Ireland to Germany.

"At the very last moment, when war seemed inevitable, Germany, to the amazement of the confreres at Algeciras, withdrew this demand, and probably few there are of that illustrious gathering who know to this day that the magic solvent was but a private cable overnight from the President to the Kaiser holding the latter to his written word.

"For many, many years now Germany has seen her 'manifest destiny' on the Amazon and the Orinoco. The British fleet, and that alone, has continued to obscure this bright vision of her 'national evolution.'"

GERARD'S STEAMER PASSES DANGER ZONE

Wireless Dispatch From the Infanta Isabel Reports Nothing Untoward Occurred.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 2.—A wireless dispatch received from a Daily Mail correspondent on the Spanish steamer Infanta Isabel, on which James W. Gerard, the former American Ambassador to Germany, and his party are passengers, says:

"Wednesday, 8:30 P. M.—Gerard and his party on this vessel are beyond German danger zone. Weather is delightful. There have been no incidents."

Comment of Today's Newspapers on the German Attempted Intrigue Against the United States

NEW YORK CITY.

Explains Wilson's Mexican Policy.

From The World.

The German Government's attempt to bring Mexico and Japan into a hostile alliance against the United States is the culmination of an anti-American conspiracy in Mexico which began before the war.

Even the Republican Party was tricked into playing the German game. Mr. Hughes's aggressive Mexican policy, which he so insistently proclaimed throughout the campaign, was made in Germany, although Mr. Hughes did not know it. Like many other honest but gullible Americans, he fell into the trap that Berlin had so adroitly set. For two years President Wilson has known that a war between the United States and Mexico was part of the German program, and he has resolutely refused to be duped, regardless of partisan clamor about his weakness and vacillation.

It is unthinkable that the American people should be so heedless of the future welfare and safety of their country as to hold longer to their attitude of non-resistance. Germany, under a desperate and criminal autocracy, has made itself the enemy of mankind, and in such circumstances there is only one course for a nation to take which is strong enough to assert its own rights and which retains sufficient moral courage to appreciate its responsibility toward its own civilization.

Standing "on the Brink of War."

From The Herald.

In the face of the menace now definitely revealed what pacifist can preach pacifism and lay any claim to Americanism?

The United States stands on the brink of war—a war not of its own making. That which has been inevitable since the failure to protest against the invasion of Belgium, that which was made doubly certain by failure to break with Germany after its Lusitania crime, is here.

There must be, there can be, no divided Americanism in this hour.

The supreme duty of the American Government and of the American people is to prepare now and to prepare "up to the hilt."

No Reason for "Unlimited Power."

From The Sun.

The exposure of this plot by the Administration was wisely done. It is well that the people, sorely befogged and bedevilled by pacifist pests, should be given to understand clearly by what menacing conditions this nation is environed. But out of this revelation springs no added reason for the gift by Congress of unlimited authority to the President, or the surrender of any of its rights. Rather it suggests, unless at a stroke we demolish all belief in the efficiency and righteousness of democratic government, that the Congress be kept in continuous session ready to discharge its Constitutional functions of advising with the President and declaring war when that supreme act becomes necessary.

Believes War Inevitable.

From The Tribune.

The disclosure of German conspiracy in Mexico and attempted intrigue with Japan is useful rather than surprising. If it serves to convince many Americans of the true meaning of German policy in the world it will only be because these Americans have so far turned a deaf ear and a blind eye to the supreme fact in the world of the present hour.

A number of years ago the rulers of Germany and the makers of German policy adopted as their purpose the creation of a German world power which should dominate the globe. They asserted the doctrine that it was the sacred mission of Germany to impose a German civilization upon the world. They affirmed the doctrine that what men called good and what men called evil were, in fact, good and evil only as they were advantageous or injurious to this German purpose.

We are going to war with Germany because sooner or later we shall be unable to escape war with a nation whose international policy is that of the man-eating tiger. Will not the American people perceive, will not the President now directly lead them to the perception of the fact that peace is impossible, and always has been impossible, since Germany adopted the policy of assassination and accepted the doctrine that there was no right but German right, and that the German Army was its prophet?

United States Dismembered.

From The American.

If there should be alliance between Germany and Japan and Mexico and perhaps Russia, which we all must know is within the possible undeterminable developments of this world war, and if that alliance by some unlikely chance should overcome through steel and lead and shot and shell and fire and poisonous gas on land and in the air and on and under the sea the pitiful unpreparedness of our untrained citizenry, then what would happen to our fair country which we have held so dear, to our republican principles and institutions which have led and enlightened the world, and to such of our brave people as would be left alive?

The plain probabilities in the event of unlikely but still possible disaster are that Mexico would take our Southwest and restore it to barbarism, that Japan would take the Pacific Coast and devote it to Oriental ideals and standards, that Germany and Russia would satisfy themselves with vast war indemnities which, in several generations of hard labor and self-sacrifice, we could barely manage to pay.

The progress of our country would be set back a hundred years, to the period before the Mexican war. Our nation would be reduced from the first nation in the whole world to a second-rate nation, impoverished in funds, restricted in territory, surrounded by enemies, with only one coast line and that turned toward the decadent Old World and not toward the New.

It is a prospect which must be contemplated, a consummation which must be prevented. But how?

Why, simply by keeping out of war as long as we can with honor, by preparing all the time that we are out of war for the eventual war which must come, and by going into war when war does come not to sacrifice our sons heedlessly, needlessly, and resultlessly, but to win the war for the glory and security of our own country, the advancement of our civilization, the perpetuation of our principles, and the maintenance of the welfare of the world.

Citizens, prepare. The hours are short, the days are few in which you may make ready your defense. The indications of the impending struggle are plain. The time of our supreme national test and trial is surely fast approaching.

BOSTON.

Force Now the Only Answer.

From The Globe.

Embattled Germany simply will not listen to the language of civilization. The country must see now that we can maintain our sovereign rights only by force, or, at best, by a stern threat of force. For two years we have tried all possible means of peace. Such methods having failed, we must now prepare to defend our rights. From now on our attitude must be that if Germany wants war with us she shall have it.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Demands All Necessary Action.

From The Republican.

Let German diplomats view this incident as they may, the conspiracy of which the Zimmermann note is the expression was a base betrayal of the ancient friendship between the two countries, for it was conceived and set in motion while the President of the United States was still endeavoring most sincerely to lead Europe back into the ways of peace. Mr. Wilson had not yet delivered his speech on world peace in the Senate, and he was still being abused by Entente sympathizers for his peace note of December when the Zimmermann plot with Mexico began to unfold. Nor can Americans see in an effort to organize a hostile league whose avowed object was the dismemberment of their country anything but the act of an enemy. The situation thus created forces every citizen to recognize where the interests of his country lie and to demand that the Government fail in no necessary measures for the defense of the nation within this hemisphere or on the high seas.

PHILADELPHIA.

"Submission Would Be Suicide."

From The Public Ledger.

There can be only one answer to the challenge thus insolently thrown at us. It would be humiliating now to quibble about "overt acts," to question the responsibility of the German Government for war if it comes. It is making war now; it was making war all the time it pretended to want peace. It is seeking allies to compass our defeat. The challenge must be taken up. Nothing less will preserve our national honor and our national security. Submission would be suicide. No patriotic American, no true lover of his country, will thus abdicate his birthright or deny the blood of those who died that America might live.

ST. LOUIS.

Should Unify Sentiment Here.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

We would laugh at this sensational revelation if it did not so stir us to anger by its proof of the conspiracies that are being proposed, and possibly formed, beneath our very eyes. It proves the lengths to which Germany would go to injure us, or to destroy us, and gives some indication of the methods to which it would resort. That German money and German persuasiveness might induce Mexico to risk a war with us is possible, but it is not probable. That Japan could be induced to break its alliance with the Entente Allies and join with Mexico against the United States seems to be an utterly absurd notion. * * * The publication of this note should serve at least to unify public sentiment in the United States, and to awaken the people to the seriousness of a situation which is not in Europe, but right here.

Modern German Diplomacy.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Viewed as a typical exhibition of German diplomacy, the Zimmermann note is decidedly interesting. Who but a modern German statesman would think of such a combination of forces? Even a Bismarck could scarcely be expected to weld Mexico and Japan into a weapon with which to strike the United States under present conditions, and there are no Bismarcks in Germany these days, as has been abundantly shown the last few years.

LITTLE ROCK.

No Place for the Pacifists.

From The Arkansas Gazette.

The fact that this information comes from the United States Government puts an end to the claim by Germans and misguided German-Americans in this country that the world's news agencies have been perverted to the uses desired by the Entente Allies. The whole situation is simplified by the publication, which should result in a falling off of German sympathizers in the United States that may amount to total elimination. It would seem to leave the pacifists nothing to stand on. It should, and probably will, give us the kind of preparedness we so urgently need.

MONTGOMERY.

Wilson's Enemies Confounded.

From The Advertiser.

The President by these diplomatic revelations has confused and confounded his enemies in the House and Senate. In a political sense he has torpedoed them. They are no longer opposed to Woodrow Wilson. They are no longer opposed to the President of the United States. In the face of these revelations they are opposing the American Republic in a critical hour in its history, and they are giving aid and comfort to an enemy who is trying to raise up other enemies to the welfare, honor, and territorial integrity of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS.

Allies' Attitude Now Intelligible.

From The Times-Picayune.

The revelation, without causing very general or very great surprise, at least should resolve certain doubts and perplexities. For example, there seems no reason to doubt any longer Berlin's purpose and effort, past and present, to stir up trouble for the United States wherever the stirring is good. Furthermore, the quality of Berlin statesmanship and the mental and moral standards of German diplomatists of the first rank are placed in a light which may help Americans to understand why Entente spokesmen have declared that there can be no peace by negotiation with the Berlin Government as it is constituted at present.

CHICAGO.

Germany Has Served America.

From The Herald.

Herr Zimmermann's Machiavellian invitation to Japan and Mexico, with whom we are at peace, to unite in the dismemberment of the United States, despite its cold-blooded infamy, turns out to be of service to America. Congress still talks, but in a different key. The nation is aroused. Congress knows that the hour has come when reality can no longer be unfaced. The inexpressible cynicism and treachery of the German proposal has accomplished what the killing of American citizens failed to do. When the voting comes Congress will accord to President Wilson the power needed to protect American lives and to uphold American honor.

The country knows what to expect from Germany. Congress also knows. The President must be given all authority to safeguard the nation. German frightfulness has supplied the compelling and unanswerable argument in the shape of Herr Zimmermann's treacherous "scrap of paper."

CLEVELAND.

Time for Unity of Action.

From The Leader.

Now, in the face of all these sinister facts, there is still hesitation, still quibbling, over details and phrases, still uncertainty of purpose. Still the peace-at-any-price fanatics and the poltroons who are only too fat and cowardly to act as men of spirit and honor play the game of the German Government by doing their utmost to create an appearance of dissension and lack of unity in the American Nation. They encourage the daring and ruthless masters of the German Empire to believe that the energies of the American Republic can yet be paralyzed by fomenting discord within the borders of the United States. Now, more than ever before, it is time for Congress and the country to stand united behind President Wilson.

"Strike at Germany Forthwith."

From The Plain Dealer.

American solidarity is put to a new test. Germany is at war with the United States now and has been for months. It remains for Congress and the Administration to say what America's answer to this latest effrontery shall be—a Congress which for days has been hair-splitting over the kind and degree of power it shall confer upon the President to meet the gravest national crisis since the civil war.

The American people are in no mood to brook further acts of war without retaliation in kind. Whatever be the technical description of its (Germany's) act, the obvious duty of the American Government is to strike at Germany forthwith.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The President "Doubly Fortified."

From The Star.

No more than heretofore will our Government adopt the extreme pro-Ally view that we should make war on Germany in the interest of Great Britain, but the President is doubly fortified in that he has resolutely maintained a correct neutral attitude, basing all his actions upon definite occasion of offense offered not to Great Britain by Germany, but by Germany to us direct.

DETROIT.

German Treachery Epitomized.

From The Free Press.

The document epitomizes the cold-blooded hypocrisy and treachery of the German Government's dealings with the United States since the opening of the war. Berlin's attitude toward the United States has been and is essentially identical with its attitude toward the Entente Powers. The latter have been treated as actual enemies; this country has been treated as a potential enemy. The Kaiser and his Ministers have not endeavored to look upon the United States as a friend.

BOISE.

Small Reason for Surprise.

From The Idaho Statesman.

When a stranger is in your melon patch observe not too closely, for inattention is often the highest form of civility. That is a Chinese proverb and in our simple Chinese way typifies the kind of hospitality we have been extending to the Embassies of the Central Powers. They have taken as many melons as they could and plugged all the others in reach, and they leave with profuse thanks for the hospitality extended, conscious of the fact that they have done as much damage as would be wise for guests of honor. We might have known they would violate hospitality; they have violated everything else.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Shows German Desperation.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

If the German Foreign Office seriously encouraged the implied intrigue, it argues a degree of desperation hitherto not suspected. The Japanese are now planted in the part of China formerly occupied by Germany and they mean to stay there. They are not likely to enter into an agreement with a nearly extinguished European power and an ineffective American republic, the result of which would be to array the whole effective world against Japan.

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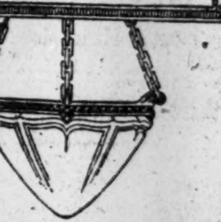

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FUR SETS—Formerly $75, $125, $245 to $3000 at $35—$65—$85—$125—$160—$450 to $1800
of Natural Raccoon, Black Fox, Natural and Dyed Blue Fox, Sitka, Pointed and Cross, Silver Fox, Hudson Bay and Russian Sable.

CAPES & STOLES—on sale at—$55, $75, $95 to $395
Of Hudson Seal, Mole and Kolinsky.

SEPARATE MUFFS—at $18, $25, $35, $55 to 75
Of Dyed Lapin, Hudson Seal, Mole and Kolinsky.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

The New Victrola—and Best

Victrola XVII at $250

Victrola XVII, $250

Mahogany or oak $250 | Mahogany or oak, electric, $300
American walnut, 300 | American walnut, electric, 350

THE latest and best of all Victor models, surpassing any other style in tonal qualities and being even more pleasing in physical appearance—Victrola XVII., is here at GIMBELS, and may be had on the following convenient terms:

$12,50 Cash and $12.50 Monthly

Victrola Salon—GIMBELS, Eighth Floor

Richly Embroidered Robes
From China

A gorgeous collection of robes gathered by our representative on his travels in China. Although classed strictly as merchandise and to be sold as such, without any sentimental value, they are truly remarkable, artistic garments which the officials and ladies of China laid aside for modern clothes when China became a republic.

Blue Mandarin Robe
With Imperial dragons wonderfully embroidered in gold thread. Other emblems in several colors, clouds in white and blue. Waves on skirt. Horse-hoof cuffs. Blue sleeve bands and lining. $75.50

Brocaded Mandarin Robe
Gold dragons, in gold, clouds, waves and other patterns in soft colorings woven into a ground of rich maroon. Horse-hoof cuffs with broad sleeve bands of black. Finished with blue lining. $110.00

Embroidered Robe of Silk Gauze
An exquisitely embroidered coat, with huge medallion of flowers and butterflies in various colors on an orange ground. Underside of sleeves of ecru gauze handsomely embroidered in dark and light blue flowers. Set off with border of dark blue embroidered on black. $95.50

Brilliant Red Robe
The phoenix bird and five clawed dragon stand out prominently on this background. Black border embroidered in gold and silk Buddhist symbols, full of meaning to students of Chinese cults. $37.50

Warrior's Studded Suit
A unique garment, consisting of coat, skirt, armlets, breastplate and helmet. The coat and skirt are trimmed with metal discs. The helmet, of metal, is crowned with a fur ornament, two feathers and a coral tip. $125.00

Fourth Floor, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square New York

BRITISH PUSH ON WEST OF BAPAUME

Advance 600 Yards North of Miraumont on Front of One and a Half Miles.

2,133 PRISONERS IN MONTH

Eleven Villages Either Captured or Occupied During February, Haig Reports.

BERLIN ADMITS RETREAT

"Part of Advance Positions Voluntarily Evacuated for Special Reasons," Germans Say.

LONDON, March 1.—The British advance north of the Ancre continued today, the line being pushed forward north of Miraumont about 600 yards on a front of one and a half miles. The report from headquarters tonight summarizes the operations during February, saying that the British captured 2,133 German prisoners and occupied either by capture or by the German withdraw eleven villages.

The text of the statement follows:

During February we captured 2,133 German prisoners, including 36 officers. The following villages also were either captured or surrendered to us by the withdrawal of the Germans: Ligny, Thilloy, Le Barque, Warlencourt, Pys, Miraumont, Petit Miraumont, Grandcourt, Puisieux-au-Mont, Serre, and Gommecourt.

The enemy continues to yield ground on the Ancre. North of Miraumont our line advanced today an average distance of 600 yards on a front of one and a half miles.

We discharged gas this morning south of Souchez, followed by a raid in which we took some prisoners. A British raiding party also entered German trenches northeast of Givenchy, Lens, and La Bassée, and captured eight prisoners.

Under cover of a heavy artillery bombardment, a hostile raiding party succeeded last night in reaching our trenches near Ablaincourt and Rancourt. In both cases the enemy was ejected by our counterattack. A few men are missing.

There was considerable mutual artillery activity today in the Ypres sector.

BERLIN, March 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—German Army Headquarters today announces a voluntary and systematic withdrawal of parts of the German advance positions on both banks of the Ancre, on the Franco-Belgian front. The withdrawal, it was announced, was effected several days ago, the movement being concealed from the British. The statement follows:

On both banks of the Ancre several days ago, for special reasons, a part of our advance positions was voluntarily and systematically evacuated and the defense has been placed in another prepared line. Our movement remained concealed from the enemy. Rear guard posts, acting carefully, hampered his troops, which only with hesitation, groped forward, occupying without fighting the strip of land which was abandoned by us, and which is lying in ruins. Yielding in the face of a numerically superior attack, as had been ordered, these minor detachments inflicted considerable sanguinary losses upon the enemy, and up to now have captured 11 officers and 174 men and four machine guns, and today still dominate the field in front of our positions.

After a strong artillery fire in the morning hours of yesterday the British attacked near Le Transloy and Sailly. The attack near Le Transloy failed before our barricade, and also near Sailly, where the attack was repeated at night in hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy, who had entered, was ejected by a counterthrust, and lost twenty men as prisoners. At two places, which are of minor importance and of narrow limits, British riflemen's nests have been formed.

On the west bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) in the morning a French attack was prepared. Our annihilating fire prevented its execution.

A statement issued this evening says:

A strong attack was made by the British on the German lines east of Souchez, southwest of Lens, today. The attack failed. There were no other important events.

PARIS, March 1.—Encounters between French and German patrols took place during last night in the Argonne and east of Metzeral, Alsace, the War Office announced today. Prisoners were taken by the French in the course of these operations.

The announcement follows:

Patrol encounters occurred during the night in the Argonne and in the region east of Metzeral. We took prisoners.

There was intermittent artillery fighting at certain points of the front, especially between the Oise and the Aisne, and in Champagne, near Auberive.

The official communication issued tonight says:

A surprise attack on a German trench in the region of Tahure, enabled us to bring back prisoners. An artillery action occurred on the front of Les Chambrettes-Bezonvaux. The day was calm on the rest of the front.

The Belgian communication says:

Artillery fighting was spirited today on the Belgian front in the region of Ramscapelle, Dixmude, Steenstraete, and Het Sas.

BAPAUME'S FALL IMMINENT.

Paris Hears Germans Have Already Fallen Back Behind the Town.

PARIS, March 1.—The Germans have already fallen back behind Bapaume, and the fall of that town is imminent, according to information from the front which has reached military circles here. The new German line is said to run along the road from Bapaume to Péronne and some distance in the rear of the former town.

During their retirement the Germans have systematically destroyed their dugcuts and provision dépots, and rendered their trenches useless. An Australian patrol in one place found a chain stretched across a ravine and discovered in time that it was connected with a mine at either end.

The German artillery fire is said to have been notably feeble during the recent retreat, but heavy guns are reported still in position at Bapaume, mounted on rails.

OVER 3,000 GERMANS TAKEN.

British War Office Official Announces Captures on the Ancre.

LONDON, March 1.—In a statement in the House of Commons today dealing with the recent happenings on the Franco-Belgian front, Henry W. Forster, Financial Secretary of the War Office, said that until the last few days the British operations necessarily had been confined to minor attacks. In these, he said, heavy losses had been inflicted upon the Germans, more than 8,000 prisoners taken, and ground of considerable importance gained.

During the last few days, continued Mr. Forster, as the result of continuous pressure on the Ancre front, the Germans had retired on a front of twelve miles to a depth of two miles, giving the British possession of ten villages and several important positions to which the Germans hitherto had clung with the utmost [illegible]. Up to the present the Germans had impressed upon their troops the necessity of defending these positions and fighting to the very end.

"In view of these instructions," the Secretary went on, "his withdrawal cannot but have an unfavorable effect upon the enemy troops and upon the German people—when they know. At the same time, it is probable the enemy is retiring not merely as a defensive measure, but with the object of saving his strength for a great blow on one or another of the allied fronts. There is every indication that he will make a supreme effort to end the war in his favor this year, an effort which can only be met by a corresponding determination on the part of Great Britain and her allies."

FAMINE PINCHES FOES, BRITAIN BELIEVES

Cecil Tells Commons That Fewer Supplies Are Reaching Germany—Denmark Stops Leak.

LONDON, March 1.—The Government had reason to believe, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said in the House of Commons today, that there was a serious shortage of foodstuffs and of certain very important materials in enemy countries. For some months past no substantial quantities of goods imported overseas into Holland and Scandinavia had, he believed, gone through to Germany, and there had been no material overseas exports from Germany.

Recently, as a result of negotiations with the Scandinavian countries and Holland, Lord Cecil added, the exports of their produce to Germany had been considerably diminished.

COPENHAGEN, March 1.—The Government has appointed a committee to investigate recent irregularities in the export of meat from Denmark. This action is the result of allegations that a large number of slaughtered swine, 1,000, according to a circumstantial account which has been circulated here, found their way to the German market in December and January, over and above the number permitted under agreement between the Danish slaughter houses and the belligerent countries.

The charges, which have been taken up by the opposition newspapers, lay the blame for the irregularities at the door of three members of the Danish Export Commission. All three are leading business men, two being members of Parliament.

The export of foodstuffs from Denmark to Germany and England has hitherto been regulated by an unpublished agreement, the general details of which, however, are fairly well known. The excess in pork exports to Germany was revealed as soon as the export statistics for December and January were compiled. The Danish Government immediately took the matter up with the British Embassy, and the affair is now settled, but the opposition newspapers are trying to make political capital out of it.

These papers assert that the irregularities discovered have affected the already high price of meats on the home market. The arrangement made by the Danish Government with the British authorities provides for a reduction in exports to Germany and an increase in those to England until the balance is restored.

DR. BLAKE HEADS DOYEN HOSPITAL

Invited by French Government to Take Charge of Famous Paris Institution.

TO FLY STARS AND STRIPES

First American Red Cross Hospital to be Organized in France Best Equipped in Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 1.—Dr. Joseph A. Blake has just accepted an invitation of the French Government to become head of the hospital built and conducted by Dr. Eugene Doyen, the famous French surgeon, who died two months ago. This institution, which is the finest in Paris, will reopen, with Dr. Blake in charge, in another month, and will be conducted as a war hospital, under the American Red Cross. It will be the first hospital in France to come officially under the Stars and Stripes, for while the American Ambulance at Neuilly is an American undertaking, supported by American funds, it is organized solely under the auspices of American doctors who practiced in Paris before the war.

Incorporated as part of the new institution will be the Robert Walton Goelet Research Laboratories, under the direction of Dr. Kenneth Taylor, the American bacteriologist, who has been associated with Dr. Blake since the beginning of the war. Dr. Blake is now finishing his work at the British hospital in Ris-Orangis, where he became chief surgeon after the severance of his relations with the Neuilly institution, over a year ago. Meanwhile the Doyen Hospital is being renovated and changed to meet war requirements.

The Government's invitation to Dr. Blake, which undoubtedly is the greatest honor that could be conferred upon an American surgeon practicing abroad, came as a result of his brilliant record at both Neuilly and Ris-Orangis and because of the enthusiastic unanimity with which French surgeons have urged that a place be given to him where they could come to watch him operate. Working with him since the first day of the war, French surgeons have come to realize that as a surgeon he stands in a class by himself. Many phases of his hospital organization and method of operating are now employed generally in war hospitals throughout the nation.

From the standpoint of magnificence there is nothing to be compared to the Doyen Hospital on this side of the Atlantic. In equipment it is not even second to the Pasteur Institute. Under Doyen it was recognized as the finest and most expensive private hospital in the world. It is in one of the best situations in Paris, occupying almost an entire block, five stories high, overlooking the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, and just next door to the "Pink Palace" of Anna Gould. Concerning its change into an institution for wounded soldiers, Dr. Blake consented to be interviewed by the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He said:

"When the necessary changes are made we will have room for about four hundred wounded at Doyen Hospital, and I am assured by the Service de Santé that we will get the sort of cases we want. I mean by this that it will have no room for convalescents, and only the most badly wounded cases will be brought there. As it is an American Red Cross institution, our wounded will be transported by the motor ambulance service established by the American Red Cross at the beginning of the war.

"I am indeed proud to become the head of the first American Red Cross hospital to be organized in France—even more than proud in view of the kind of hospital it is. When I say that I have never seen anything finer, even in New York, you have some idea of it. The operating room and theatre are the very last word in all that I require from the viewpoint of a surgeon. The place is complete to the minutest details. It would cost an enormous sum to build it today. One entire floor has already been installed for laboratory work, and there Dr. Taylor will carry on the work he so ably began elsewhere. All the sumptuous private rooms will be made over and connected up into wards.

"Needless to say, I am very happy to be connected once more with something that is organized and carried on by my own country. I shall try to keep it American from the top right down to the kitchen, which is the one department that necessarily must remain French. It will be necessary to import a number of helpers, both for surgical and laboratory research work, and the plant when full will not be an easy one to finance, but our Red Cross Committee in Paris already has sufficient funds to get things going, and I feel sure of loyal support from home from now until the end of the war.

"A special feature of the work will be the installation of a jaw hospital, funds for which have already been subscribed, and which probably will be under the immediate direction of Dr. Dunning of New York."

For a time Drs. Blake and Taylor will remain on the list of consulting physicians at Ris-Orangis, until that hospital finds a new surgeon in chief. The new hospital's official name is the American Red Cross Hospital of Paris, but following the custom at most places with which Dr. Blake has been connected, it has already been named "Dr. Blake's hospital in the Avenue du Bois."

FRENCH ADOPT BREAD CARDS

System to be Put Into Effect to Prevent Waste.

PARIS, March 1.—Announcement that bread cards would be instituted in France to prevent waste was made today in an official communication issued by Edouard Herriot, Minister of Provisions. The announcement says:

"To avoid wastage, the Minister of Provisions has decided to regulate the consumption of bread by instituting cards. Instructions will be given to the Prefects of the different departments to put the new regulation into effect."

The Minister also is studying measures to be enforced in the large centres of population to assure that preference shall be given to the sick and wounded and to children and aged persons in the distribution of milk.

JAPAN FRIENDLY TO UNITED STATES

Continued from Page 1.

United States German propagandists would not hesitate for a moment to play the game at both ends, and at the same time that they were seeking to persuade Japan to be faithless to her international obligations and attack the United States they might also be industriously injecting into American public opinion the belief that the plots that they themselves were continually attempting to hatch across the Mexican border were the work of the Japanese.

The State Department took particular occasion to make it clear today that the Government was sure that Japan had had no part whatever in the German intrigue. It was learned authoritatively that the note to the German Minister to Mexico from Foreign Secretary Zimmermann was sent to the Japanese Ambassador yesterday in advance of its publication, in order to assure the Japanese Government that the United States was in no way inclined to question Japan's good faith throughout the trying months just passed.

Officials at the Japanese Embassy today laid particular emphasis on the care with which Japan had sought to avoid any move in or toward Mexico which would be liable to suspicion in this country. Japan had not been slow to realize, they said, in what a delicate state Mexican politics stood, and she had therefore gone to great lengths to use caution in her dealings with that country, aside from any other reason to convince the United States of her great desire to bring about the most cordial relations between the United States and Japan.

There are many reasons for the view taken by both American and Japanese officials here that the relations between the United States and Japan have not been so cordial in years as during the last few months. One of the recent incidents which have helped to promote the friendship between the two countries was the successful effort made by the State Department to check anti-Japanese land legislation in Idaho and Oregon. The move was made at the suggestion from the Japanese Embassy that the passage of the bills might create a misunderstanding at Tokio, and the prompt action taken by the department has tended greatly to increase the confidence of the Japanese Government that the United States was sincere in its desire to remain on the best of terms with Japan.

Japan's Conciliatory Efforts

It was said at the embassy today that the Japanese authorities are making every effort on their part to avoid friction between the two countries on the Pacific Coast land and labor question in response to the efforts of the American Government to prevent American agitation on this question. The Japanese Government is keeping to the letter its "gentleman's agreement" to prevent further emigration of Japanese laborers to this country, and at the same time is seeking to impress on the Japanese already in this country the necessity for conforming in every way to the customs and principles of America in order to make themselves unobjectionable to native Americans.

One of the movements which is working strongly to produce a close friendship between the two peoples is the growing commercial and financial relations between them. This is being manifested in two ways. In the first place, the war with its shutting off of part of the European trade with the United States has practically doubled America's import and export trade with Japan. Aside from this, Japan needs capital for the development of Chinese resources, and naturally looks to the United States, now the leading banking country of the world, for it. There have been many evidences that she wishes to secure the co-operation and not the rivalry of American firms in China, one example being the report that the American International Corporation is to have a joint part with Japanese promoters in the development of the railway systems.

But, apart from her primary reasons for wishing to maintain friendship with the United States, Japan's desire to remain on good terms with her allies would also tend to strengthen the bonds between her and America at present, when the United States is on the verge of a break with their enemy. Should actual war ensue between Germany and the United States, it could not but strengthen American friendship with Japan.

CONSUL YADA BELIEVES IT.

Regards Note as Authentic, but Says It Never Got to Tokio.

Dr. Chonosoke Yada, Japanese Consul General in New York, said yesterday:

"Although I am thoroughly convinced now that the reports printed in your press are authentic, I am sure that my Government never received the German proposal. This report of Germany's plans against the United States will be received by the Japanese press and public in a spirit, I venture to say, of levity. The news surely will not be taken seriously.

"No, at first I could not believe that Zimmermann had signed the note. Now I am assured that such was the case. Now I understand it all. It is along the lines of German propaganda which has been sent broadcast over the world seeking root wherever it might be received. Germany has this world-wide propaganda. But I am sure no such proposal ever reached my Government, and I know if such had been the case, it would promptly have been repulsed.

"Our relations with the United States are increasing in cordiality. True, the situation regarding the Alien Land bills before the Legislatures of Western States has created much gossip and somewhat of a controversy, but any complaint that Japan might make would be taken up amicably with the American Government, not with Germany. No, no! Japan's feelings with America are of the most friendly nature.

"All that Japan asks is that there shall be no discrimination against Japanese citizens and people. In this Japan knows that the American Government is sincerely and whole-heartedly in sympathy with Japan. Japan appreciates this sincerity."

TURKISH DEFEAT BECOMES A ROUT

British War Office Reports That the Kut Army Is "Shattered Completely."

ITS CASUALTIES 20,000

Gen. Maude Puts Losses in Prisoners Since Feb. 24 at 2,500; 5,000 Since Dec. 30.

LONDON, March 1.—The remnants of the Turkish force retreating from Kut-el-Amara have been shattered completely, according to information given out in the House of Commons today. The Turks, it was said, would reach Bagdad only as a disorderly mob.

This information was received from General Maude, commander of the British expedition on the Tigris front, and was made public by Henry W. Forster, the Financial Secretary to the War Office.

Mr. Forster said that more than 2,500 prisoners had been taken by the British since Feb. 24, and that since the beginning of the offensive on Dec. 30, some 5,000 Turkish prisoners had been taken. The total Turkish casualties in killed and wounded was estimated by General Maude at more than 20,000.

Following is the official statement:

Telegraphing on Tuesday, the commander in Mesopotamia reported that throughout the day the pursuit of the beaten enemy had been continued by our cavalry and gunboats. A number of prisoners have been taken in course of the day's operations, together with at least six guns, three mortars, eight mine-throwers, thirty pontoons, much bridging material, a large river vessel, and a quantity of equipment, arms, and ammunition.

The rout of the Turks is expected by English military officials to do much to restore British prestige in the Middle East, where it suffered in the first two years of the war. In his weekly talk reviewing recent war operations, Major Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the British War Office, expressed to The Associated Press great satisfaction regarding the recent British successes over the Turks, saying:

"It is undeniable that our prestige suffered much from the Dardanelles operation, from the fact that we were on the defensive for a long time in Egypt and because of our retreat from Bagdad. This condition now is completely changed. The Turkish forces have been driven entirely from Egyptian territory, and the decisive defeat with which they met at Kut completes our ascendancy.

"General Maude's crossing of the Shumran bend over 400 yards of flooded river was a particularly brilliant military operation. It compelled the Turks to withdraw rapidly from Sanna-i-Yat and enabled us to pursue them on the high side of the river. There are no marshes there, so floods will not impede our movements as they did when we were advancing below Kut-el-Amara.

"Last week was particularly interesting elsewhere. The war loan proved our material resources, while the Germans on the western front made their biggest withdrawal since the battle of the Marne."

U-Boats Cut Gem Exports.

The German submarine campaign was said yesterday to be responsible for a big drop in gem entries at New York in February. Last month's receipts amounted to only $2,962,350, against $3,425,654 in January, and $4,427,688 in December. The February imports were the lowest in many months.

BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH
ALBODON
AND THEY'LL BE CLEAN

Here is a dentifrice with a delightful "smack"—*a likable taste* that leaves the mouth cool and refreshed. But ALBODON DENTAL CREAM will also *clean your teeth best* because it contains more *tooth-cleaning* and polishing properties than any other dentifrice.

Every dentist knows the formula
Every dealer sells it

VIENNA'S REPLY TO US WILL BE CONCILIATORY

Less Likelihood of Break with Austria Now—Penfield to Receive Response Soon.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Feb. 28, (via Berlin and Wireless to Sayville, March 1.)—The American Ambassador, Frederic C. Penfield, informed The Associated Press this morning that he expected the reply of the Austrian Government to the American memorandum concerning the new submarine warfare regulations in about one week.

Foreign Minister Czernin called at the American Embassy yesterday morning for a conference with Mr. Penfield. Among the matters discussed was the advisability of presentation by Count Tarnowski at this time of his credentials as Austrian Ambassador to the United States.

In the last three days the situation as between the United States and Austria has shown a decided tendency for improvement. The statement is made here that a break between the two countries is now less probable. The correspondent is informed that the reply of the Austro-Hungarian Government will be extremely conciliatory, and while it may not dispose definitely of all pending questions it will leave open the way for further discussion between Washington and Vienna.

The Vienna Government continues to examine in the most careful manner every phase of international law and naval warfare brought up in the American Government's inquiry regarding Austria's adherence to the naval measures of the Central Powers. The close consideration thus given makes the framing of the Austrian reply a lengthy and laborious process.

Count Czernin tonight will join Emperor Charles at Great Headquarters. It is understood the Austrian reply to the United States will be thoroughly discussed at this meeting.

REICHSTAG SOCIALIST ASSAILS GOVERNMENT

Ledebour Denounces Its Peace Offer and Demands for Annexation and Indemnity.

AMSTERDAM, March 1, (via London.)—The Kölnische Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, contains a retort of a bitter attack on the Government by Georg Ledebour, Social Democratic leader in the Reichstag. Herr Ledebour denounced the Government's policy of annexation and criticised the "emptiness" of the German peace offer and the demand for a war indemnity, which he characterized as unrealizable. He protested against the deportation of Belgians and Poles and also the proclamation of a Polish Kingdom, which he termed a "most glaring and flagrant contradiction of the people's right to decide for themselves."

Declaring that the intention was to place a German or Austrian King on the throne and thereby chain Poland to the Central Powers, Herr Ledebour added:

"You do not want a free Poland at all. Indeed, you do not look as if you could free any one."

Herr Ledebour was thrice called to order for improper remarks, and his speech provoked a heated reply from Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Vice Chancellor.

REFORMS

It is significant that whereas Delay is one of the traditions of the building business, the great tradition of the Thompson-Starrett Company is Speed.

And that is only one of many drastic reforms which this Company has developed for the benefit of its clients.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Advertising in The New York Times has a dynamic force generated by a circulation of more than three hundred forty thousand, which carries an advertiser's message into homes in more than thirty-five hundred cities and towns throughout the United States—a clientele with greater buying power and discrimination than that possessed by any other newspaper. —Advt.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Misses', Juniors' and Girls'
EXCLUSIVE SPRING FASHIONS

Misses' Spring Suits
Misses' sizes, 14 to 20 years

Misses' strictly tailored, dressy or Sport Suits, featuring the newest Spring suit fabrics—gunniburl, tricotine, Poiret twill, chamoisine, Oxford suitings, burella cloth, or Khaki kool.

24.50 to 135.00

Misses' Tailored Suits
Fifteen distinct models, featuring the new wing collars, of tricotine, gunniburl, homespun, shepherd check worsted, hairline striped suitings, wool Jersey or stockingette, in the newest Spring shades. 14 to 20 years. 29.50

Misses' Gunniburl Suits
Three distinct models in moss green, tapestry blue, beige, mustard or terra cotta; medium length coats—belted, semi-fitted or strictly tailored; new model straight line skirts. 14 to 20 years. 39.50

Misses' Spring Coats
Misses' sizes, 14 to 20 years

Misses' Coats, for sport, travel or general wear; showing the fashionable seven-eighth to full length models, of wool or silk Jersey, gunniburl, Poiret twill, burella cloth, Bolivia cloth, wool velour, gabardine, serge, tweeds or various silks.

18.50 to 125.00

Misses' Spring Coats
Ten new slip-on models with belts and large sport pockets; of wool velour, Bolivia cloth, burella cloth, serge or checked wool velour, half or silk lined throughout. 14 to 20 years. 29.50

Misses' Burella Cloth Coats
Five new tailored or dressy models, in green, rose, tapestry blue, gold, tan or purple; large draped collars, wide cuffs, draped or patch pockets; half or silk lined throughout. 14 to 20 yrs. 39.50

Misses' Spring Dresses
Misses' sizes, 14 to 20 years

Misses' Daytime Dresses, showing the fashionable straight line, waist or barrel silhouette; of Poiret twill, tricotine, wool Jersey, Georgette, taffeta, silk meteor or satin; Evening gowns of silk net or of various soft silks.

18.50 to 98.50

Misses' Silk Dresses
Ten new straight line models of taffeta silk, crepe de chine, satin or silk skin in navy, gray, Copen or black; embroidered or cable stitched in self or contrasting colors. 14 to 20 years. 18.50

Misses' Daytime Dresses
Beaded, braided or embroidered straight line models of Georgette crepe, taffeta silk, crepe meteor or crepe de chine, in black, navy, Copen, light grey or beige. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 29.50

Spring Suits, Coats and Dresses
For the Hard-to-Fit Girl

Suits, 18.50 to 59.50. Coats, 12.75 to 49.50.
Dresses, 6.95 to 45.00.

Girls' and Juniors' Suits
Sizes 12 to 17 years

Five distinct models of navy serge, black-and-white checked worsteds, or homespuns in tan or grey colorings; Norfolk, box or pleated models with gathered top skirts. 24.50

Girls' and Juniors' Coats
Sizes 6 to 16 years

Among several new models are coats of black-and-white checked velour or navy serge; double breasted belted coats with detachable over-collars of contrasting color; body and sleeves lined. 16.75

Girls' Silk Dresses
Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Three New Spring models of soft taffeta silk in navy or French blue; semi-Empire or coat models, with wide belts, white Georgette or batiste collars. 16.50

LONDON PARIS NEW YORK

Revillon Frères
Established 1723

PRE-INVENTORY SALE

Balance of Manufactured Stock, including:

Men's Fur Overcoats
Ladies' Fur Coats
Scarfs and Muffs

A limited number of

Velvet and Silk Evening Wraps

5th Avenue at 53rd Street

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning Today, A Sale of

Men's "Felt-Straw" Hats at $1.95

¶ A new style in a soft hat that will immediately appeal to those who would show individuality in the selection of their headgear. Made by a well-known hatter, of Stockport, England, who has a national reputation for making hats that are *different.* Nicely shaped of fine quality felt with underbrim of straw. To be had in all colors and sizes.

We shall also introduce

A New Derby for Men at $3

"The Classic"—a new style for Spring, being the only *noticeably different* derby introduced for some time. To be had in Black, or in Onion Skin, Aldine, Persian and Malay Brown, lined with silk in color to match. *Main Floor.*

Men's Pajamas, $1.50

¶ Well-tailored garments, made of fine mercerized fabrics, in neat blue, lavender and grey candy stripe designs. Trimmed with frogs.

Men's English Collars, 15c.

Reduced from 25c. Made of all linen, in a variety of desirable shapes. All sizes, but not in each style.

GERMANS IN PLOT TO OUST CARRANZA

Obregon Their Man in Event of War Between United States and Germany, It Is Said.

INTRIGUE DATES FAR BACK

Heintze, Papen, Cabrera, Zubaran, and Dr. Krum Heller Mentioned—Mexican Neutrality Note Inspired.

The story of German intrigue in Mexico runs back some time prior to the beginning of the European war and eventually contemplated placing General Alvaro Obregon, now Minister of War in the Carranza cabinet in power, according to information reaching THE NEW YORK TIMES from reliable sources yesterday. The plan involved the elimination of both Francisco Villa and Venustiano Carranzo from leadership. The first part was fairly accomplished, but the recognition of Carranza by the United States is said to have made it undesirable to depose him until such a time as the friendship of the United States for the de facto Government could no longer be put to good account.

Three men: General Obregon, Luis Cabrera, the Carranza Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Mexican section of the American-Mexican Joint Commission, and Rafael Zubaran, until recently Mexican Minister at Berlin, all prominent in the original Constitutionalist movement against Victoriano Huerta, are alleged to be involved in the plot. The immediate go-between is said to have been a certain Dr. Krum Heller who was officially connected with the Mexican legation in Berlin, although having said claim to American citizenship while in London.

Under the immediate direction of Rear Admiral Baron Paul von Heintze, German Minister to Mexico during the Huerta régime, and Captain Franz von Papen, German Military Attaché to Washington and Mexico City, says THE TIMES informant, work was under way at the time of the American occupation of Vera Cruz to bring about a split between the Villa and Carranza factions as the preliminary step in the general plan. This split was brought about by the injection of personal jealousies into the situation almost before Huerta had sailed from Puerto Mexico, bound for Spain.

The subsequent withdrawal of the United States forces from Vera Cruz gave General Carranza such a strong hold on the people, through the propagation of stories that he had forced the American troops to leave, that the persons back of the plot advised waiting a short time before placing General Obregon in full control. He was made Minister of War, however, and had absolute control of the situation and the power to depose Carranza at any time. The recognition of General Carranza as the de facto head of the Mexican Government by the United States followed, and again put a stop to the original plan.

Luis Cabrera became Minister of Finance and under his direction a campaign of taxation against the oil companies supplying the British Admiralty was begun. Rafael Zubaran was appointed Minister to Berlin according to the previously arranged plan, and went to his post by way of London and Amsterdam. He was accompanied by Dr. Krum Heller, who was detained by the British authorities in London, and not permitted to go further. His effects were searched and some papers taken from him. In order to extricate himself from the probability of being held in a British detention camp, he advanced his American citizenship as a claim to immunity and finally was deported to New York.

He returned to Mexico, was appointed to an official position with the Mexican Legation in Berlin and went to his post through Spain and Switzerland. Both Zubaran and Krum Heller remained in Berlin until a few weeks ago. Luis Cabrera arrived in Mexico City almost simultaneously with Zubaran.

In the meantime an extensive German spy system operating in Mexico and the Southern United States was organized with headquarters at Monterey, in the State of Coahuila. German operations are reported to have extended into Central America from this same office, although this is considered doubtful. The Monterey office came under the observation of the British authorities some months ago, and has been closely watched since that time.

Considerable funds from German sources are reported to have found their way to Mexican branches of banking houses operating on this side of the water. During the last few months there has been a notable increase in the amount of gold coin in circulation in Mexico City and other industrial centres in Mexico. This eventually went to a point where American gold was discounted on the Mexican Exchange. During the last few weeks the Carranza Government has been meeting bills here and establishing credits through the correspondents of one of the large German banks in Mexico City.

It is known that while Luis Cabrera was in the United States in connection with the meetings of the American Mexican Joint Commission he had numerous conferences with persons connected with the German Embassy in Washington. During his stay in Atlantic City he held personal interviews lasting more than an hour each with Baron Karl Haniel von Haimhausen, Chancellor of the German Embassy. These meetings were held so openly that they came to the attention of American officials, and agents of the Department of Justice were sent to investigate. A number of meetings were held more secretly after the American agents became evident either in small hotels in Atlantic City or in Philadelphia.

Reliable sources, THE TIMES informant asserts, are of the opinion that the neutrality note asking for an embargo on all shipments to belligerent nations by neutral nations recently sent out by Carranza was pursuant to this general scheme on the part of the Germans. It was sent out a few days after the arrival of Zubaran from Berlin. It also is the opinion of these persons that no scruples will be shown in deposing General Carranza and placing General Obregon in power should war between Germany and the United States become a fact.

General Carranza throughout is said to have been absolutely ignorant of the plans attributed to the men with whom he had surrounded himself, but it is not considered probable that he will be able at this time to strengthen his position sufficiently to enable him to dismiss them from office and adopt a course which will insure the continued friendship of the United States.

MAY MAKE SHELLS FOR US.

Britain Lifts Ban Put on the Hadfields Munitions Company.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Great Britain has withdrawn her objection and made known her permission for Hadfields, Ltd., an English munitions concern, to contract with the United States Navy for armor piercing shells of the 14 and 16 inch type. Award for projectiles totaling more than $3,000,000 was made recently by Secretary Daniels to Hadfields, but canceled later when the British Government asked the company not to proceed with the work, so long as "the exigencies of war continued."

Information that the objections had been withdrawn was received today from Ambassador Page at London.

Secretary Daniels has awarded some contracts to American concerns, whose bids were much higher than Hadfields.

The withdrawal of objection by the British Government may cause the Secretary to re-award the contract to the British concern.

SEEKS INTERNED AMERICAN.

Irish M. P., Inquiring About William Pedlar, Is Snubbed by Cecil.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons today Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist, asked Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, whether he had information to the effect that William Pedlar, an American citizen, had been deported from Ireland and was now interned at Oxford. Lord Robert said he had no knowledge of such an American. Mr. Ginnell asked him whether he would make an inquiry.

"No, I will not," replied Lord Robert.

A special dispatch from London on Dec. 29 said that the British authorities had advised the American Embassy of the release of four Americans among the interned Irish at Frongoch Camp, in Wales. The name of one of these men, all of whom were arrested in connection with the Irish rebellion, was given as William Pedlar.

AIR RAID ON BRITISH COAST.

German Airplane Bombards Broadstairs and Injures a Woman.

LONDON, March 1.—A hostile airplane dropped bombs today on Broadstairs, it is announced officially. The announcement follows:

"Today a hostile airplane bombed Broadstairs. One woman was slightly injured."

Broadstairs is a watering place on the island of Thanet, off the Kentish coast. It is one of the towns shelled by German destroyers on Monday.

WOULD EQUIP PORT FOR TRADE OF WORLD

Governor Edge Tells Chamber of Commerce State Lines Should Be Forgotten.

FAVORS JOINT COMMISSION

Prendergast Indorses Project for Board Similar to One in Charge of Palisades Park.

Greater commercial co-operation between New Jersey and New York in view of the added opportunities for world commerce after the war, and the appointment of a joint commission, modeled along the lines of that which administers the affairs of the Palisades Park, for the development of the port and terminal facilities of New York harbor, were urged yesterday by Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, in an address before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at its annual meeting.

The Jersey Executive advocated as one of the improvements needed a traffic tunnel for better commercial transportation between the two States, and said that New Jersey now was fully awake to the situation.

"State lines should be obliterated," he said, "when to do so is for the good of the country at large. We cannot grow while tightly bandaged in the swaddling cloths of provincialism. I earnestly plead for co-operation between industrial New York and industrial New Jersey on the ground that New York Harbor is a national institution. As we enter upon an export age after the war, industrial locations at the seaboard will be sought for as never before. It behooves all who labor in and about the great port of entry and dispatch at New York to shake off the trammels of congestion and provide for our great future in a manner commensurate with the greatness of the country we are a part of and which we serve.

"I believe that a joint commission should be appointed by the two States to co-operate in the preparation of a general plan of lightening the burdens in New York Harbor, and for arriving at some conclusion as to what needs to be done and as to what will be the benefits as well as the duties of the two States. New York cannot work out this terminal problem alone. Neither can New Jersey.

"When the project of a traffic tunnel under the Hudson was first proposed the enthusiasm of its advocates was dampened somewhat by assertions that New York City would never co-operate in an improvement calculated to divert its population and its business interests. I am happy to say that New York assumed no such narrow-minded stand; that only a few weeks ago Governor Whitman inspired official action on this project, and that with the co-operation of New York with the northern counties of New Jersey this great commercial and industrial undertaking ought to be an accomplished fact within a comparatively few years. Population and business will not be diverted from New York to New Jersey or vice versa. Neither side will suffer."

Controller William A. Prendergast said that he believed the City of New York was ready to adopt the suggestion of a joint commission.

"There is every disposition on the part of the City Government," he asserted, "not in a timid way, but in a very energetic way, to further the interests of this great metropolitan district that lies on both sides of the Hudson River. It is time that the two States took up the matter of industrial preparedness in which we are behind our opportunities. I think that New York is ready at any time to appoint a suitable commission to undertake with New Jersey the discussion, and, if possible, the adjustment of questions to our mutual interest. I deem it advisable that this should be done."

Mr. Prendergast added that he believed the problems incident to congestion could be worked out in co-operation with New Jersey if the business men here would take an active part. The additional commerce to be carried through the port after the opening of the barge canal, he asserted, would increase the problems of transportation and necessitate active work to meet them.

Among the resolutions adopted at the meeting was one placing the chamber on record as approving the "necessity and wisdom of a State police organization as more essential than ever for the preservation of order and protection of property and lives within State bounds." It called upon the Legislature to pass the necessary State constabulary bill as an important part of the national defense act. Resolutions recommending to Congress the adoption of a flexible bargaining tariff to protect the commerce of the United States against discrimination in foreign markets was laid on the table because of the acuteness of the international situation.

By a vote of more than two to one the members recommended to the Federal Government an investigation into the probable situation in this country after the war in regard to the supply of raw materials.

RUSSIA THINKS WAR SURE.

Must Follow Arming of Merchant Ships, Foreign Office Says.

PETROGRAD, March 1, (via London, Friday, March 2.)—President Wilson's request to Congress for power to arm ships is held in diplomatic and official circles here to constitute the second step toward war with Germany and to be the logical sequence of the breaking off of diplomatic relations with that country. The only possibility of avoiding war, it is believed here, is for Germany to surrender her position concerning her submarine warfare. The speech of the President to Congress is applauded as an indication of President Wilson's firm decision to defend the American merchant fleet by force of arms. The newspapers in their editorials follow a similar line in dealing with the subject.

The Foreign Office today authorized The Associated Press to make public the following:

"President Wilson's address has made a good impression. If his policy is carried out, the arming of ships will make almost impossible the avoidance of armed conflict with Germany for the latter will never relinquish the use of submarines. Taking into consideration certain official information received from Germany that she would not abate her submarine activity, but on the contrary would consider the arming of merchant ships a hostile act, we must assume that war between America and Germany is unavoidable."

The Russkaya Volia sees in the address of President Wilson a perplexing mixture of peaceable restraint and firm aggressiveness. The newspaper discusses the activities of the people in the United States who favor peace, and continues:

"President Wilson lays the responsibility for possible war upon Germany. The acuteness of the situation and the position assumed by the strong peace element of the population compel President Wilson to be especially guarded in his expressions; but his address to Congress would indicate that he believes he has found a compromise in armed neutrality."

The Den says:

"It is impossible for America longer to maintain her former position without acknowledging that German diplomacy has obliged her to submit to its will, and that the former protest of President Wilson has fallen flat. It is natural for President Wilson to seek a way out. Such a way he sees in the arming of trade ships."

The Bourse Gazette calls the President's action a step forward and says it shows that the Washington Government intends to stick to its former decision and to use all its means to defend the honor of the republic and the lives of its citizens.

RUSSIANS RETAKE TRENCHES

Oust Teutons from Height on Northern Rumanian Front.

PETROGRAD, March 1, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—In an attack on the northern Rumanian front yesterday Russian troops regained positions recently captured by the Teutonic forces, the War Office announced today. The statement follows:

On the Western front scouting reconnoissances and rifle firing are proceeding.

On the Rumanian front, last night, our detachments made counterattacks against the heights occupied on both sides of the Jacobeni-Kimpolung highroad. Our attacks north of the highroad were not successful, but south of the highroad the army was dislodged and our position was restored.

Rumanian troops yesterday attacked the enemy's positions north of the River Zaval, one and one-third miles south of the village of Rekoza. They dislodged the enemy, occupying the height and capturing a machine gun and some prisoners.

On the Causcasian front scouting reconnoissances are proceeding.

BERLIN, March 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Increasing activity on the Rumanian front is reported by the War Office today. The Russians attacked yesterday at several points, but gained no success. The official report of operations follows:

Front of Prince Leopold.—There is nothing important to report.

Front of Archduke Joseph.—On account of a heavy snowfall in the Carpathian forests there was little activity, except for spirited artillery fighting on the heights east of the Bystritza. North of the Val Putna Road the Russians attacked, in vain, once more the positions taken by us. In the Slanic and Oituz Valleys minor advances were repulsed, as were attacks of stronger forces on the heights between the Suchitza and Putna Valleys.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—Russian raiding detachments near Faueri, north of Fokshani, and near Corbul, on the Sereth, were driven away.

Macedonian Front.—There were no important events. During the repulse of Italian attacks east of Paralovo, in the Cerna bend, five officers and thirty-one men were made prisoner.

REVENUE MEASURE GOES TO PRESIDENT

Senate Makes No Change in Bill Carrying $548,000,000 in Taxes and Bonds.

TAX ON EXCESS PROFITS

Expected to Raise $226,000,000 Annually—Inheritance Tax Rates Increased 50 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Administration Revenue bill, which is now ready for the signature of the President, is estimated to raise approximately $248,000,000 in additional revenue, and it provides also for an issue of bonds for approximately $300,000,000.

The basis of the bill is an "excess profits tax," entirely new legislation, which the Ways and Means Committee and the Treasury Department estimate will produce $226,000,000 annually. Existing inheritance tax rates are increased 50 per cent., which will produce $22,000,000 more.

The bill places a tax of 8 per cent. on the net profits of corporations, joint stock companies or associations, insurance companies, and partnerships which are in excess of $5,000 and in excess of an amount equivalent to 8 per cent. of the actual capital invested. That is, before the tax attaches there is a flat deduction of $5,000 from the total net profits and a further deduction of 8 per cent. on the actual capital invested.

The bill defines "actual capital invested" to mean (1) actual cash paid in, (2) the actual cash value, at the time of payment, of assets other than cash paid in, and (3) paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits used or employed in the business. Money borrowed through bonds or otherwise is not included in the actual capital invested.

Excess Profits Exemptions.

The measure also provides that the excess tax upon corporations shall be computed upon the income tax returns. It requires partnerships to make returns, and gives them the privilege of selecting their fiscal year, the same privilege as is now allowed to corporations.

Corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies exempt under Section 11 of the income tax law, and partnerships carrying on or doing the same business, and the income of partnerships derived from agriculture or from professional services are exempt from the excess profits tax. The income derived from the business of life, health, and accident insurance combined in one policy under the weekly premium plan is also exempt from this tax.

Rates under the inheritance tax will range from 1½ to 15 per cent. The present range is from 1 to 10 per cent. The bill raises the rates 50 per cent. all along the line.

The bond issue authorized under the bill contemplates the issuance and sale of $222,000,000 in Panama Canal bonds, which are available at any time, and an additional issue of $100,000,000 to meet public expenditures incident to the Mexican situation, the Alaskan railway, the construction of an armor plate plant, and the Danish West Indies purchase.

Summary of Bond Issues.

A recapitulation of the bond issues at 3 per cent. provided for under the bill is furnished by Representative Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee, as follows:

Bond issues: To meet the expenditures incident to the Mexican situation to June 30, 1917, estimated at $162,418,000; construction of Alaskan Railway, $35,000,000; armor plate plant, $11,000,000; Danish West Indies, $25,000,000. Total, $233,418,000.

Bonds already authorized: Shipping act, $50,000,000; nitrate plant, $20,000,000. Total, $70,000,000.

Total proposed bond issue, $303,418,000; Panama Canal bonds which can be issued at this time, $222,000,000; additional authorization of bonds necessary, $81,418,000.

Under the present system of taxation a considerable portion of the receipts are not due and payable until the last month of each fiscal year. It was therefore deemed advisable to increase the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness for a period not exceeding one year from the date of issue. At the present time the Secretary of the Treasury has the power to issue $200,000,000 of such certificates.

This act proposes to give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue an additional $100,000,000 of such short-time certificates.

The bill as passed by the Senate early this morning is the same as approved by the House, no amendments having been inserted by the upper chamber.

EXCHANGES BACK WILSON.

Cotton Traders Sign Petition—Produce Board Sends Telegram.

Members of the New York Cotton Exchange are signing a petition conveying to President Wilson an expression of loyalty and support in the crisis confronting the Government. The petition reads:

"We, the undersigned members of the New York Cotton Exchange, desire to convey to the President of the United States an expression of loyalty and support in the crisis now confronting the Government. To that end we petition the Board of Managers to take such action as may be deemed proper that the Cotton Exchange may be placed on record as offering their co-operation in any act the Administration may take to protect the legitimate rights of our citizens upon the high seas."

Members of the New York Produce Exchange signed yesterday a telegram addressed to Senators O'Gorman and Wadsworth requesting them to use their influence to insure the prompt passage of such measures as would insure protection of the honor and integrity of the nation, as well as the defense of all its rights on land and sea. Following is the text of the message:

"The undersigned, members of the New York Produce Exchange, convinced that further delay can only render worse an international situation already intolerable, urge that you use your utmost influence to insure the prompt passage of such measures as will insure protection to the honor and integrity of the nation, the defense of all its rights on land and sea, and exact retribution for the lives of its citizens ruthlessly and barbarously destroyed. We strongly feel that it is time for our Government to act. It will have the united support of the nation, no matter what sacrifices may be required."

TO NAME PAPER PRICE SOON.

Publishers' Look for About $2.50 for International's Product.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—News print paper manufacturers who want the Federal Trade Commission to fix prices for their products today presented further cost figures to the commission. Jobbers will be heard tomorrow. It is believed the commission will name a price by Saturday.

Publishers are of the opinion that the commission will fix a maximum price of $2.50 or $2.60 a hundred pounds for the International Paper Company's product. There has been no announcement whether the same price will be set for all mills, or whether prices will be based on cost of production.

CITY TAX RATES SHOW A DECREASE

On a Basis of $100 Valuation, New York County Pays $2.02, Bronx $2.08, Kings $2.07.

QUEENS ADVANCED TO $2.09

East River Park Improvement Sends Figures for That Borough Up Three Points—Rates Fixed on $8,673,705,318.

The new city tax rates which were fixed yesterday at a special meeting of the Aldermen showed a slight decrease as compared with last year, except in Queens County, where the inclusion of the East River park improvement caused a jump of 3 points. There was a decrease of 2 points in Manhattan and 1 in the Bronx, Kings, and Richmond. The table of rates for this year and 1916 follows:

	1917.	1916.
New York County	$2.02	$2.04
Bronx County	2.08	2.09
Kings County	2.07	2.08
Queens County	2.09	2.06
Richmond County	2.12	2.13

The rate was figured on each $100 valuation.

The rates were fixed on valuations of $8,673,705,318, determined by the Department of Finance estimates. This was an increase of $89,352,804 over 1916. The increase in real estate values was $46,726,639 in the five boroughs and the increase in personal property valuations $42,626,165.

The estimate showed a decrease in real estate values in New York County of $41,426,226. It was in part offset by an increase in personal property valuations in this county of $21,919,400.

The taxes go to meet the appropriations of the 1917 budget, amounting to $211,114,136.82.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

To get the genuine call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE.—Advt.

ITALY MINES HER COAST.

"Urgent and Special" Measures to Combat U-Boats—Lansing Notified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Italian Government put into effect today the adoption of "urgent and special" measures designed to guard the commerce of Italy against indiscriminate German submarine warfare against all merchant craft traversing the waters around the Italian shores. These measures embrace the establishment of extensive barriers of mines by means of which it is expected that merchant vessels bound for Italian ports will be protected against submarine attack.

The action of the Italian Government was communicated to the State Department in a dispatch, under date of Feb. 27, received by Secretary Lansing today from American Ambassador Page at Rome. A paraphrase of Ambassador Page's message was issued at the State Department as follows:

"In a communication dated Feb. 27 the Foreign Office requests that the Secretary of State be immediately notified of the decision of the Minister of Marine on account of the blockade of Italy by the Central Empires to take urgent and special measures to protect commerce of Italy by extensive barriers of mines along the Tyrrhenian seacoast from the 1st of March.

"Some barriers will be variable, others permanent, and others temporary anchored mines. Neutral boats arriving and departing Italian ports will through special service organized therefor, be informed routes to follow, as a protection against all danger. Details of geographic position of danger regions cannot be given owing to military exigencies."

AUTHOR SENT TO BELLEVUE.

Threatened Dr. Schechter's Son, Who Wouldn't Finance His Play.

Louis Hammer, 22 years old, of 16 Avenue A, was taken before Magistrate Brough in the Men's Night Court last night for threatening Frank I. Schechter of 468 Riverside Drive, a son of the late Dr. Solomon Schechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary, because he refused to finance a play by Hammer. The latter wrote a week ago to Mr. Schechter saying that he had written a work greater than any of Shakespeare's and asking his assistance. Mr. Schechter made an appointment to meet him and read his play.

He told Magistrate Brough that he found it incoherent and refused to assist the author. Since then, he said, Hammer had written him several times and caused disturbances at his home and his office at 30 Broad Street. Magistrate Brough ordered Hammer committed to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue.

The Overt Act

A German Submarine sinks the *S.S. "Laconia,"* two American women perish—from the Sea this "overt act" challenges the country. War seems close at hand. Whether it comes or not, everyone is eager to get quickly all the facts. They are in

The War Manual

AT ALL NEWSSTANDS

The World's Work, just as it did at the beginning of the European War, has devoted a whole issue to a War Manual. It is the March Number. On all newsstands to-day until they are sold out.

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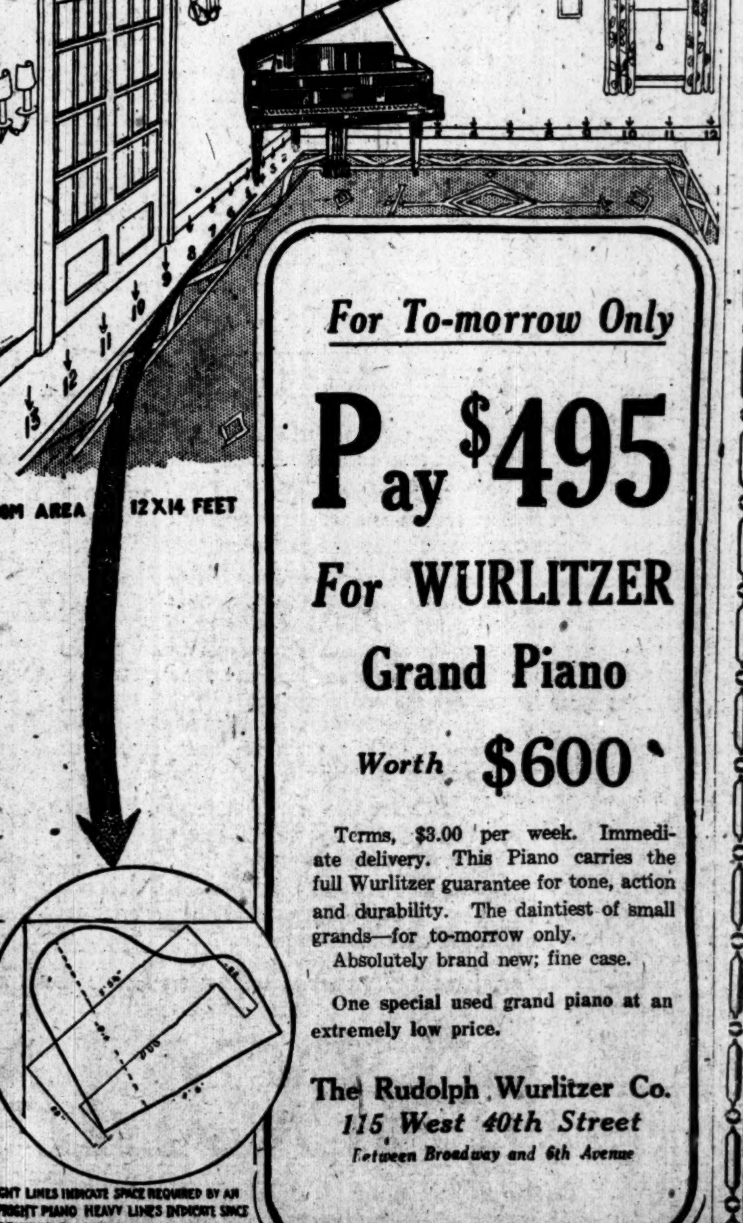

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This is a Sale where opportunity is on call for a profitable purchase for the future. The Shirts are tailored from heavy Tub Silks, firm of weave and high in lustre. They are patterned in the novelty stripes of the season, in color combinations distinctively impressive. A limited number of Crepe Silk Shirts will make the collection additionally attractive.

Shirts, in madras and mercerized materials, soft bosoms and soft French cuffs. Some with plain or pleated bosoms and stiff cuffs $1.10

Pajamas, in heavy domet flannel and mercerized materials, striped effects $1.10

Scarfs, Open-end Four-in-hands, in silks and satins, contrasting colors and self color effects. 75c

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Lace styles, with Tan or Brown Kid or Buckskin tops and vamps of Patent, Dull or Tan leathers . $10.00

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SANTO DOMINGO WAS UNDER CLOSE WATCH

American Intervention, Capital Residents Believe, Forestalled Other Nations.

CROSLEY'S FIRMNESS WON

Navy Commander Resented Interference of British and French Cruisers and Later Were Withdrawn.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Feb. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Countries other than the United States have kept their eyes on Santo Domingo ready to protect their interests here even by means of armed interference, if necessary, in the opinion of many Dominicans and foreign residents. They freely express the belief that if the United States had not intervened at the time of the last revolution, some other nation in all probability would have done so, in which event, they say, a situation most complicated both for Santo Domingo and the United States would have arisen.

The last instance recalled here in which countries other than the United States manifested any considerable interest in Dominican affairs occurred last Spring. The presence of United States gunboats in the harbor here at that time and the prompt action of the senior officer in command alone prevented England and France, one or both, from sending a landing party ashore, many persons believe.

The revolt headed by General Arias against President Jiminez had been under way for three weeks or more, and the President's forces were still besieging the capital, when the British cruiser Melbourne and the French cruiser Marseilles anchored in the harbor. The U. S. Prairie, Commander Crosley, was already anchored near by.

Shortly after the arrival of the British and French cruisers messages passed between them and the Prairie, according to well-informed persons here. Commander Crosley was asked by the Commander of the Melbourne, it is authoritatively asserted, whether he would recognize the seniority of the Commander of the British cruiser, as the ranking naval officer present.

Although there is no official record of Commander Crosley's reply persons, who say they know, assert that Commander Crosley replied that he resented the inquiry and requested that it be withdrawn. These persons further say that Commander Crosley immediately sent a wireless to Admiral Caperton, then in Haitian waters.

Regardless of what passed between the British cruiser and the Prairie, Admiral Caperton was not long in arriving off the port here and, shortly before his arrival, both the British and French cruisers withdrew.

Other instances of a similar nature are related, and it is not forgotten that at the time the late Colonel George R. Colton arrived in 1905 to open the negotiations, which two years later resulted in the ratification of the American-Dominican convention establishing the customs receivership, three Italian warships were in the harbor for the announced purpose of forcing settlement of the Dominican debt to Italians.

Shortly after the arrival of Colonel Colton the Italian representative called on him and inquired what his intentions were. When he was advised that, according to Colonel Colton's instructions, the United States was to guarantee the payment of Dominican debts, the Italian representative said that his Government would be satisfied with an arrangement which would insure the payment of debts due Italian subjects and the ships were withdrawn.

Good Lively Hair Without Trouble

And little expense if you will only use Cuticura Soap for everyday toilet uses assisted by little touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed. Besides they are so pure, so fragrant, so delicate and creamy that you can't help using them after you once begin. They meet every want of the toilet and care for the skin, scalp, hair and hands when in trouble so that no others are needed. You can get them at your druggist's, but if you would like a sample each first with some very interesting reading on the skin, address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 5M, Boston.

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THE NEW 10c BOX PROVES THEIR WORTH
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SURE RUTH CRUGER RODE IN HIS TAXI

Chauffeur Tells Assistant District Attorney He Drove Her to Subway.

MAN WITH HER NOT COCCHI

Missing Girl, Authorities Hear, Had Quarrel with Parents Over a Columbia Student.

Henry Rubien, the taxicab chauffeur, with a stand at 125th Street and Broadway, who drove a couple from in front of the motor cycle shop of Alfredo Cocchi at 542 West 127th Street to the uptown subway station at Lenox Avenue and 125th Street on the afternoon of Feb. 13, when Ruth Cruger disappeared, told Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling yesterday that he positively knew the girl to be Ruth Cruger.

"I had seen her often in the neighhood," he said, "but I did not know her name. When she entered the taxicab I recognized her as a girl who had passed my stand. When I saw the pictures of Ruth Cruger in the papers I knew it was she."

The police found Rubien last week after Frank W. Lee, a commercial photographer at 127th Street and Manhattan Street, had said that at about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon on which Ruth Cruger disappeared, he had seen her, after some hesitation, enter a taxicab near Cocchi's shop with a young man and drive eastward. The police kept Rubien's name a secret and did not make public the fact that he identified the girl passenger as Ruth Cruger.

Both Rubien and Lee described the man who drove off with the girl as under 30 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches in height, good looking and well dressed. Lee said that the man had rather a full face, but Rubien said that the face was pale and thin. Both Rubien and Lee agreed that the young man had hired the machine and started off in it alone from the stand at 125th Street and Broadway until it reached 127th Street, about 100 feet west of Cocchi's shop. Then the man got out and bcekoned to the girl, who was about 150 feet away at the corner of 127th Street and Manhattan Avenue.

The chauffeur and photographer both say that the girl carried a bundle which they now believe to have been the skates which she had had sharpened at Cocchi's shop. Rubien said that the girl and the man in his machine spoke to each other familiarly, as if they knew each other well. He denied that Cocchi had been in his machine.

After Mrs. Cocchi, the wife of the mechanic who disappeared, had been questioned at length by Assistant District Attorney Dooling, detectives were sent to all the haunts which she mentioned as possible places of refuge for her husband, but no trace of him was obtained. The District Attorney's investigators have reached the same view of the police, that Cocchi had guilty knowledge of what occurred to Ruth Cruger, but that he is not the principal in the case. The District Attorney's detectives are hopeful that the reasons for her disappearance may be cleared up today and that finding the girl will follow soon after.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who remained late at his office last night examining witnesses, received word that Ruth had had a dispute with her parents a few days before her disappearance, because her father refused to permit a student of Columbia University, whom she had met informally, to call upon her unless he was introduced by a friend. According to Mr. Dooling's informant, the girl had written to another student, saying she had met this young man skating at Van Cortlandt Park.

On Sunday, Feb. 11, Ruth Cruger is said to have telephoned to the student that she was highly indignant at her father's treatment of him, and that it would be all right for him to come alone. Both of the students will be examined by Mr. Dooling today.

Several students of Columbia University and of New York University who were acquainted with the missing girl, have been summoned to the District Attorney's office today. The telephone operator in the apartment house at 189 Claremont Avenue has also been called.

CALL TO PROTECT HARBOR.

Police Ask Offers of Aid from Volunteer Life Saving Corps.

The Police Department called yesterday upon the 3,500 members of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps to offer their services in case of need to assist in protecting the city waterfront. According to Commodore Charles E. Raynor, head of the organization, the members own more than 1,000 motor boats which would prove of great value in guarding against submarines and in doing scout duty.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger, in a letter to Commodore Raynor, asked him to furnish for the Police Department "the names and residences of the members of the corps whom we could get in the event of a great emergency."

Eighteen more power boats and yachts were offered yesterday for service in the mosquito fleet that is being organized for coast patrol and harbor picket duty. Scores of yacht owners and seamen appeared at the headquarters of the Naval Training Association, 31 Nassau Street, where Captain Charles Longstreet Poor, commanding the First Battalion of New York Naval Militia, explained the needs. One of those who appeared was Nathan Straus, Jr., who offered his own services in the reserve and his twenty-three-knot yacht Ostrich. The largest vessel offered was the Zipalong, an eighty-footer, owned by Sydney P. Clark of Philadelphia.

Others who offered their boats and their personal service were C. P. Herricks, W. T. Donnelly, R. J. Stewart, W. F. Hasbrouck, G. R. Mills, Captain William Miller, H. W. Lockwood, Lamar Garmany, Charles H. Ferris, and Charles W. Atwater of New York; Franklin Farrel, Jr., of New Haven, Robinson J. Kelly, Jr., of Rye, W. L. Stratton of Mount Vernon, William H. Ward of Newark, Chester R. Hope of Lakewood, Ohio, and Dean K. James of Boston.

Herman S. Rosenbaum, Vice President of the National Cloak and Suit Company of 267 West Twenty-fourth Street, telephoned to the association that he would contribute $5,000 for the purchase of a boat for the Government.

TEACHERS SEEK $4,000,000.

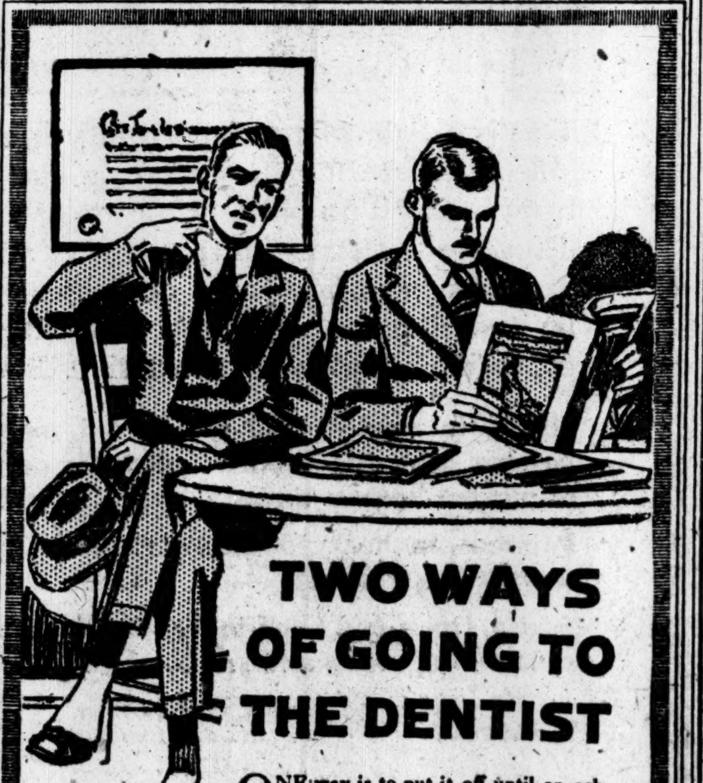
Sue to Have City Return That Amount to Retirement Fund.

Suit has been instituted by the Professional Elementary Teachers' Association by which it is hoped to force the city to return to the Teachers Retirement Fund amounts aggregating about $4,000,000. Louis S. Posner of 15 Broad Street has been retained and papers in a test case were served upon the Auditor of the Board of Education and the Corporation Counsel yesterday. Because of the practice of the Board of Education, which the association believes to have been illegal, of withdrawing money from the retirement fund to pay teachers for excused absences, the retirement fund is now in a condition of insolvency. Teachers who have been pensioned fear for their future support, and the retirement of others in grave need of it is being held up, so that the association feels it to be due the teachers that this money be returned to the fund.

The next regular meeting of the association will be held in Assembly Hall, World Building, on March 6, at 8 P. M. The association will also ask Mr. Posner to take up the cases of the 2,000 teachers who were deprived of their full refunds from 1913 to 1915. The association has gone on record as unanimously opposed to the city pension bill.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $2 sent in memory of Allen Apple Mincer to be applied to the fund for after care of infantile paralysis victims.



TWO WAYS OF GOING TO THE DENTIST

ONE way is to put it off until an aching tooth drives you to the dentist's chair for relief.

The other way—the sensible way—is to go to your dentist often enough and regularly enough so that he can fill the cavities while they are small, before the tooth is badly injured, and so *prevent* toothache.

After your dentist has put your mouth in order, ask him how to *keep* it right. Ask his advice about dentifrices. Ask him also about The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, which for 72 years has set the standard of quality for every variety of dental equipment and supplies.

S. S. White Tooth Paste is a pure, wholesome, non-medicated cleanser embodying the latest findings of dental science. It is as delightful to use as it is efficient. Its flavor is a delicious, pungent blend of choice essential oils.

Your druggist has it. Sign and mail the coupon below for a copy of our booklet "Good Teeth; How They Grow And How To Keep Them."

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S.S.WHITE TOOTH PASTE

LIGHTS FOR RAILWAY POSTS.

Sixth Avenue Association Would Show Possibilities of Elevated.

The merchants of the newly organized Sixth Avenue Association took their first steps yesterday toward obtaining permission to use the Elevated Railroad structure for lighting purposes. A committee was appointed by President J. Irvin Murray to provide an object lesson in improved lighting possibilities on one business block north of Thirty-fourth Street. The demonstration will be made next Monday night, as a local inauguration day celebration. A resolution was adopted urging the Interborough officials to permit the use of the supports of the elevated structure for electric lighting within the block.

This action was taken at a luncheon for members at Jack's restaurant, at which better lighting facilities for the avenue were discussed by Henry S. Thompson, Arthur Williams of the New York Edison Company, David F. Atkins, Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Gas and Electricity, and A. L. Powell of the General Electric Company.

Mr. Atkins called attention to the advantages to which the elevated structure might be put in giving Sixh Avenue one of the best lighting systems in the city. The structure has hitherto had a darkening effect, he said, but if it could be painted a light color, an improved appearance would be given to the avenue. The next step would be to use the posts for electric lights.

Good lighting results, Mr. Atkins said, were being obtained by the use of a portion of the new elevated structure on Jamaica Avenue eastward from Richmond Hill to Jamaica.

Heads Campaign to Aid Negroes.

George Foster Peabody, member of the Federal Reserve Board and a Trustee of Hampton Institute, has accepted the general Chairmanship of the Campaign Committee which is being organized to raise $100,000 for the Howard Orphanage and Industrial School—a negro institution—at Kings Park, L. I. The campaign will begin the latter part of March. The institution, started in Manhattan fifty years ago, soon moved to Brooklyn, and was transferred to a 572-acre farm near the centre of Long Island five years ago.

SHOT DOG GUARDING SUICIDE

Attacked Patrolman Entering Room Where Its Mistress Lay Dead.

Mrs. Ella Minnick, 45 years old, wife of Alfred Minnick, a feed merchant in business at 35 Division Street, Newark, N. J., committed suicido in her home at 277 West 122d Street yesterday afternoon by inhaling gas. Patrolman Lehman of the West 123d Street Station forced the door. As he started to cross the threshold a large brown mastiff leaped at him and the patrolman fought him off with his nightstick. The dog again jumped at him, and Lehman then fired a shot through the animal's head. The dog fell dead near his mistress' body.

Worry over the whereabouts of her son, an engineer on a steamship plying between New York and Liverpool, is believed by the police to have been the cause for Mrs. Minnick's act. Two weeks ago Mrs. Minnick received word from her son that he was sailing and would arrive soon after the letter. No word has since been received from him, although his ship reached here safely.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,500 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$4,250
12,000 at 4½%	on four-story and basement brick dwelling, value	20,000
34,000 at 5%	on a new five-story and basement brick apartment, value	52,000
40,000 at 4½%	on a new five-story and basement brick apartment, value	67,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

Free from Personal Taxation

New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone: 6880 Cortlandt.
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Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment."

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367 East 149th Street

Makers of the famous Pianola—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world

"All our old records that we had tired of because they always played the same have become virtually new records."

"I HAVE EXCHANGED MY PHONOGRAPH"

"A WEEK ago a friend asked me if I had gone yet to see the Aeolian-Vocalion.

"No! Why should I? Did I not have the best-known and best phonograph upon the market? Why should I look at any other?

"'Don't be too sure,' said my friend. Had I not thought that these instruments were sometime going to develop beyond their present stage? And what more likely than that this development should come from The Aeolian Company, the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world—the leading house in the production of pipe-organs, pianos and other more modern instruments like the magnificent Steinway Duo-Art Piano?

"I went to see the new phonograph that day. In twenty minutes I had bought one, arranging to turn in my old one in exchange.

"The new instrument was *better looking* than any I had seen. Its case designs were better art. Its case woods were finer.

"I asked to have a familiar record played—a favorite of wife's and mine. When I heard that record I awoke to the shortcomings of my phonograph as well as all others I had heard. We rarely realize the inadequacy of anything we are accustomed to until we meet something better.

"Here was a genuinely better tone. It was rich and deep—very musical and *very natural.* I realized then that other phonographs, wonderful as they were, were all too thin, high and strident, too *'phonography'* in their reproductions.

"And then I was shown the great new phonograph feature that the Aeolian Company has given to the world.

"The same record was played again, but first a slender tube ending in a little metal device, was drawn out from the instrument and placed in my hands.

"'Make any changes in tone volume that you would like to hear,' said the salesman.

"At first I was a little timid. I pressed the device. The music swelled a little in volume.

"Then I reversed the movement. The sound began to diminish.

"Before the record ended *I was playing that piece.* All the music-instinct in my soul was awake, and for the first time in my life finding expression.

"Can you wonder that I exchanged my phonograph? Would you not do the same? Wife and I thought the old one was giving us all we wanted. It was the bliss of ignorance, however. I don't want to seem to exaggerate, but the new one is giving us so much more genuine pleasure that it would be hard to overstate it. Just one thing, however, gives a little idea.

"All our old records that we had tired of because they always played the same, have become virtually *new* records. And we know we'll never tire of them now, because we can always play them differently and have the new enjoyment of putting something of our own feeling into the music."

Vocalion prices are—$35 to $350 for Conventional Models. Art Styles to $2000. ($35 to $75 without Graduola)

AEOLIAN-VOCALION

CHARGES COERCION IN SUNDAY METHODS

Employes Forced to Give Money, Says Article in New High Church Magazine.

$200,000 IN 12 MONTHS

Cost of $1.95 Apiece for Saving Souls Called Part of General Scheme of Shrewd Exploitation.

In the first number of the American Church Monthly, issued yesterday, which is edited and directed by a representative group of leading clergymen and laymen of the high-church membership of the Protestant Episcopal Church and is designed to be representative of the entire membership body by presentation of thoughtful discussion of religious issues, appears a criticism of the methods of Billy Sunday under the title of "Commercializing the Gospel." The article is by the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, rector of Trinity Church, Trenton, N. J. He refers to the work of Sunday, who is soon to begin a campaign here, as "grotesque."

"One of the most remarkable phenomena of the prodigious age in which we are living is the recrudescence of the religious revival in its crudest and most grotesque forms as exemplified in the eccentric career of its chief exponent, the 'Rev. Billy' Sunday," writes the Rev. Mr. Schuyler. "Opinions differ widely as to the religious and spiritual value to a community of a Sunday campaign. It is not intended, however, to discuss that phase of the subject in this communication, which deals exclusively with the commercial aspect of the movement.

"It is the boast of those who manage the Sunday campaign that the movement has achieved an unqualified success everywhere, and that boast seems to be justified if popular interest, the large attendance at the meetings, the amount of space given by the press, and, above all, the financial returns, both in respect to raising the big toll of expenses and in affording an unconscionable honorarium to the revivalist, be accepted as evidence.

Pay for Preaching Sets Record.

"Few others in any walk of life are able as the result of their personal services to gain so immense a financial reward. Thirty to fifty thousand dollars as an emolument for seven to eight weeks of preaching constitutes a record the like of which has surely never been equaled in the world's history.

"The Gospel, we are assured, 'is not meat and drink,' yet its exploitation by Billy Sunday to his personal enrichment furnishes an exhibition to the contrary as unique as it is provocative of hostile criticism.

"Some ingenious person has even figured out from statistics that it costs only $1.95 apiece to save souls according to the Sunday method. Surely that is a bargain price, for the same authority declares that it costs the Presbyterians at the rate of $40 for each conversion, and as for Episcopalians, the expense in their case is almost prohibitive.

"Now, even if the money given to Sunday were a genuine free-will offering, the generous tribute of grateful hearts who have benefited by his message, his readiness to accept the immense sums bestowed upon him would still call for criticism and be an occasion of reproach.

"According to his own view and to that of the general public he stands before the world inn the position of a preacher of the Gospel of Christ, a leader in the warfare against unrighteousness and worldliness. As an avowed disciple of Him who possessed naught of this world's goods, who had not where to lay His head, Sunday's eagerness to translate his evangelical labors into cash terms of five figures and upward betrays the possession of a spirit little in keeping with the sacred cause he ostensibly represents.

"But the facts show that the so-called 'free-will' offerings are in reality not such at all, but are the direct result of a well-considered, highly organized and systematic plan that is the very negative of the spontaneous spirit.

"Boomers" Who Collect Money.

"At every meeting urgent appeals are made for generous contributions to defray the cost of the campaign. When these are assured, as is usually the case two or three weeks before the campaign closes, there is inaugurated a systematic canvass for funds to swell the free-will offering for the personal benefit of the revivalist. The town is districted in accordance with a scheme which is carefully studied out, and a host of solicitors appointed. The various individuals are visited and pledges secured.

"The large shops and industrial plants have usually their own special corps of collectors and 'boomers,' foremen and superintendents wherever possible being selected to act in such capacity. Employes of these various establishments are given to understand that a certain definite minimum is expected of them, and evidence of unwillingness on their part to contribute does, it is safe to safe, serve to commend defaulters to the good grace of their superiors. In the case of business and professional men, efforts to obtain contributions are equally systematic. Often an exact sum is specified. Individuals are told that they are rated as belonging to a certain group of givers. They are five-dollar men, ten-dollar men, or higher as the case may be.

"Pressure of every sort is employed to induce the giving of the sum fixed upon as representing their proper share. In some instances it is not too much to say that arguments are used which approximate the nature of a polite blackmail. Appeals based upon civic pride, the fine advertisement which the city will get if the offerings for the revivalist reach a certain sum, are freely resorted to.

Reviewing at some length the methods of getting the collections and the apportionment for expenses and payment for Sunday's services, including the record in one small city, (perhaps Trenton,) in which more than $30,000 was contributed, the Rev. Mr. Schuyler continues:

"The general public, (of the small city referred to,) now that the excitement has subsided, is not slow to express a feeling of soreness that so much money has been taken out of that town.

Charges Swelling of Profits.

"The public is exploited in many ways. For instance, the profits from hymn books sold are said to be a perquisite of the musical director, and every one is expected to provide himself with a copy. It is even charged that the hymns are numbered differently in the books provided for each community, so that the same book can not be used in two places, but all must buy fresh copies.

"It may not be that the enterprise, as asserted in some quarters, is a syndicated proposition which pays large dividends to an interested group of stockholders, but certainly a few persons in an inner circle do receive an immoderately large return for their services."

Commenting on the numerous gifts made to Sunday, including silver services, pianos, and automobiles, Mr. Schuyler remarks that suspicion that many of these gifts from admirers are subsequently disposed of for cash may have no foundation, but speculation as to what ultimately becomes of them is not unnatural.

Mr. Schuyler says that a Young Woman's Christian Association, which had indorsed and aided one of Sunday's campaigns, received only a "blessing" from him when the association made an appeal to him in trying to raise a fund of its own. Sunday, he asserts, has received $200,000 during the last twelve months, representing his work in five cities, as follows:

Trenton	$32,000
Baltimore	40,000
Kansas City	32,000
Detroit	46,000
Boston	50,000

Directors of New Magazine.

The officers and members of the editorial council of the new magazine, some of whom are among the leading contributors to the publication, are:

President—George A. Armour, Princeton, N. J.

Vice President—Guy Van Amringe, New York.

Secretary—The Rev. Charles C. Edmunds, New York.

Treasurer—Haley Fiske, New York.

Business Manager—The Rev. William H. A. Hall, New York.

Editorial Council—Charles S. Baldwin, Professor of Rhetoric, Columbia University; the Rev. J. G. H. Barry, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York; the Rev. Charles C. Edmunds, Professor of New Testament Literature, General Theological Seminary; John Erskine, Professor of English, Columbia University; the Rev. Hughell E. W. Fosbroke, Dean of the General Theological Seminary; the Rev. Francis J. Hall, Professor of Dogmatic Theology, General Theological Seminary; the Rev. Arthur W. Jenks, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, General Theological Seminary; the Rev. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, New York; the Rev. John Mockridge, rector of St. James Church, Philadelphia; the Rev. Ralph B. Pomeroy, rector of Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J.; Chandler R. Post, Assistant Professor of Greek and of Fine Arts, Harvard University; Robert K. Root, Professor of English, Princeton University; the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, rector Trinity Church, Trenton, N. J.; Chauncey B. Tinker, Professor of English Literature, Yale University; the Rev. Lucius Waterman, rector of St. Thomas Church, Hanover, N. H.

OFF FOR SUFFRAGE BATTLE.

Congressional Union and Antis Move on Washington.

A large delegation of women of the Congressional Union for Suffrage left New York yesterday for the National Convention in Washington that is to occupy the first four days of this month and to assist in a demonstration to the President after he takes the oath of office on Sunday, in which 1,000 women are expected to take part.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will appeal to the President to use his influence for the Federal suffrage amendment. Miss Anne Martin of Nevada and Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins of Morristown, N. J., are also to speak. This will be Mrs. Belmont's first personal appeal to the President.

Among the women to take part in the demonstration are Mrs. George Elder Adams, Mrs. Robert Adamson and her sister, Miss Marion May; Mrs. John Winters Brannan and Miss Eleanor Brannan; Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. William L. Colt, Miss Anna Constable, Mrs. Marian Cothren, Miss Vida Milholland, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Frederic C. Howe, Miss Aimée Hutchinson, Miss Mary Brown of Binghamton, Miss Jessie Ashley, Mrs. Mortimer Menken, and Mrs. Carrington Phelps.

Headquarters were opened in Washington yesterday by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage at 1,219 Pennsylvania Avenue. Mrs. James W. Wadsworth is in charge, assisted by Mrs. Robert Lansing. Mrs. Wadsworth, who is at the head of the District of Columbia branch of the Anti-Suffrage Association, has decorated the headquarters in the anti-suffrage colors, black, pink, and white, and there will be anti-suffrage pink roses in quantity, to be worn by those opposed to votes for women.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

A New Suite for Orchestra by Percy Grainger, Who Played as Soloist.

Mr. Stransky's program for the Philharmonic Society's concert last evening was unusual. It contained a symphony by Brahms, the second in D, following after a performance of the fourth by the same master some three weeks ago, and a new suite for orchestra by Percy Grainger, "In a Nutshell," played for the first time in New York, with the composer's co-operation. Mr. Grainger also appeared as a soloist in Saint-Saëns's G minor concerto, and the concert began with Schumann's "Manfred" overture.

The performance of Schumann's overture was lacking somewhat in passion and fire. That of Brahms's symphony was not an ideal one in its molding of the plastic phrases which are so inviting to a really poetic and imaginative treatment, but it was better in this respect than the one that Mr. Stransky gave of the same work last year; nor did it show all the beauty of the instrumental coloring, so innately growing out of the character of the musical ideas. But it was good enough to arouse enthusiasm in the audience, to which Mr. Stransky responded by making his men rise. Mr. Grainger was also much applauded for his vigorous playing of the concerto.

Mr. Grainger's suite was first produced at the festival at Norfolk, Conn., last June, where it aroused much interest and was found wholly characteristic of Mr. Grainger's robust and engaging musical personality, his eager interest in experimenting with all sorts of new and untried timbres and sonorities, rhythms, and melodic effects. The suite is full of them. The four movements have titles in Mr. Grainger's racy and unconventional English: "Arrival Platform Humlet"—a "humlet" in Graingerese being "the sort of thing one hums to oneself" waiting for the train; "Gay but Wistful," an attempt to write an air with "a London music hall flavor"; "Pastoral," "The Gumsuckers' March"—originally called "Cornstalks' March," gumsuckers as well as cornstalks being a nickname for Australians hailing from Mr. Grainger's native State of Victoria. Some may prefer the original title as more euphonious; but, of course, Mr. Grainger was not aiming at euphony.

These titles, Mr. Grainger takes pains to say, do not indicate program music. Nor are any folk tunes or popular melodies used. The composition abounds in verve, in animal spirits frequently rising to boisterousness, especially in the "Gumsuckers' March"; in vivacity and volubility that are contagious, and, in part, at least, delightful. This music is what the painters call in their slang "amusing." It is not to be taken too seriously, nor is it of profound importance as a new "message." Certain portions of it cannot be exonerated from the charge of vulgarity; perhaps Mr. Grainger would not wish them to be. The final movement, the march, is most open to this charge, and has in it too much of the vaudeville, even from Mr. Grainger. He has done his best in the "Pastoral," which has real originality and distinction in its harmonic coloring and its orchestral effects, both of which are daring, but which seem an essential part of the poetic substance of the piece. The "Gay but Wistful" is a warmly felt and spontaneous melody such as is not often produced. The "Humlet" seems a rather extravagant piece of improvising.

His instrumental experiments — and they still seem mostly experimental — with bric-a-brac as the "marimba," the "nabimba," the "marimbaphone," the "Swiss staff bells," not to mention the glockenspiel, xylophone, and celesta, with the pianoforte struck with a drumstick once or twice at the end, as well as by the volant finger of the composer —these experiments afford a part of the amusement. They do not often reach the distinction of really valuable and novel effect, but sometimes come dangerously near the vulgarity of noise, and a great deal of it.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The B. F. Keith management has decided to revive some of its stock companies in New York and will begin the productions a week from next Monday at the Gotham Theatre in Brooklyn. The stars of the Keith Portland Stock Company will be brought here. They are Alma Tell and Arling Alcine.

Thompson Buchanan has condensed Sardou's famous "Divorcons" into a one-act play and Alexandra Carlisle will appear in it under the title of "Let Us Divorce" next week at the Colonial.

The meeting of helpers for the Actors' Fund Fair announced for next Monday at the Lyceum has been postponed until further notice.

Charles Judels has been engaged for a character role in "The Beautiful Unknown," the Oscar Straus operetta now being prepared for a metropolitan hearing by the Shuberts.

Sybil Vane and Aimee Victor will sing American and French patriotic songs at the entertainment to be given by Alfred E. Henderson on Sunday night at the Princess. On this occasion Mr. Henderson will read some of Robert W. Service's war poems.

The 200th performance of "Nothing But the Truth" will be given tonight at the Longacre. William Collier has only missed one of these performances, and it was a matinee.

SAYS ROCKEFELLER NOW CONTROLS CITY

Bird S. Coler Accuses Mitchel Administration of Bowing to a New Aristocracy.

'EFFICIENCY' CRY THE CLOAK

McCombs, Honor Guest of Young Democrats, Says Judge Seabury Fooled the Democrats Last Fall.

Bird S. Coler, former City Controller, speaking last night at a dinner in honor of William F. McCombs, given at the Hofbrau Haus by the Young Men's Democratic League, bitterly attacked the Mitchel administration and the Rockefeller Foundation and the objects of its work. In a summary of the Foundation's labors he said one found in a study of conditions in this city:

"First—A vast corporation subsidizing government and purchasing control of agencies that affect public opinion.

"Second—A ruthless and evil attempt to ruin other agencies engaged in philanthropic work.

"Third—Actual espionage by city officials in private affairs of the kind by which the police agent, Fouche, made Napoleon master of France and the police spies of Russia keep a great population in servitude.

"Fourth, a raid on the civil service for the benefit of the specially trained agents of the recognizable system.

"Fifth, a raid on the school systems, designed to limit the education of the common people to those studies which will make them efficient and docile producers of material values.

"Sixth, a dietary policy designed to reduce the cost of maintaining productive labor by feeding it with rations measured and balanced by the Government.

"Seventh, an organization of Government servants, free from Democratic control, and with economic advantages not possessed by taxpayers.

"The pretext for all this," he said, "is efficiency, but the streets are foul. The disclosure of contracts made by the city with great financial interests shows a surrender of taxpayers' funds and values such as no business man would make of his own property. The Health Department, tested by an epidemic, proved to be the most pretentious of futilities productive only of little despotisms.

"The vice and indecency that were once kept in check by the police now blazon themselves in the restaurants frequented by the heads of the City Government. Manufacturing payrolls are driven from the city by tyrannous and absurd regulations, and, finally, business men and property owners are driven to despair by the highest tax rate this municipality has ever known.

"All the efficiency is in the annual and semi-annual and weekly and daily reports in which one branch of this mighty system lauds another. But in stark reality New York is paying the highest price in its history for the most inefficient government it has ever known, and behind that puppet government is the greatest plutocracy the world has ever seen, planning to reassert the old reign of aristocracy under the new names of philanthropy and science. To crush with the superhuman theory of Nietzsche the splendid democratic faith of Abraham Lincoln, who cared little for psychology and materialism, but believed passionately in God and the people."

Mr. McCombs denounced the self-seeking Democrat who pushed himself into the party and by inference acknowledged that the Democrats had been "fooled" by Samuel Seabury when he was nominated for Governor.

"There is one man," he said, "who recently went from Buffalo to Montauk Point while a Democratic candidate without ever mentioning the Democratic Party. We make occasional mistakes by letting men come into our councils who haven't the slightest idea of Democratic ideals."

He warned the diners that a spark from Europe might, at any time, start a conflagration in this city.

Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, insisted that the Mayoralty campaign was already over and that he was sitting to the right of the next Mayor. He declared that no fusion administration in the history of this country had ever succeeded itself.

There were present at the dinner not only the young Democrats, but the old war horses of Tammany Hall. At the guest table were: Frank L. Dowling, Fred B. Lynch, Charles F. Murphy, Joseph F. Moss, Cornelius F. Collins, Mr. Coler, Michael J. Walsh, John F. Galvin, Thomas F. Smith, John H. McCooey, John W. Keller, General H. De Witt Hamilton, William Harman Black, Edward F. Boyle, John F. Curry, Robert L. Moran, Charles C. Hughes, William P. Kenneally, John McCann, and B. F. Wollman.

Frank D. Shelley, President of the club, was toastmaster.

This telegram from President Wilson was read:

"Please convey my sincere congratulations on the occasion of the testimonial dinner to Mr. McCombs, both to Mr. McCombs and the Young Men's Democratic League which entered into the last campaign with such devoted heartiness."

PRESIDENT THANKS WOMEN.

Admires Suffragists' Offer of Aid in the Event of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Expressing his admiration for the offer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to assist the Government in the event of war, President Wilson has written the following letter, which was received at the national headquarters of the association today:

> The Secretary of War has transmitted to me the resolution presented to him at the meeting held on Sunday afternoon (Feb. 25) in Poli's Theatre under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. I want to express my very great and sincere admiration of the action taken. Cordially and sincerely yours.
>
> WOODROW WILSON.

The letter refers to the resolution adopted by the Executive Council of One Hundred and read at the mass meeting by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper. The association promised several definite forms of service, including a campaign for the elimination of waste, which is generally accepted as an economic effort of first-class importance, and which will be carried forward with vigor irrespective of the outcome of the present condition of foreign affairs. The association also offered to perform an important service in forwarding the nation-wide effort to Americanize new immigrants and integrate this class with American life and institutions.

The original resolution was given to Secretary Baker, who presented it at the White House.

ADOPT POSTAL BILL REPORT

Conferees' Work Approved by House —Senate Yet to Act.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill, including the Reed "bone dry" prohibition amendment and the provision for continuance of the present pneumatic tube service in a number of cities, was adopted tonight by the House. The Senate is expected to take similar action tomorrow, and then the measure will go to the President for his signature.

"Die Meistersinger" Heard.

"Die Meistersinger" was sung for the third time at the Metropolitan last evening, with Gadski and Urlus of those not previously heard, the one as singer of the prize song, the other as herself the prize. Two further changes were planned, but following Schumann-Heink's accident out West recently, a sudden cold also disabled Whitehill here, and their rôles were taken as usual by Kathleen Howard and Herman Weil. A large audience applauded the comedy and its four hours of music under Bodanzky's direction. "Siegfried," and not the "Rose Cavalier," will be the popular Saturday night bill at the Metropolitan tomorrow, owing to the indisposition of Miss Mason, the substitute cast, including Kurt, Ober, Urlus, and Whitehill.

THACKERAY SKETCHES SOLD

G. D. Smith Pays $3,800 at Huntington-Bixby Sale—Total $52,129.

The sale of rare books, autographs, and manuscripts from the libraries of Henry E. Huntington of New York and William K. Bixby of St. Louis was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total for the session was $19,961.25. The grand total is $52,129.05.

George D. Smith paid the highest price of the day, $2,650, for catalogue No. 1,055, thirty-one pencil sketches by William M. Thackeray, for the illustrations to "The Virginians." He also gave $1,150 for No. 1,054, thirty-four original pencil drawings by Thackeray. They are well finished and executed. Two of them are wash drawings, one finished in sepia and signed with Thackeray's monogram, and the other in water colors. The subjects are both humorous and serious, and exhibit many fine details as to costume and expression.

Other items, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 851—Original autograph manuscript, "The Defeat of Time, or a Tale of the Fairies," by Charles Lamb, seven pages folio, signed "Elia"; George D. Smith	$800
No. 852—Holograph manuscript, "To the Editor of the Every-Day Book," by Lamb, three pages folio, postmarked May 2, 1825; Gabriel Weis	335
No. 861—Original manuscript poem, "What Is An Album?" by Lamb, signed "C. L."; Walter M. Hill	205
No. 880—Ida M. Tarbell's "Life of Abraham Lincoln," large paper edition, with more than 200 portraits and autographs inserted; George D. Smith	270
No. 882—Letter of Lincoln, Springfield, March 8, 1858, to Owen Lovejoy, abolitionist; P. F. Madigan	400
No. 904—A "Memorial of William C. Macready, 1793-1873," collected and arranged by Edward Y. Loune, on behalf of Sir Henry Irving, with his bookplate. George D. Smith	424
No. 968—Two original manuscript poems and fifty-eight autograph letters by James Whitcomb Riley, addressed to William Carey of the Century Company; George D. Smith	1,055
No. 981—Original autograph manuscript of "Henry the Leper: A Surbian Miracle Rhyme," by Hartmann von Aue, translated by Dante Gabriel Rossetti; George D. Smith	700
No. 1,028—"Prothalamion, or a Sponsal Verse," by Edmund Spenser, London, 1596, the rare first edition; George D. Smith	800
No. 1,062—Original manuscript of "A Yankee in Canada," by Henry D. Thoreau, consisting of 170 leaves bound in one volume; George D. Smith	725
No. 1,063—Original manuscript of "Sir Walter Raleigh," by Thoreau, final draft, written on eighty quarto pages; George D. Smith	750
No. 1,082—An autograph letter signed by George Washington, March 26, 1791, a fine specimen; E. P. Dutton & Co.	200
No. 1,104—Manuscript poem, "The Brothers," of William Wordsworth, written on both sides of eight leaves, the Locker-Lampson copy; Walter M. Hill	270
No. 1,106—"Thordynary of Crysten Men," printed in black letter by Wynken de Worde in London in 1506; George D. Smith	310

A number of Charles Lamb manuscripts and autograph letters brought a total of $4,625.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight, 8:15, Sans Gene. Farrar, Curtis; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, De Luca, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Papi.
Sat. Eve. at 7:45 (75c to $3). Siegfried. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Reiss, Whitehill, Goritz. Cond., Eisler.
Sun. Eve., Puccini-Verdi Concert. Muzio, Garrison, Braslau; Botta, Amato, Rothier, Tegani. Cd., Papi.
Next Mon. 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Whitehill, Braun. Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Garrison, Howard; Botta, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, First Time, Canterbury Pilgrims. Ober, Mason; Sembach, Althouse, Reiss, Leonhardt, Bloch, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. Mat. at 2, ($1 to $5), Carmen. Farrar, Mason; Martinelli, Whitehill, Rothier. Cd., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15, Elisir d'Amore. Barrientos, Sparkes; Caruso, De Luca, Didur, Cond., Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon at 3 and Next Sunday Aft. at 3,
ELMAN
Roman Carneval....Berlioz
Concerto for Violin....Brahms
Symphony No. 2....Brahms
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
CARNEGIE HALL, this Afternoon at 2:30.
Soloist PERCY GRAINGER
Saint-Saens, Piano Concerto; Schumann; Brahms; Grainger, Suite "In a Nutshell."
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.
Soloist, YOLANDA MERO
Program includes Beethoven's 7th Symphony.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tuesday Eve., March 6, 8:30, (Only Appearance)
ISADORA DUNCAN
Orchestra under Direction of Oscar Spirescu.
Tickets 50c to $3, at Box Office. Phone Bry. 7172.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Mar. 3, at 8:15.
Intercollegiate Glee Club Contest
Amherst, Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Penn., Penn State, Princeton,
Assisted by UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB OF N. Y. and ALICE NIELSEN
Tickets 50c-$2. Boxes $15-$18. Mgt. Foster & David.

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"The Celebrated BELGIAN VIOLINIST."
First Recital—Wonderful Program
CARNEGIE HALL To-morrow (Sat.) Afternoon at 3.
Seats 75 cts. to $2.00 at Box Office.
M'g'ment R. E. Johnston. Chickering Piano.

MATINEE TODAY Best Seats $1. 100 Novelties New Ice Ballet
Hippodrome
THE BIG SHOW 1000 PEOPLE
with ANNETTE (Herself) KELLERMANN And 200 Mermaids
IN A NEW SENSATIONAL AQUATIC SPECTACLE.
BIGGEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICES.

HIPPODROME, Next Sunday, at 8:30
ALMA JOINT RECITAL EFREM
GLUCK AND ZIMBALIST
TICKETS 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. NOW AT BOX OFF. (KNABE PIANO). Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

PUNCH & JUDY Thea. Sun., Mar. 4 at 8:30.
First Evening Recital in New York by
RATAN DEVI
East Indian Ragas & Kashmiri Folk Songs. $2 & $2.50. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., March 7, at 3.
Another Unique Concert by the
Societe des Instruments Anciens
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AEOLIAN HALL
Fifth Concert Tues. Eve., March 6, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Seats $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:20.
"Best play and production I have seen in America."—EMANUEL REICHER.
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The CRISIS
By WINSTON CHURCHILL.
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Evening Post: "Good cast and close following of the theme of the story make the picture one of real interest and enjoyment."
Globe: "The picture is splendidly staged and the story unfolded in a very realistic manner."
Evening World: "Thrills that made the spectators' blood pump fast through their veins."
Tribune: "The audience became so enthusiastic that they stood up and cheered."
Evening Journal: "Scored an instantaneous and emphatic success. . . . Its wonderful appeal to the heart . . . and superlative acting."
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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIGGEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES.
MISS SPRINGTIME
All Orch. Seats, incl. Saturday Nights, $2.
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS | A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20.
HENRY MILLER IN THE GREAT DIVIDE

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:15.
"A Veritable Cameo of Comedy Acting."—World.
GEORGE ARLISS
in J. M. Barrie's Comedy, The Professor's Love Story

Turn to the Right
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
BIGGEST NOVELTY IN TOWN!
WILLIAM COURTENAY-WISE THOS. A.
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy, "PALS FIRST"

HAVE A HEART
COME AND HUM THE TINKLING JEROME KERN TUNES in HENRY W. SAVAGE'S MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH at the
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20.
MAT. TOMORROW 2:20. Pop. Price Mats. Wed.

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
LAST 11 PERFORMANCES.
Elsie Ferguson
in Hulbert Footner's Comedy, SHIRLEY KAYE

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:20 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in
Come Out of the Kitchen

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
John Cort's Farcical Entertainment
Johnny Get Your Gun

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Mats. Tom'w (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:15.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK.
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20
Jane Cowl in "LILAC TIME"

Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20.
FRANCES STARR
in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344.
LAST 3 TIMES. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20
CAPTAIN KIDD, JR.
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FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE.
"THE WILLOW TREE"
A FANTASY OF JAPAN by BENRIMO AND HARRISON RHODES.

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AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:20.

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Lecture Subject, LET THE PEOPLE KNOW
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Presiding
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ALMA CLAYBURGH, Soprano—7th Rgt. Band.
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MARGUERITE CLARK. Victor Moore Comedy. PRIZMA Picture in Natural Colors. Soloists. Orchestra.

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Timely, thrilling and enlightening.—Times.
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FIRST PUBLIC READING OF "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man."
By Robert W. Service (author of "The Spell of the Yukon").
BENEFIT AMERICAN RED CROSS
Reader, Alfred E. Henderson Orch. & Soloist.
Prices $1 to $2.50. Boxes $18.00 and $25.00, at Box Office and 1140 Aeolian Hall.

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Of the Young—By the Young—For the Young.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.
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E. H. SOTHERN'S "ADVENTURE"
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Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

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EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

Powerful!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse West 48th. Mat. Tom'w.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
The 13th Chair
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WM. COLLIER In the Greatest of All Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

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Matinee Today—Benefit for the Artists, 3 ONE-ACT PLAYS.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1917.

ACTION, NOT TALK.

Congress can no longer doubt the existence of a national emergency. It must be met by the enactment of the measure asked for by the President. There is no occasion for further debate. Delay would be perilous, deliberate obstruction a crime against the people.

The powers conferred upon the President should not be limited, as in the House bill. The right of our manufacturers and merchants to export merchandise is not confined to any particular class of commodities, the right of our ships to carry any and all cargoes is equally unlimited, the power of the Government to give them assurance against attack and insurance against loss should be exercised without the abridgment of any narrow limitation. Solicitude on the part of Congress about "delegating" its powers to the President would be out of place. The President will exercise only his constitutional and statutory powers. The authority he asked Congress to grant is the authority he should have. No honest mind can any longer doubt that the people demand that it should be conferred upon him.

We need no longer await or talk about the "overt act." All minor transgressions and provocations are surpassed by the attempt of Germany to stir friendly nations to hostilities against us. We now know that it was her intention to commit overt acts without number, and knowing that they would provoke us to armed resistance or even to war, she endeavored to avert that danger by persuading Mexico and Japan to make war upon us. She did not scruple even, in seeking to execute her plot, to avail herself of the services of her Ambassador, received and treated here as the representative of a friendly nation. There was never a more monstrous violation of the usages and traditions of diplomatic intercourse. And in his Reichstag speech on Tuesday, as well as in his instructions to the German Minister at the Mexican capital, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Empire again declared an unrestricted and ruthless use of the submarine.

The case is complete. The hostile intentions of the Imperial Government toward us are not concealed, there is no attempt at concealment, they are officially proclaimed. There is but one possible answer. The President is prepared to make that answer. He awaits only the formal authorization of Congress which loyalty can no longer withhold.

EMERGENCY REVENUE.

The urgency of the foreign situation caused the Senate forthwith to pass the Emergency Revenue bill with all the provisions to which substantial objection had been made, and without some meritorious amendments. It was thought more desirable to hurry it to the President for signature than to send it to conference. But the urgency of the foreign situation failed to compel either the promptness or unanimity of action which the country would have welcomed with respect to the passage of the President's special defense bill. The two bills are associated through their financial provisions. Together they provide for the issue of $922,000,000 of Government credit. In the total there is something to please every taste in the way of such issues, but there is something left to be desired in the way of any sign of co-ordination of action, or of deference to financial advice.

The Treasury certificates for $500,000,000, with the currency of a year, may be supposed most suitable for the banks, and without special appeal to popular investment. Panama bonds for $222,000,000 cannot be retired within ten years, and must be paid after twenty. The Secretary of the Treasury is given discretion regarding the terms of $100,000,000 of bonds to be issued for capital account and extraordinary current expenses in connection with the Mexican incident. But the Secretary's discretion is limited with respect to the $100,000,000 special defense bonds, in that they must carry the privilege of conversion into later bonds which may be issued at a higher rate of interest. It is obvious that bonds with and without the conversion privilege must have different market values if the privilege has any worth at all. It is equally clear that for the sake of the issue of $100,000,000 a discrimination is created against all outstanding 3 per cents. There is nothing to increase their premium, and a tendency to reduce it.

The current bid price indicated that the amount now considered might have been taken without more than fractional alteration, if any. But bankers who were so sure that larger amounts would be taken at that rate are now more doubtful, and want the discretion of the Secretary used to add the conversion privilege to other bonds so far as he may. That is but natural. Still, it is to be considered that there are other bonds outstanding, with other distinguishments and privileges. The result is that there is an undesirable number of rates for American credit. Looking ahead, it would seem that future issues might well be made with greater uniformity of terms and with more consideration of the conditions at the time of issue. The mere recital of the diversity of the terms on which it is proposed to issue a single billion of Government credit gives no claim to those who authorize them to be regarded as experts on the subject. England borrowed twenty times as much as our present issues, under more difficult conditions in other respects than amount, and with hardly greater diversity than we are considering needlessly.

MR. LA FOLLETTE.

Senator LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin is consistent in his idiosyncrasies. At the Republican National Convention of 1916 he had a platform which favored "a law providing for a popular "expression of opinion by the voters "for or against war with any foreign "Government with which the President shall have severed diplomatic "relations." He wanted the neutrality laws so amended as to make it the President's duty, "by Executive "order, to preserve the perfect balance of our neutrality, even at the "sacrifice of profits to the money "power and the manufacturers of "arms and munitions." He urged in the Senate an embargo on arms and ammunition. To give up the undisputed American right to trade with the belligerents, to commit an unneutral act, was and has remained his notion of "the perfect balance of neutrality." It was a German, not an American, notion.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE voted for the Gore resolution, for the surrender of American rights to go on the seas. He opposed national defense. He was willing to leave his country naked to invasion. He voted against the resolution of confidence in Mr. WILSON. He voted against the espionage bills. He introduced a resolution against the arming of American merchant ships with defensive guns. He has filibustered against, the intention has been attributed to him of beating by filibustering, the bill authorizing the President to protect American shipping.

It is a singular but a consonant record. Not since the war began has Mr. LA FOLLETTE been guilty of deviating into Americanism.

Will the Zimmermann letter have a salutary effect on Mr. LA FOLLETTE? Will he come back to the Union?

TANTALUS.

Germany shortens her lines in France; Germany declares unrestricted submarine warfare; Germany seeks to incite Japan and Mexico to attack the United States; Turkey is routed in Asia. These conspicuous events of the first two months of 1917 seem to be entirely unrelated, but it is highly probable that they have a relation.

It is a strategic retirement that Germany is making in France, but she is not making it because she wants to; it is because she has to. She would prefer not to retire. She has executed her retirement successfully, but armies like to advance, not to retreat. She is taking up a new position because the old one is no longer tenable. Of course she knew long ago that she would have to do this; it did not suddenly strike her as an overwhelming surprise, toward the close of February, that she could not hold the Ancre line. She must have known, too, that Turkey would soon be in retreat; for General MAUDE could not take a large army up the Tigris without the enemy observing the fact, and Turkey and Germany knew better than MAUDE did whether they could resist him indefinitely or not. Therefore the German leaders knew long ago that by or before the coming of March they would have to announce to their people a retirement in France and a defeat in Asia.

The German people have been assured that they were invincible, and the news of retirements and defeats, unrelieved by the prospect of victory anywhere else, would come upon them with stunning force. Last year the leaders were able to turn the people's eyes toward Rumania, and it more than made up for the steady advance of HAIG and JOFFRE on the Somme; but the stock of small enemies is used up, there are no more Rumanias and Montenegros to intoxicate the people with the illusion of invincibility. It was necessary to keep up the spirit at home by the old Tantalus bait of a victory just ahead, but there was no field on land to supply it, so it must be garnered from the sea. But the German Navy dares not come out, and the only Tantalus bait had to be a submarine one. Again the German people were buoyed up with the belief that victory was at hand, this time a victory which should bring England to her knees through submarine warfare in two or three months; and, intoxicated with this prospect, they can hear of the Ancre and of Kut without despair.

The leaders, however, plainly know that they are at the end of their rope; they are catching at the merest straws now, or they would not catch in a panic at such an excessively thin one as the hope of setting Japan and Mexico on the United States. Their attempts to buy off Russia, to bribe Spain into silence, were not as wild as this, though equally based on a total misconception of the character of the nations to be dealt with. The desperate need of keeping the German people morphinized has made it necessary, too, for the leaders to promise more than they can perform. England could not be "brought to her knees" unless an incredible amount of shipping were sunk instantly and constantly for months, so the promise was made. A million tons a month is what the German people expect to see sunk, and unless that amount or something near it is sunk, and sunk every month, England will be no nearer her knees than she was a year ago.

But the first month is over, and Germany has not sunk a million tons. She has sunk 465,770 tons. Now, Berlin herself officially estimated the amount of shipping sunk last December, when there was no "ruthless" submarine war, at 415,000 tons. The "ruthless" war has succeeded in increasing the damage to the Allies by 50,770 tons, not by half a million and more. There has been an increase in the number of tons sunk in the last two weeks of the month over the first two weeks, but no great increase; by Feb. 16 the sunken tonnage amounted to 225,946, and this includes the first week in which "ruthlessness" was not to be enforced to its fullest extent.

If we leave the tonnage figures and take the number of ships sunk, we get decidedly the impression that the German menace is being slowly got under control. The ships that have been sunk in the second half of the month exceed in tonnage those sunk in the first half, but there are not so many of them. This at least suggests that the Germans are finding it harder to come up with their intended victims. From Feb. 1 to Feb. 14 they sank 101 ships, from Feb. 15 to Feb. 28 they sank 87. For some reason they are not catching so many as they did. The British Admiralty surrounds its methods of coping with the submarines with such secrecy that we have no means of knowing whether this falling off is due to German languor or British vigor, but it is at least suggestive that Great Britain yesterday withdrew her objection and made known her permission for Hadfields, Ltd., an English munitions concern, to contract with the United States Navy for armor-piercing shells of the 14 and 16 inch type.

It seems entirely probable that before long the German people will have to face such events as Kut and the Ancre without having their gaze tempted another way in search of imaginary victory. What trick, what device, what starting-hole can their leaders then find out to hide from them what is open and apparent?

INTRIGUING IN MEXICO.

The exertion of German influence in Mexico to arouse enmity to the United States and precipitate a war between the two countries has often been rumored. Some of the rumors have not lacked verification. RINTELEN, the German conspirator now in prison in England, is believed to have arranged with HUERTA to head a new revolution in Mexico, financed and armed with German money. The United States Government seems to have had ample evidence of this plot. HUERTA was arrested while on his way from New York to the border and kept in durance until he died. There have been stories that German influence inspired the raid at Columbus and other border outrages, and was exerted to cause the attacks by Carranza troops on American soldiers, sent into Mexico to assist the Carranza Government, at Parral and Carrizal. There is no clear proof that the Germans or German sympathizers in the United States were actually concerned in this kind of mischief, but outside influences have assuredly been at work since 1914 to bring about intervention, and thus force upon the American Government a perilous and expensive task which might hamper the efforts of its citizens to furnish supplies to the enemies of Germany. The Germans have been active throughout Latin America for many years, and it is believed that they have been at great pains lately to stir up sentiment in Colombia against the United States.

The intercepted note to the German Ambassador in Mexico, signed ZIMMERMANN, was dated Jan. 19. CARRANZA'S disingenuous note to the neutral Powers, proposing a joint prohibition of all supplies to the belligerent countries in Europe, was dated Feb. 12. In the light of the new revelation, it reads like a reply to Germany. No supplies are sent to that belligerent. The sufferers from the Carranza embargo would have been the Entente Allies. Mexico herself supplies only oil for the British ships. CABRERA, the Mexican Minister of Finance, has lately expressed his amazement that anybody should infer that CARRANZA'S suggestion meant that England should be deprived of oil fuel, but he himself had intimated that Mexico might do that very thing as long ago as the conference of the mediators at Atlantic City.

We need not recount every unverified rumor of German machinations in the countries south of us to show that the proposal of the German Foreign Minister, so far as it concerns Mexico, is precisely what might have been expected. We need not bother, at present, about the German part of it, and it will be wise to take Mexican assurances of distinguished regard politely. But it will be well for the United States Government to keep its eyes open to the doings of all the Mexican leaders of all the parties. HUERTA, VILLA, CARRANZA, all Mexicans seem to look alike to the Germans. Our present relations with the de facto Government are fairly satisfactory on the surface. In the circumstances, we need not exaggerate the importance of the presence of many German reservists in Mexican cities. But the fact that they are there must be borne in mind.

THE WICKS BILL.

The Wicks bill "in relation to agriculture, foods, and markets" contains 291½ pages, exclusive of the index. Before the Legislature creates a Department of Agriculture, Foods, and Markets, with various sweeping and inquisitorial powers which this bill proposes to set up, the people and the Legislature should have time to familiarize themselves with its provisions. There will be another hearing on it at Albany March 20. Perhaps there will be time enough in the interval to master this monumental bill.

The laudable motives of its begetters should not blind the public to the danger, too common in the action of Legislatures, of being frightened, by a temporary condition or a largely artificial excitement, into authorizing permanent interference by a state organ with economic forces and functions. What peculiar genius of administration shown in the management of the business of the State of New York justifies the hope that the proposed department will be likely "to "provide an abundant supply of pure "and wholesome food, to prevent "frauds and oppression in the traffic "thereof, and to eliminate waste and "loss in distribution"?

At the hearing Wednesday WILLIAM TRUMAN, an Ulster granger, said, with homely horse sense:

> Again we have gone down into our pockets and paid thousands of dollars for Commissioners to investigate, who have found out only what lumpheads down my way have known all the time. The bill cannot be taken seriously.

Unfortunately, State socialism is taken and practiced seriously, and Mr. TRUMAN of Ulster may find himself lonely in his opposition. When space permits, THE TIMES will return to this copious measure, even at the risk of pleasing the abhorred "dealers and middlemen."

ROBERT P. PORTER.

ROBERT P. PORTER, who died in London on Wednesday, was a man of many activities. As a newspaper editor he achieved well-merited success, for he was true to his convictions, and his knowledge of the subjects on which he wrote was comprehensive and exact. As a stanch advocate of a high protective tariff he always had the esteem and admiration of his fiercest opponents. He founded in New York a newspaper which, while he conducted it, expressed the political convictions of a large number of his fellow citizens in a clear and forcible manner.

But Mr. PORTER was not only a journalist. As Superintendent of the Eleventh Census, under President HARRISON, he put to good use the experience he had gained ten years before as chief of a division of the Census Bureau. He displayed administrative ability of a high order as a special commissioner of President MCKINLEY in Cuba and Porto Rico. He was always an eager student of economics and industrial problems. In his later years Mr. PORTER, who was of English birth, had devoted his energies and his fund of information to the consideration of these and kindred subjects for the many supplements of The London Times.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Well Deserve Their Fame.

There should be recognition in this country as well as in France of the courage that was displayed by the officers and crews who, in defiance of German threats, have taken four American freight steamers across the Atlantic, one of them to Genoa and three to Bordeaux. That the threats were not empty, these men knew perfectly well, but they had not been accustomed to having any parts of the high seas closed to them, and naturally they resented the fact that an attempt had been made to tell them where they could and could not go. As for the new dangers created by the submarines, though understood thoroughly, they were but a new kind of peril added to the many with which these men were familiar, and one more was not appalling.

It may have been, and one likes to think this true, that there was an inducement to make the voyage through the restricted zone in the fact that thus they would render a service, not only to France by carrying to her needed supplies, but also to their own country by proving that its sailors had enough of skill, and of confidence in their skill, to risk the forbidden passage. They have succeeded, and while there is something in what the Germans say about luck playing a part in their success, it is a fact, better realized now than it used to be, that between luck, on the one hand, and competence and courage, on the other, there is a close connection.

In considering these achievements, however, it is only fair to note that the risk involved in taking a freighter through the barred zone is less than is encountered in doing the same thing with a passenger steamer. The crew of the former, indeed, may be drowned or otherwise killed when their ship is torpedoed, but the chances of getting away safely are considerably more numerous for a comparatively small body of experienced seafarers than they are when a lot of passengers, with women and children among them, must be accorded the first and best opportunities to escape. The difference, however, may not be as great as it seems, for it is a notable fact that not as many of the passengers as of the crew of the Laconia died of exposure in her open boats.

Tennessee Becomes "Bone Dry."

In some of Tennessee's cities the beginning of real, or "bone-dry," prohibition seems to have created much more excitement than in others, and for an explanation of this difference appeal will have to be made, of course, to the expert local psychologists. It is for them, if anybody, to tell us why the last days of liberty to import liquors inspired the dwellers in Knoxville to violent activities, while Chattanooga and Nashville took the oncoming of utter deprivation much more calmly and did their preparing for the impending famine so much earlier that the business of the express companies showed no particular increment.

Numerous as were the last invoices, whether early or late, they were all so small, under the law as it was before, that the stock any one person could lay in was pathetically scant as a provision for a future of indefinite, but certainly considerable, extent. It seems hardly worth while to defer complete abstinence for the brief period required for the consumption of a single gallon, or even of the two or three which some particularly apprehensive topers are said by one device or another to have secured.

Whether one would drink deep of a last gallon or spin it out by taking only small and widely spaced nips is another interesting question that will be raised in the "bone-dry" States. Something could be said in favor of both these procedures, but nobody who has not been confronted with the problem could solve it with any degree of certainty, even for himself.

It is obvious from the dispatches that in Tennessee the desire for prohibition that prohibits was not unanimous. Those who really wanted it did not utilize a last opportunity to provide themselves with a potable alcohol, and it may be that those who did have something of expectation, if not of determination, that before their sufferings become too acute ways to get around the law will have been discovered. Whether or not their hopes prove fallacious depends upon the extent and sincerity of the favor accorded in Tennessee to the new law. In other words, the rigidity of the law's enforcement will be proportioned to the extent of actual, as distinguished from professed, prohibition sentiment in the State. That is true of all liquor regulation everywhere.

Prices Moved with the Demand.

As was to have been expected, the price of the foods that had soared so high in this city promptly began to come down as soon as the demand for those particular foods was decreased by a determined and widespread boycott. This necessarily changed what had been scarcity into superabundance, and the haughty wholesalers, finding themselves burdened with goods not only perishable but perishing, began to plead for mercy to those who at least thought mercy had been denied to themselves.

As the boycotters of chickens, onions, and potatoes took exactly the right means to cheapen them, it is a pity that they added to that right means the wrong and unnecessary one of riotous destruction. So far as they did that, they defeated their own object, and by decreasing supplies invited a return to the prices against which they were fighting.

The east side, however, is excitable, and its sense of grievance does not inspire it with patience and submission. It couldn't, or at any rate it didn't, endure calmly the sight of people who made forbidden purchases, and so it came into collision with the law and its representatives. The retail dealers have a right to the protection which they are demanding for themselves and for such customers as they can attract, but, on the other hand, it is permissible for the boycotters to make their organization as nearly perfect as they can by peaceable persuasion and cogent argument.

Opinions of The Nation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that the remarks of The Nation, a weekly London journal, edited by Mr. Massingham, are frequently quoted in the newspapers of this country as representing the sentiments of Great Britain. I trust that you will allow me to point out why the remarks of The Nation are peculiarly and diametrically opposed to the sentiments of all good Englishmen, and therefore should never be quoted by you or by any other responsible American journal, and for these reasons:

1. On Dec. 2, 1912, The Nation referred to "Lord Roberts's devilish speeches."

2. On Dec. 9, 1912, it said: "We are in no danger from Germany. We never have been. We never shall be."

3. On Feb. 10, 1913: "Germany cannot now be charged with aiming at the destruction of our command of the sea. She cannot be suspected of planning invasion."

4. Nov. 3, 1913: "We know that Germany ardently desires and pursues the policy of peace with Britain. That is the commonplace of the European situation."

5. Aug. 1, 1914: "The suggestion conveyed in the articles of The Times and The Morning Post (namely, that we stand by France against German attack,) and even in certain dangerous, needless, and ill-advised naval precautions, that the appalling contingency of a general war might make a case for our armed action, is language of sheer insanity."

6. Aug. 1, 1914: "It is everywhere recognized that a Minister who led this country into war would be responsible for a war as causeless and unpopular as any in history, and that he would cease to lead the Liberal Party."

The Nation predicted that there would never be a war with Germany. It vilified Lord Roberts and others who warned and urged the country to prepare for it. Later The Nation (like The Daily News) urged England to break her pledges. It now urges England to break more recent pledges. As the end of the war draws nearer, The Nation loudly asserts that we can never win the war which it did not want. And this is the paper which I see frequently quoted in this country. It is comic.

COSMO HAMILTON.

New York, Feb. 24, 1917.

Senator Gronna.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to say that Senator Gronna does not represent the Americans of North Dakota. He was elected because he was a Scandinavian. He represents his own people, no one else.

JAMES W. FOLEY.

Medora, N. D., Feb. 24, 1917.

LOYALTY THE ISSUE.

One That Should Unite Parties and Bring Firm Action.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The hour has struck. Infinite patience is exhausted. The most patient of Presidents has come to the end of his strength to sit still. No man of mind can ever say that he or we have been hasty in fomenting trouble.

Not until every resource has been exhausted for peace is war to be recognized, and not by us to be inaugurated. We have almost lost our self-respect and forfeited our integrity to be generous to Germany.

Now conditions confront to compel loyalty. Better die defeated than live longer disgraced. Every American citizen, hewn from whatever rock, dug from whatever hole, must stand up now and be counted. He that is not for us is against us. Not to be for the President now is disloyalty. If the leader of the Republican Party in Congress cannot see this he can no longer lead Republicans. It looks as if a new issue will unite the old party, dissevered, discordant, belligerent—that new issue is loyalty.

GEO. R. VAN DE WATER.

New York, Feb. 28, 1917.

Bethmann's Boer War Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, in his address to the Reichstag, reported in your today's paper, repeats, for reasons which are obvious, the old accusation against England of having deliberately starved to death women and children in the concentration camps during the Boer war. As one who took part in that war and had first hand knowledge of the circumstances which forced upon the British high command the necessity of establishing these camps, I solemnly declare that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's statement is absolutely untrue. The concentration camps were formed owing to the fact that Boer women and children, in their homesteads scattered over very wide areas, had been abandoned by their men folks, who all had joined their commandos to fight the English. They thus were actually exposed to starvation and all other dangers of war and it was for their own protection that they were brought into these camps, where they were properly looked after and provided with ample and more than ample food. The high mortality among them was caused by epidemics entirely and solely due to their inveterate and obstinate non-observance of the most elementary rules of cleanliness and sanitation, against which the British authorities labored in vain.

I maintain that no war has been fought more humanely than that waged by Great Britain against the Boers. If for mere party reasons the Lloyd George of that period brought accusations against the British Military Command, I am sure he regrets this today more than any other Englishman.

HENRY HERBERT.

New York, Feb. 28, 1917.

From Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some unknown friend has been good enough to send me a copy of your paper with a leader upon my recent volume bearing the title "The British Campaign in France." It is not for me to dispute your critical verdict, save that I may claim that the contents are all drawn from actual documents. There are two points, however, on which I would say a word. Your critic complains that I have not said more about the other nations engaged. This was really precluded by the scope of my book, as expressed in the title, nor had I the particular information which I possessed about the British Army. The second point is that he smiles good-humoredly at my having written about "The Great Boer War." He misses the point that there was a previous Boer war in 1881, and that I had to differentiate between the two.

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

Windlesham, Crowborough, Sussex.

Standards of Honor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What does Mr. Bryan mean when he speaks of certain Americans as having "adopted European standards of honor"? What are the European standards? Those of the German, or Englishman, or Frenchman, or Turk? Those of us who are genuine Americans, no matter of what ancestry, do, indeed, share with certain Europeans that same sense of honor and courage which inspired the founders of our country. These characteristics are not "adopted." They have always been a part of the American make-up. If there are among us those to whom these qualities are lacking, those who hold expediency and easy living dearer than honor and self-sacrifice, such persons are not Americans.

New York, Feb. 28, 1917. C. H. N.

Not a German Agent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read in your today's issue, on Page 2, Column 2, a reference to a certain Fred Kaiser who has been arrested at Nogales, suspected of being a German agent. Being one of the very few Fred Kaisers in this city, I would appreciate it if you would be kind enough to say that I am not the person referred to and have no connection with him whatever. Although I am German born, I am an American citizen now, have no connection with the German Government, and do not intend to be anything but an American citizen.

FRED H. KAISER.

32 Union Square, New York, March 1, 1917.

Carranza's Idea of Freedom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The new Constitution of Mexico has not been made by the true and legal representatives of the Mexican people; consequently, it does not convey the "Mexican idea of freedom." It merely conveys the idea of the faction ruling the destinies of Mexico at the present time; in other words, it is the idea of the Carranza Congress, which is made up of "Generals" and Colonels," true representatives of the most ignorant and narrow-minded types of men that Mexico has ever known.

The writer is a Mexican himself, but not being affiliated with any of the factions that are contributing to the final wreck of his country, is in a position to judge without prejudice. It is simply a case of blundering all the way through.

If the so-called First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army and his crowd ever made anybody in this world believe that they took up arms in defense of the freedom and for the uplift of the Mexican masses, that belief should have vanished by this time, after reading Carranza's "note" to the neutral powers. That "note" conveys the idea of freedom from Carranza's standpoint, which is exactly the same as that of the Kaiser and his caste, but is far from being that of the true Mexican people.

JUAN RUVALCABA.

New York, Feb. 27, 1917.

BAGDAD.

The tavern at the cross-roads of the world
Sleeps in the sun, held by an ancient dream;
Its door of gold, gem-crusted and impearled,
Still welcomes to dim halls the creeping stream
Of wanderers, beggars, princes in disguise,
Who come from steppe and marsh or desert seas
To rest at last, beneath the low, starred skies
And tell the journey in the tavern's ease.
And what mad storms this later day may send,
What winds of death now rise and smite and weep,
Shall have their way and pass—such is the end
Of storms and even death—nor touch this sleep.
For lo! The tavern with the door of gold
Dreams and knows not the thousand tales are told!

HORTENSE FLEXNER.

BULLOCK ACCUSES MALTBIE.

Files Charges Against City Chamberlain for Doing Outside Work.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, a Tammany institution, continued yesterday his attack on Milo R. Maltbie, City Chamberlain, for accepting remuneration from the Interstate Commerce Commission and from the cities of Lexington, Ky.; Norfolk, Va., and Toledo, Ohio, while on the city pay roll by filing formal charges with District Attorney Swann, in which he alleged that Mr. Maltbie was guilty of fraud against the city. The charges are brought under sections of the city charter which make it a misdemeanor punishable with forfeiture of office for a city employe to "accept, hold or retain any other civil office of honor, trust or emolument under the Government of the United States or of the States."

As proof that Mr. Maltbie was violating the provisions of the charter, Mr. Bullock offered in evidence letters he had received from George B. McGinty, Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission; James C. Rogers, Mayor of Lexington, Ky., and Wyndam R. Mayo, Mayor of Norfolk, Va., all of which stated that Mr. Maltbie had been engaged as an expert and had served on certain dates. Mr. Bullock appended a report made for him by the editor of The Toledo Blade, in which it was stated that Mr. Maltbie had been engaged in research work for that city on Dec. 8 and 9 of last year.

"From all of these communications it appears," Mr. Bullock says in his charges, "that Mr. Maltbie, while filling the office of City Chamberlain of New York, and receiving full pay for his exclusive services in that office, as certified on the city's pay rolls, was in the city of Washington on June 30 and July 1, 1916, on official work for the Interstate Commerce Commission, at a compensation of $50 a day; was in the city of Lexington, Ky., on June 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1916, on official work for the city of Lexington; was in the city of Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 1, 1916, on official work for that city at a compensation of $100 a day, and was in the city of Toledo, Ohio, on Dec. 8 and 9, 1916, on official work for that city at a compensation of $100 a day and hotel expenses."

District Attorney Swann said:

"Mr. Bullock made his complaint to get action. I will carefully study the charges and then determine what I shall do. He told me that he believed the Mayor and the City Club think there is one set of laws for the rich and another for the poor. He would like to have the matter settled once and for all."

When told of the charges Mr. Maltbie said he would not make any statement until he had an opportunity of reading them.

At the time Mr. Bullock issued his first attack on the Chamberlain, Jan. 15, the latter admitted that he had done the outside work specified, declaring that Mayor Mitchel knew he had been accepting such employment. He characterized the attack as a political move on the part of Tammany. He is equally unconcerned over the latest phase in the case.

SUMMON DEMOCRATS HERE.

Up-State Leaders Called to a Conference on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—Many leading up-State Democrats have been invited to a conference to be held at the Democratic Club in New York City, on Saturday. One Democrat of influence in Elmira, another from Buffalo, and another from Rochester, who were at the Capitol today, it was learned, had received letters of invitation.

The letters were signed by Charles B. Alexander, who explained that 150 prominent up-State Democrats had been included in the invitations, and that Chairman Edwin S. Harris of the Democratic State Committee would be in attendance at the conference.

No Democrat at the Capitol could shed any light on the purpose of the meeting. From the fact that the Democratic Club had been selected as the meeting place, the impression has gained ground here that the purpose is pleasing to Tammany Hall.

Chairman Harris has been very active of late. There have been several smaller conferences recently of Democrats who have met at his invitation. On Feb. 19 there was one such gathering at the Capitol, attended by about fifty Postmasters from all parts of the State.

According to the reports current here, Mr. Harris told the Postmasters that he could speak for the Federal Administration, and that he had received full authority in the matter of reappointments in the Post Office Department. He cautioned the Postmasters against paying any heed either to Tammany or Tammany's enemies as represented by the Osborn-Conway-Herrick-Seabury movement that is being organized throughout the State to fight Tammany's up-State sway, but to take their orders only from him.

After having said this, so the report goes, Chairman Harris left the room. Daniel E. Harrington, the Democratic Postmaster of Saratoga, according to one of those who attended the conference, at once arise, and, after denouncing Chairman Harris, asserted that he did not owe his appointment to him; that if such had been the case he would not have accepted it, and that under no circumstances would he follow his leadership.

Patrick E. McCabe, the Democratic leader of this county, was asked tonight if he would attend the conference at the Democratic Club. "No, I am not going," said Mr. McCabe. "I have not been invited."

Mr. McCabe said that in his opinion the meeting had been called for the purpose of forming an organization up-State to fight the Osborn-Conway-Herrick-Seabury combination.

ITALIAN PRAISE FOR WILSON.

Tribuna Sees Vindication of Right in His Speech to Congress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 1.—"Right is not dead; right cannot die." says the Tribuna, commenting on President Wilson's speech to Congress. It adds that the absence of any prejudice or preference on the President's part in the present conflagration makes more impressive his reaction against the barbarous violations of all laws on the part of Germany. The newspaper praises his action especially because of his aim to establish new rules of maritime law protecting commerce from attacks by any future diabolical invention in the hands of overbearing folly.

INDORSE PREMIER BOSELLI.

Italian Deputies Support His Rejection of Pacifist Proposals.

PARIS, March 1.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies indorsed the administration of Premier Boselli yesterday by a vote of 227 to 31, according to a Rome dispatch to the Havas Agency.

The vote was the result of an attempt by the Socialists, under the leadership of Deputy Turati, to force a discussion of a resolution introduced by Signor Turati dealing with the food supply and the foreign and military policy of the Government "as it affected the hastening of peace negotiations." Premier Boselli insisted that the discussion of the resolution be postponed for six months, and raised the issue of a vote of confidence, which resulted in a sweeping victory for the Ministry.

DENMARK BARS LIQUORS.

Issues a Temporary Order Forbidding the Sale of Spirits.

LONDON, March 1.—The sale of all spirits and other alcoholic liquors has been prohibited in Denmark, according to a Reupter dispatch from Copenhagen.

The order is temporary and calls for returns to be made on all stocks of spirits in the country.

CAN GRANT NO MORE, CENTRAL TELLS CITY

Ira Place, for Railroad, Declares West Side Plan Company's Limit of Concessions.

SPEAKS AT PUBLIC HEARING

Points to Advantages Offered the Public in Facilities, Waterfront, and Parks.

Ira Place, Vice President of the New York Central, announced at yesterday's public hearing of the Board of Estimate that the railroad had made all the concessions it could in promoting its proposed changes on the West Side. He appeared before the board as the head of the law department of the railroad and as its representative in the years of negotiation, legislation, and litigation that the proposed plan has brought about. In addition to his oral defense he submitted a brief giving in detail, as the Central sees them, the legal rights of the railroad and city, the commercial advantages offered, and the answers of the company to some of the more important criticisms of the project.

"On behalf of the railroad company," he said, "I submit that the terms of the proposed agreement are not only fair and liberal to the city, but that the railroad company has acceded to the demands of the city to as great an extent as it can by any possibility be justified in doing."

He denied that there was anything hard to understand in the land transactions or any mystery about titles involved in those transactions.

"It would seem desirable that in the interests of all concerned I should make a brief statement of the railroad company's position," said Mr. Place. "During the hearings many things have been stated as facts which are not facts—some of them undoubtedly through inadvertence or misunderstanding.

"Agitation, starting many years ago, has continued for the discontinuance of the use of the streets and avenues at grade in interest of safety to person and property. The railroad company has recognized the desirability of these changes, and has been willing at any time during the last ten years to accomplish such changes in any reasonable manner. Such changes necessarily affect municipal conditions all along the line.

"During the hearings much has been said in regard to some form of compulsion to be exercised by the Legislature or the city. In perfecting the plans and in formulating the proposed agreement to carry them out the railroad has had to recognize that no one of the proposed changes could be made without the consent of the city, and the city has had to recognize that the proposed new railroad structures and additions must be suitable to the purpose and meet the necessities both of the railroad company and of the shippers using the railroad. As in all successful negotiations, this has made it necessary that each party give consideration to the position and the necessities of the other. The object kept in view all through the negotiations has been to reach that result which is best not only for the city and its business interests, but for the railroad company, under the theory and upon the belief that that which is best for any of these interests is best for all.

"The present congested condition of all railroads and particularly of the railroads having their terminals in and about the Port of New York, and the consequent delay of handling freight, has further demonstrated the desirability of making these improvements."

Mr. Place admitted that there were certain things the Legislature could compel the railroad to do, but he called attention to an opinion of former Chief Judge Cullen of the Court of Appeals that no changes could be demanded that would "defeat or substantially impair" the object of a grant to a railroad.

"I would emphasize the fact that neither the Supreme Court of the United States nor Judge Cullen said, or intended to say, that the power of the Legislature was unlimited," said Mr. Place.

He pointed out the four principal objects sought by the proposed agreement: (1) Discontinuance of the surface use of the streets and avenues and the elimination of street crossings at grade; (2) discontinuance of steam operation and the substitution of electricity; (3) enlargement, improvement, modernization, and development of the railroad terminal and facilities; (4) improvement to such an extent as is practicable and possible of all municipal conditions with respect to streets, avenues, and public parks and places.

"The plans now under consideration fully accomplish the first and second of these objects, and both are municipal improvements," said Mr. Place, "and both are accomplished wholly at the expense of the railroad company. It is so provided by the act. The plans accomplish to a reasonable extent the third object. While the terminal facilities of the company under these plans are not enlarged to such extent as the railroad company believes desirable in the interest of the business of the city, it has yielded to the views of the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities in restricting them to the extent shown on the plans and profiles.

"With respect to the fourth object—that of improving, to such an extent as is practicable and possible, municipal conditions—there seems to be some difference of opinion. That such conditions will be largely improved is questioned by no one. It is only as to certain details that any criticism has been made."

Mr. Place contended that among the benefits to be derived by the city were: (1) The covering of railroad tracks through the park; (2) the addition of twenty-two acres to Riverside Park and two acres to Fort Washington Park; (3) the removal of railroad tracks from the waterfront between Spuyten Duyvil and Dyckman Street; (4) the increase of the amount of city-owned waterfront and the contraction of the waterfront ownership by the railroad company at the Sixtieth Street yard and at Manhattanville; (5) the increase of the taxable value of the property of the railroad company itself through the large expenditures which will be made for betterments and improvements, and the undoubted increase in the assessed value of adjoining property.

Mr. Place emphatically denied the assertion that new franchises would be granted to the railroad under the proposed agreement; that other railroads would be prevented from entering the city, or that the railroad had won unfair concessions in land transactions from the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities.

The public hearings probably will end today.

TO HONOR W. D. HOWELLS.

Literary Arts to Celebrate Writer's Eightieth Birthday.

Though there is little hope that the guest of honor will be present at the celebration, a Joint Committee of the Literary Arts is arranging for a William Dean Howells evening at the National Arts Club on March 21, in lieu of any formal celebration here yesterday of the eightieth birthday of the author.

Congratulations from all sorts of persons were sent yesterday to Mr. Howells at Tryon, N. C., where he is Wintering, and some of the messages urged him, without much hope of success in the light of his indisposition to appear in public, to participate in the celebration in his honor.

Hamlin Garland, a member of the committee, said the entertainment would include readings from, or the acting of, one of Mr. Howells's farces, the singing of some of his early ballads set to music by Edward MacDowell, selections from his other works, and a few addresses—the whole designed to give expression to the scope of his genius.

INCOME TAX PAYERS AVOID A LATE RUSH

Collector Lowe Attributes This to Education of the People.

COST OF COLLECTING CUT

Number of Evaders Small, but Hunt for Any Delinquents Will Be Thorough.

The period allowed for the filing of income tax statements ended at midnight last night, and the clerks in the Second and Third Internal Revenue District in this city will begin today the task of examining and tabulating the returns. It probably will be ten days or more, according to Collector John Z. Lowe, Jr., of the Second District, before the returns are all examined, so that the exact totals may be computed.

Yesterday did not see the usual eleventh-hour rush to file statements. The mail brought more returns than on any previous day, but the number who appeared personally was much smaller than last year or the year before. Collector Lowe attributed this fact to the education of the people in the procedure followed in collecting the tax.

The cost of collecting the tax this year in the Second District, which is the richest in the country because of the payment there of most of the Wall Street and resident aliens' taxes, will be less than one-fifth of 1 per cent., it was said yesterday. The cost in 1915 was nearly one-half of 1 per cent., and in 1916 it was slightly more than one-quarter of 1 per cent. The decrease has been brought about through a systematization of the office, as well as through the education of the people in the ways of making out the statements.

Officials here said that they believed the percentage of tax evaders was almost negligible. More than usual care will be taken this year, however, in searching for errors and in hunting out delinquents. The statements themselves will be carefully checked by the internal revenue clerks, and after that the clerks will go over reports received from sources of incomes to make sure that every one has paid his tax.

The powers of the income tax inspectors, under the revenue agent at the Custom House, have been considerably broadened and their number increased. All suspicious returns will be sent to them, and they will make the investigations. Experts will be put on the books of corporations or individuals whose returns show discrepancies, and if they find that the mistakes were not honest errors the offenders will be called before the Collector.

More than 1,000 persons in the Second District have been granted an extra thirty days to make returns for special reasons. The majority of the cases are because of the scarcity of the blanks used in filling out returns. Other cases are because of sickness, absence from the city, and similar reasons.

Collector Lowe said that his estimate of $66,000,000 as the total amount of taxes that would be paid in his district this year, would probably stand. That sum is about three times the total for last year. An effort had been made to divide the collection more equally among the districts by the request that returns be filed from the residences, instead of the business places [illegible].

Collector Mark Eisner of the Third District, whose offices are at 1,150 Broadway, said that 90 per cent. of the total number who should file returns had done so yesterday afternoon. Many of the remaining 10 per cent., he believed were married men, or heads of families whose incomes exceed $3,000, many of whom, he said, did not realize that they should file statements. Many of those who had made mistakes, he said, had come voluntarily to correct them, in the Government's favor.

BUYS PALM BEACH HOME.

E. T. Stotesbury Pays $85,000 for Land Facing Lake Worth.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 1.—Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, who has spent several weeks at the Breakers Hotel here every Winter since he came on his honeymoon five years ago, will become a permanent Winter resident, having today purchased for $85,000 a strip of land, with 170 feet frontage on Lake Worth. This price of $500 a running foot sets a new highwater mark for Palm Beach real estate. The purchase was made from Mayor E. M. Dimick, whose family in 1875 bought a mile frontage of property here, running a half-mile deep from lake to ocean, for $89. This was a few years after Charles Moore, who died here seven years ago, had purchased the site of the Royal Poinciana Hotel for three dozen eggs, afterward selling the land for $4,000. Richard Croker recently refused $45,000 for less than an acre which he bought four years ago from John R. and Edward Bradley, on the ocean front, for $25,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney arrived in their private car this morning with a party including Larry Waterbury, C. L. Appleton, and C. D. Barnes. They are staying at the Poinciana. Miss Emilie P. Kennedy of Philadelphia arrived to join her father, Albert E. Kennedy, at the Breakers.

Miss Jacobs Weds Ernest de Lima.

Miss Enid Jacobs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jacobs, and Ernest de Lima were married last evening at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Charles J. Eder, at 2,880 Broadway, by the Rev. Dr. H. Periera Mendes. A reception and supper followed the ceremony. Mr. de Lima is the son of Elias de Lima, President of the Battery Park National Bank.

Lecture to Aid French Soldiers.

The Rev. Father Hemmick of Hackensack will give a lecture this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Colony Club, through the courtesy of Mrs. James Byrne, for the benefit of French tubercular soldiers. He is to talk on Father Damien and the lepers of Molokai. The Duke de Richelieu is also to speak on the problem of tuberculosis in France.

Yale Concert Tonight.

The Yale University Glee, Mandolin and Banjo Clubs will give their joint concert tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria. Among the patronesses are Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. William Sloan, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. Russell Hoadley, Mrs. Seton Porter, and Mrs. Edward S. Isham.

National Bank Changes Name.

The old sign of the Citizens' Central National Bank, long a landmark in the wholesale dry goods district, is to be changed to read "Citizens' National Bank." Under the name "Citizens" the bank has been operating for two-thirds of a century. It is a consolidation of the old Ninth National and the Central National Banks with the National Citizens'.

ASTONISHES TOURISTS.

Sharp Distinctions Between Australia and New Zealand.

One of the first surprises awaiting the tourist from the northern hemisphere is to find that Australia and New Zealand may not be grouped as two islands of like appearance, differing mainly in size; near neighbors which may be treated as a unit. New Zealand is nearly twice as far from Australia as Bermuda is from New York, and is not only east but also south.

Four days' travel across a chilly sea is required for the traverse from Wellington to Sydney, and after exchanging the chill midsummer climate of the New Zealand lake region for the heat of Adelaide, one readily accepts the evidence of the map that the southern coast of the Australian mainland has the latitude of Central New Jersey, while the southernmost of the three islands which compose the Dominion of New Zealand occupies the position of Southern Newfoundland.

In climate and vegetation the two dominions are as unlike as Norway and South Carolina. New Zealand is a land of mountains, gorges, rivers, and fjords. The higher peaks of the South Island are eternally snow-capped, and the glaciers of its southern Alps rival those of Switzerland. The surrounding seas are too cold for corals. Among the mountains of the North Island volcanic fires are still active, and the geysers and hot springs are little less impressive than those of the Yellowstone Park. The aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand, at the time of their discovery by Captain Cook, were the most advanced of all the South Pacific races, while the aborigines of Australia are the lowest in intelligence of all human beings.

Australia is in no sense inferior to New Zealand in geographic interest, but lofty peaks, profound cañons, and active volcanoes are lacking; its rivers are unimpressive and its permanent lakes small and few in number; it is a continent composed of plains interrupted by ridges and mountain knobs.—National Geographic Magazine.

CONGRESSWOMAN TO DANCE

Miss Rankin of Montana to Attend Suffrage Ball Here.

Jeannette Rankin of Montana, the only woman Congressman-elect, is to show New York that she can dance as well as she can cook and play politics, at a suffrage ball under the auspices of the Seventeenth Assembly District of the Woman Suffrage Party in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Marseilles, 103d Street and Broadway, this evening at 8 P. M.

Miss B. C. Howard, Chairman of the Assembly District, is also Chairman of the Ball Committee and all the big suffrage leaders will be present. Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel is one of the patronesses. It is a popular priced ball, two tickets for $1. Congressman-elect Rankin will dance after her lecture at Carnegie Hall.

PROTEST TO POPE?

Catholics Here Said to Resent His Attitude in U-Boat Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Vatican, according to the Messaggero, has been placed in an awkward position by a report of the Apostolic Delegate at Washington regarding the effect produced upon American Roman Catholics by its ultra-neutral attitude toward the German submarine campaign.

American Catholics, according to this report, cannot understand the passive attitude of the supreme moral authority and beg the Pope to speak out against the German methods of barbarism.

The Messaggero adds that in case the Vatican remains silent on this question American subscriptions to the Holy See, which are the largest of any country, will greatly diminish. Some years ago a similar argument was successfully used to obtain increased American representation in the College of Cardinals.

TO NAME DANIEL WILLARD.

Railroad President Slated for Chairman of Defense Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, it is expected, will become Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Council for National Defense when the commission perfects its permanent organization on Saturday.

Mr. Willard will not resign the Presidency of the railroad when he assumes this office, in which he will serve without pay. The understanding, however, is that he will devote a great deal of his time to the task of co-ordinating the business resources of the nation in preparation for possible hostilities.

A rumor circulating about Washington tonight that Mr. Willard was slated for a Cabinet office was attributed to confusion rising out of his probable election as Chairman of the Advisory Commission.

TO STOP ANTI-ALIEN BILLS.

New York Congressman Proposes Amendment to Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A proposal to check anti-alien legislation of State Legislatures by amending the Constitution to forbid discriminatory laws is embodied in a joint resolution introduced in the House today by Representative James W. Husted of New York. The Husted resolution, it is understood, was inspired by the renewal of the agitation for anti-alien, or anti-Japanese, legislation in certain Western States.

The resolution provides an amendment to the Constitution stipulating that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall discriminate among aliens in respect to the holding of property or the enjoyment of any civil privilege or immunity." The resolution was referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

"CENTRAL'S" CRITIC LOSES.

Service Board Rules That He Has Forfeited His Telephone.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—The up-State Service Commission announced its decision this afternoon in the case of Morse M. Frankel, Secretary of the Mediator Publishing Company of New York City, who had his telephone taken out. The commission refused to entertain Mr. Frankel's complaint and authorized the company to discontinue service to him.

The commission held that, no matter how angry a subscriber may become at a telephone operator, he is not permitted to call her a "bum," nor express a wish that she "break a leg." At the hearing today there were a number of witnesses from the company who said that Mr. Frankel had been accustomed to make use of the quoted expressions and others when "central" did not meet his standards of efficiency.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
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Lexington Av. cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av. cor Rockaway Av.

PLAN NEW SYSTEM FOR FOREIGN MAILS

Merchants Want a Unit System by Which Fate of Letters Can Be Traced.

TO MEET U-BOAT MENACE

Idea Is to Prevent Letters in Duplicate or Triplicate Going on the Same Boat.

To assist business men and the Post Office in expediting mails to Europe, the Merchants' Association has made these suggestions to Postmaster General Burleson:

"The present uncertainty in regard to the delivery of outgoing European mail, in spite of the efforts of the Post Office Department to keep the service as reliable and frequent as possible, is a condition affecting many American interests unfavorably.

"You are undoubtedly aware that many American houses have long made it a practice to mail their letters in original, duplicate, and, in some cases, in triplicate, on different dates, in the hope that the separate copies would go forward on different boats and different routes.

"Under present circumstances it is not feasible for the Post Office Department to announce the time of dispatching European mail, and senders are therefore uncertain as to the date or the boat on which their letters are forwarded, with the result that they cannot know whether or not their letters reach their destination, or, in fact, whether or not the original and duplicates go on the same boat. For example, the recent sinking of the Laconia raises a question in the minds of many business houses as to the probability that mail addressed to correspondents in Great Britain was on that boat and was lost, a condition of uncertainty which is very undesirable.

"To avoid such a result as far as practicable, the Merchants' Association begs to suggest that consideration be given to a plan of forwarding European mail in units, duly recorded, so that a sender depositing mail in a given Post Office, on a given date, could know positively, later, possibly through the medium of a bulletin posted in the office by the postal authorities, the exact units which were lost.

"A special receiving window, with the number of the current receiving unit always displayed, could be opened in the General Post Office. The numbers would be consecutive and need not indicate when any carrier is expected to depart, or even when it has departed. Under such a system the sender could record the number of the unit which his mail enters, and the designation of units in some such manner as the following:

Unit No. 1, Wednesday, Feb. 28, to Monday, March 5, Great Britain.

"It should be positively understood that units of mail would never be broken for transmission, but would go forward all together.

"The sender might be permitted to designate on the envelope of his mail the unit date on which he desired his letter to be sent and have that designation complied with. Probably if the Post Office Department deems it desirable senders would be glad to affix extra postage to cover the cost of any unusual measure in connection with the above plan.

"In this connection the department might feel inclined to perfect an arrangement whereby certain units of mail for Great Britain would be dispatched on boats sailing from Halifax, and senders be permitted to indicate on the envelope a desire to have certain mail so forwarded."

COURT FIXES 12 GOOD JOBS.

Decides That Each Queens Gas Co. Must Have Two Inspectors.

Justice Callaghan in the Queens Supreme Court yesterday upheld the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity in appointing inspectors for each of the six gas companies in Queens. The law permitting the appointments was unearthed two years ago, and Deputy Commissioner Dwyer promptly named two inspectors for each company, the salaries, $100 a month, to be paid by the companies.

The Woodhaven company refused to pay, and Dwyer refused permits to open streets to lay pipes. President Connolly, politically opposed to Dwyer, issued the opening permits and the city applied for an injunction restraining the company from opening streets except with permission of the Deputy Water Commissioner.

The other five gas companies, all subsidiary to the Brooklyn Gas Light Company, have been paying the inspectors under protest, awaiting the court's decision. The ruling of Justice Callaghan insures twelve good jobs in Queens.

A. H. SMITH HELD IN BAIL.

Grand Jury to Pass on Central Liquor Selling Case.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, March 1.—President Alfred H. Smith of the New York Central by attorney today waived examination before Justice of the Peace Dudley Toll Hill of the town of Glenville, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, now in session, on a charge of having violated the State liquor tax law by selling liquors on a New York Central train while it was passing through Glenville, a dry town. Mr. Smith did not appear in person, but was represented by H. Leroy Austin and Harold Boyne of Abany, who deposited $1,000 in cash bail for the appearance of their client.

District Attorney John R. Parker said he would endeavor to have the Grand Jury promptly consider the case against President Smith and he would do everything possible to expedite it.

LASHED GERMAN PHYSICIAN.

Mexican General Vengeful Because Dr. Schroeder Cured Villa.

EL PASO, Texas, March 1.—Dr. Schroeder, a German physician at Parral, Chihuahua, was arrested by General Francisco Murguia because the physician attended Francisco Villa while the rebel leader suffered from pneumonia, according to an American refugee who has arrived here from Parral.

In Parral General Murguia ordered a house-to-house search for Villa. Villa was not found. Dr. Schroeder was ordered lashed fifty times a day for three days and then released, the refugee stated.

St. Nicholas Society Backs Wilson.

A resolution calling on Congress to give prompt support to the President was adopted last night at a dinner of the St. Nicholas Society at Delmonico's. Colonel Paul Vignal, Military Attaché to the French Embassy, and Colonel Isaac M. Lewis, inventor of the Lewis machine gun, were the principal speakers.

Yale, '05, for Universal Training.

A resolution supporting President Wilson and urging universal military training was adopted last night by the Class of 1905, Yale, at its annual dinner at the Yale Club.

Cat Bill's Author Bombarded.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, Colonel Roosevelt's nephew, had his bill licensing cats recommitted to the Conservation Committee today for a public hearing to be held on March 14. Senator Robinson has been bombarded with letters, both approving and condemning him for proposing that cats should wear collars and tags like dogs. One woman correspondent asserted that cats could never learn to wear collars, and that therefore the proposal was cruel. Several persons have applied for appointment to the office of Cat Commissioner under the terms of the bill.

REBUFF FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

British "Comrades" Refuse to Confer with Those of Allied Countries.

London, March 1.—The British Socialists have declined an invitation from the French Socialist Party to send delegates to a congress of Socialists of the allied countries, which it is proposed to hold on March 15. The British reply to the invitation says:

"We are strongly of the opinion that the congress should not be held. The year 1917 is the most critical period of the war. The great majority of Socialists are fighting at the front to repel the German invasion and are unable either to attend as delegates or appoint others to be present in their place. Of the Socialists still at home a small but active minority consists of those who are demanding peace at any price. These anti-Nationalists stand together in the support of a policy which cannot fail to encourage the aggressors. Even an overwhelming vote of the congress could not entirely outweigh the effect of a fierce internecine debate raised by a few advocates of non-resistance, and socialism itself would suffer in the opinion of the world of workers, whence must come our converts.

"We appeal to Socialists throughout the allied countries not to attend a congress which can only hearten the enemies of real socialism, strengthen the power of chauvinism in Germany, and greatly damage our cause."

The communication then refers to the Socialists of Germany, regarding whom it says:

"The weakness of the German Social Democratic Party, whose leaders, despite pledges made in Paris and Brussels, vigorously supported the Junker and capitalist army of aggressive militarism, destroyed at a blow all the mutual international confidence between the Socialists of all nations, which the British Socialists have spent the greater part of their lives endeavoring to build up."

'WHITEPOWDER' INQUIRY ON.

Parliament Takes Up American's Charge Against Army Council.

LONDON, March 1.—An inquiry ordered by the House of Commons into allegations against the Army Council in connection with its refusal to adopt an explosive known as "whitepowder" was opened today. The allegations against the Army Council were first aired in connection with the raid in January on the office of Sir Theodore A. Cook, editor of The Field.

At today's session counsel for the Whitepowder Syndicate, for Sir Theodore and for Joseph C. Blanche of New York, inventor of the explosive, made formal appearance. It was announced the inquiry would be continued on Monday.

Sir Theodore Cook's office was raided on Jan. 17, it being explained that he had failed to obtain a license under the Defense of the Realm act for carrying on negotiations concerning the new explosive.

BALDWIN WORKERS LAID OFF

1,800 Made Idle by Completion of Contracts for Allies.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Eighteen hundred men employed by the Baldwin Locomotive Works in making 13-inch shells for the Entente Allies were laid off today because of completed contracts, according to an announcement by the company.

Within the next six months other foreign contracts for war munitions will have been completed.

HINDENBURG SOUNDS ALARM

Tells Chancellor It Is Imperative That German Labor Have More Fat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of the German General Staff, has addressed a letter, the text of which has just reached Washington, to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, on the necessity of producing a greater amount of fat in Germany. In the course of the letter he said:

"Your Excellency is aware of the huge task which our war industries face to achieve a victorious outcome of the war. In connection with this work the solution of the labor problem will be the deciding factor. In fact, the question is not merely the numbers of the workers; it is, above all, their individual power of work through sufficient nourishment.

"It does not seem to me that it is sufficiently realized in official circles that the nutrition of the workers now means the 'to be or not to be' of our nation and empire. It is clearly impossible that our workers can continue indefinitely to be efficient in their labor if we are not successful in distributing an adequate ration of fat, a ration founded upon common sense rules.

"I beg your Excellency to bring the gravity of the situation in the most impressive manner possible to the eyes of Federal, administrative, and municipal authorities."

CONSCRIPT GERMAN LABOR.

All Those Between 17 and 60 Must Enroll for "Home Army."

COPENHAGEN, March 1.—According to the German papers, the compulsory mobilization of Germany's "home army" is imminent. The appeal for volunteers, though answered by large numbers, has not produced enough workers to satisfy the actual requirement. Large numbers of men are needed at once to replace those mployed behind the front, to work in munition factories which are now being completed, and for the all-important farm work.

The papers say that the Government is prepared for the compulsory enrollment in the early days of March of all persons between 17 and 60 so that the recruits can be put to work from April 1.

GIRL DIES SAVING BROTHER.

Run Down as She Pushes Him from Path of Train.

PATERSON, N. J., March 1.—Anna Martin, 14 years old, a school girl, this afternoon gave up her life to save that of her ten-year-old brother, William, who had walked almost directly in front of an Erie Railroad train at the Madison Avenue crossing.

The two children were returning from school and had to cross the tracks to get to their home at 128 East Twentieth Street. As they reached the crossing the boy started over not knowing that a train was approaching. The girl called to him to "look out" and then darted after him, to push him out of the way. She got directly in the path of the train, was thrown high into the air and when picked up was dead.

Obituary Notes.

ALFRED W. BOWIE, formerly a member of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., N. Y., and at one time Treasurer of the E. I. Horsman Company, died from heart disease on Wednesday, at his home, 55 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. He was 72 years old.

JAMES T. LARKINS, President of St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Branch, No. 15, died at his home, 390 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year.

HARRY WEBB, a Past Chancellor Commander of Putnam Lodge, Knights of Pythias, died on Tuesday in the Prospect Heights Hospital. He was 53 years old.

Captain GEORGE W. HOWELL, 75 years old, for many years proprietor of the East Queens Hotel at East Quogue, L. I., died there on Wednesday from Bright's disease.

JACOB M. HAYS, sales manager for L. Sonneborn's Sons, oil and chemical dealers of 262 Pearl Street, died yesterday at his home in White Plains, in his forty-eighth year, leaving his wife.

Mrs. JANE JORDAN REYNOLDS, widow of Elias Reynolds of Croton Lake, N. Y., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Steven Wood Cornell, in Pleasantville, N. Y., in her 102d year.

JOHN J. CRIMMIN, a veteran of the civil war, and for more than fifty years employed by the Richardson & Boynton Company, died on Tuesday at his home, 130 East Eighty-second Street.

ALBERT STEBBINS, Vice President of the Niles-Bement-Pond Machine Company, and of the Dime Savings Institution of Plainfield, died on Wednesday at his home.

GEORGE H. HOWARD, composer of more than 500 pieces of music, died on Tuesday at his home in Boston in his seventy-fourth year.

GEORGE R. B. HEFFNER, whose firm was the oldest established shipbrokers in Baltimore, died on Wednesday at his home there.

JAMES G. GREGG, a member of the firm of Gregg & McGovern, lawyers of 141 Broadway, died on Tuesday at his home, 801 West End Avenue, in his fortieth year, leaving his wife.

COL. BARBOUR DIES IN HIS AUTOMOBILE

Protective Tariff Leader Expires While Driving from His Office to His Home.

HEAD OF MANY INDUSTRIES

Former Treasurer of Republican National Committee Interested in Thread and Flax Spinning.

Colonel William Barbour, capitalist, manufacturer, and leader in the American Protective Tariff League, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease, in his automobile, at Broadway and Nineteenth Street, while returning to his home, at 11 West Fifty-third Street.

Before leaving his home in the morning he had complained of feeling ill, but attributed it to indigestion. During the day, in the office of the Linen Thread Company at 96 Franklin Street, of which he was President, it was noted that he was not in his usual good health. Colonel Barbour was alone in his car when he died, at about 4:25 o'clock. The chauffeur speeded to the New York Hospital, when he saw his employer's condition was serious, but Colonel Barbour expired before he got there.

Colonel Barbour was born in this city and was a son of Thomas Barbour. He received his education in private schools and soon after going into business became known for his activity in behalf of protection. In 1910 he was elected President of the American Protective Tariff League and in 1911 was Treasurer of the Republican National Committee. He owned flax mills in Ireland and in New Jersey, where he was powerful politically, and he was interested in many corporations. Colonel Barbour, who obtained his title as a member of the staff of Governor Griggs of New Jersey, was President of Barbour Brothers Company, the Algonquin Company, the Dunbarton Flax Spinning Company, the Finlayson Flax Spinning Company, the American Net and Twine Company, the United States Twine and Net Company, the Hamilton Trust Company of Paterson, N. J.; the Dundee Water Power and Land Company, the W. and J. Knox Net and Flax Spinning Company, the North Jersey Rapid Transit Company, and the Barbour Flax Spinning Company.

In addition, Colonel Barbour was a Trustee of the Washington Trust Company and a Director of the First National Bank of Paterson, N. J.; the Hanover National Bank, the Pintsch Compressing Company, the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, the United Shoe Machinery Company, and the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company. He was a member of the Union League, the Republican, the Merchants' and Rumson Country Clubs, the Huguenot Society, and the Automobile Club of America. Colonel Barbour is survived by his wife, who was Miss Adelaide Sprague, and by four sons, Thomas, Robert, William, W., and Fritz K. Barbour.

W. B. Howland Buried.

Memorial services for William B. Howland, President of the Independent Corporation, who died on Tuesday, will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park, and will be attended by representatives from the many associations and clubs to which he belonged. He was buried yesterday in Kinderhook, N. Y., and the services were attended by his immediate relatives and a few intimate friends. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which Mr. Howland was a Trustee, put a glass tablet in his coffin on which were listed the various associations with which he was affiliated.

Charles Luther Burnham.

Charles Luther Burnham, formerly a member of the firm of Van Wyck, Myatt & Burnham, lawyers of this city, died on Wednesday at his home in New London, Conn., in his forty-second year. He was born in Hartford, Conn., and was descended from Deacon John Burnham, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1635. He was graduated from Trinity College in 1898 and from the Yale Law School in 1901. Mr. Burnham was a former member of K Company, Seventh Regiment, and of the Society of Colonial Wars. His wife and three children survive him.

Clarence Porter.

Clarence Porter, the only son of the General Horace Porter, ex-Ambassador to France, died yesterday from pneumonia after a long illness, at his home, 83 Park Avenue, in his forty-sixth year. He was in the real estate business here, and was a member of the Princeton and Union League Clubs and the New York Zoological Society.

John Ferris Alden.

John Ferris Alden, formerly a Director of the American Bridge Company, and prominent in Rochester, N. Y., for many years, died on Tuesday at his home there in his sixty-fifth year. He was the founder of the Rochester Bridge and Iron Works, which he sold to the American Bridge Company, and had built many of the important railroad bridges throughout this country.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HARRIS.—On Thursday, March 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Modie Harris, a daughter, at the Lutheran Hospital.

OSBORN.—Feb. 26, 122 East 76th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Osborn, Jr., a daughter.

Engaged.

JAHN—CARMAN.—Mrs. E. Carman of Patchogue, L. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Gertrude Isabell, to Dr. Albert G. Jahn of Passaic, N. J.

MacINTYRE—MILLER.—Gene K. Miller to Professor Louis L. MacIntyre.

Married.

SLIFER—DUYSTERS.—On Thursday, March 1, 1917, by the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Georgette, daughter of Fannie Evelyn, and the late George Ferdinand Duysters, to Arthur Emmanuel Slifer.

Long Island.

STEELE—BANNON.—Feb. 27, Queens, Polly Bannon to James W. Steele.

Newark.

BAIER—HALMS.—Feb. 27, Ruth Halms to Henry Baier.

Died.

BARBOUR.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 1, 1917, William, husband of J. Adelaide Sprague, of 11 West 53d. Funeral services will be held at the Central Presbyterian Church, 57th St., corner Madison Av., N. Y. City, on Sunday, March 4, at 3 o'clock.

BARD.—In Brooklyn, Windham County, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 28, J. Sprague Bard, in the 93d year of his age. Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Conn., Saturday, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BELL.—On Thursday, March 1, 1917, Mary Louise, daughter of the late Charles Bell and Eveline Coulson Bell. Services at her late residence, 38 Irving Place, Brooklyn, Saturday, March 3, at 4 P. M. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

BENDHEIM.—On Feb. 16, 1917, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, our beloved mother, Julia Bendheim, (nee Haas,) in her 79th year.

BENNET.—On Feb. 28, in Kenosha, Wis., of pneumonia, after a short illness, Orville Green, son of the late Orville G. and Anna Mills Bennet, in the 36th year of his age. Funeral from the home of his brother, Walter M. Bennet, Old Church Road, Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday afternoon, March 3, at 3 o'clock.

BOBZIN.—On Feb. 24, 1917, Alice D., daughter of Charles and Caroline E. Bobzin, at home of her parents, 106 Northern Av., New York.

BOWIE.—Suddenly, at his residence, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, Alfred W., beloved husband of Ida Bowie. Funeral services at his home, 55 Monroe St., Brooklyn, Friday, March 2, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BURNHAM.—At Memorial Hospital, New London, Conn., Feb. 28, 1917, Charles Luther Burnham of New York City, beloved husband of Anna Wallace Elliott and son of Euphronia Bown and the late Ralph Burnham of Hartford, Conn. Funeral private. Interment Hartford, Conn.

BYRNE.—William Luke, suddenly, Feb. 28, 1917. Services at his late residence tonight, 257 Lexington Av., Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock.

CAREY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 258 Riverside Drive, New York, Ellen Dean, beloved wife of James A. Carey, and daughter of the late Thad Dean of Chicago. Service at St. Agnes Chapel, 92d St., west of Columbus Av., Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Burial private. Chicago papers please copy.

CARPENTER.—On March 1, 1917, Margaret L. Carpenter, widow of the late Jothan Carpenter. Funeral services on Sunday, March 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 33A Lexington Av., Jersey City. Interment at Arlington Cemetery, N. J.

CHERRY.—Died suddenly, Feb. 28, Dr. William S. Cherry, in his 44th year, husband of Maud Dowdney Cherry. Funeral from home of his father, Moses Cherry, Woodline Av., Larchmont Manor, N. Y., at 9:30 A. M., Saturday, March 3. Mass at St. Augustine's Church, Larchmont, at 10 A. M. Interment Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New Rochelle, N. Y.

CLAPP.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, at his home, 278 Henry St., Brooklyn, after a short illness of pneumonia, in the 64th year of his age, William Haines, son of the late Mary L. and Stilman S. Clapp. Funeral services will be held at his home on Friday, March 2, at 2 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CLASSEN.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 28, Henry Classen, husband of Emma Classen. Funeral service Friday, 4:30 P. M., March 2, at his late residence, 870 Columbus Av. Interment private.

CONE.—After a short illness, on Thursday, March 1, 1917, at Greensboro, N. C., Ceasar Cone, beloved husband of Jeanette Cone. Announcement of funeral later.

COSTA.—Knickerbocker Lodge No. 642 F. & A. M. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the death of our charter member and first Junior Warden, Joseph D. Costa, on March 1. Masonic funeral service at his late residence, 88 Wadsworth Av., New York, Saturday evening, March 3, 8 P. M.
HERMAN F. JACOBS, Master.
CHAS. H. DAHMER, Secretary.

CURRIE.—On Thursday, March 1, Lindley O., husband of Carrie G. Currie, in his 58th year. Funeral services at his home, 59 Sound View Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

DARLING.—Andrew, on March 1, aged 74. Services Saturday, 2 o'clock, at residence, 102 West 85th St. Interment Woodlawn.

DEMETRE.—Marie Amelie, in her 86th year, at her residence, 323 West 82d St. Funeral services at the Chapel of Notre Dame, 40 Morningside Drive, Friday, at 10 A. M.

DENIO.—Harry Coddington, on Feb. 28, dearly beloved son of Louise Coddington Denio and the late Hiram H. Denio, aged 12 years, at his home, 310 West 97th St., New York. Funeral private.

Died.

EASTON.—Suddenly, Feb. 28, 1917, Isabel J. Easton, widow of the late Frederick J. Easton. Funeral services from her residence, 525 Park Av., New York City, on Saturday morning, March 3, at 10:30 o'clock.

EGLINTON.—Robert Bruce Eglinton, on Thursday, March 1, at his home, 772 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

ETTLINGER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1917, Louis G. H., husband of Emma M. Ettlinger, in his 59th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 415 Richmond Av., Port Richmond, N. Y., Friday, March 2, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Moravian Cemetery.

FREEMAN.—March 1, at Middletown, N. Y., Elizabeth A., wife of James D. Freeman, in her 69th year. Services at her late residence, 309 West 138th St., March 3, 11 o'clock A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GOODENOUGH.—On Feb. 28, Isabella, widow of Charles Goodenough, in her 74th year. Funeral services at the chapel of the home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., Friday, March 2, at 11 A. M.

HARRELL.—On March 1, Fannie S. Harrell, at Rockefeller Hospital. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Building,) Friday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Interment private.

HEINSHEIMER.—On March 1, 1917, Mary Bleything, widow of Henry Heinsheimer, of Newark, N. J. Funeral service will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George E. Jeandheur, 101 Bellevue Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J., Saturday, March 3, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

HOLDEN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Henrietta V. Chambers, widow of Albert James Holden, at residence of her daughter, Mrs. William C. Lucas, Longmeadow, Mass. Service at Kensico Cemetery Chapel, Saturday, on arrival of 2:13 train from Grand Central.

HUMPHREY.—At Mamaroneck, Emily Farr Humphrey, wife of the late Jacob B. Humphrey in her 82d year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Sunday, at 3 P. M. Interment Monday noon, at Greenwood Cemetery.

HYMES.—Milton, suddenly, Feb. 27, beloved husband of Kathryne (nee Schweiger) and beloved son of Fanny Hymes and brother of Rose Lowenstein, Julius Hymes, and Dr. Jack Hymes. Funeral 10:30 Friday morning, from Martin Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Av., corner 122d St.

JACKSON.—Joseph M., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1917, at his residence, 2,679 3d Av., Bronx. Funeral services at Moravian Church, 30th St. and Lexington Av., on Saturday, March 3, 1917, 1 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

KING.—Suddenly, at his residence, 111 East 71st St., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1917, John Alsop King, son of the late James G. and Caroline King. Funeral services will be held on Friday, March 2, at 2 P. M., at the Church of the Resurrection, East 74th St. It is especially requested that no flowers be sent.

KLIPPER.—On March 1 Mathilda Klipper, (nee Reshower,) beloved wife of John and beloved mother of Rose, Lillian, Irving, Helen, Mabel, and Albert. Funeral service 848 East 12th St., Flatbush, Friday, 2 P. M. sharp.

LITTELL.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 28, 1917, William Rolston Littell, aged 45 years. Funeral services from the home, 612 Cleveland Av., Saturday afternoon, March 3, at 2:30. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

LUMSDEN.—David J., suddenly, on Feb. 28, brother of the late Isabella Lumsden. Funeral on Sunday, March 4, from 151 East 125th St., New York City, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

McCORD.—Suddenly, on Feb. 28, 1917, Jennie K., mother of Clinton F. and Pearson F. McCord. Funeral services will be held at the residence of Clinton F. McCord, 240 North Grove St., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, March 2, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

MILLER.—Suddenly, at Englewood, N. J., on March 1, Bertha S. Miller of West Nyack, N. Y., widow of George M. Miller. Funeral Saturday, March 3, at 11 A. M., from 68 Engle St., Englewood.

NOBLE.—Minnie C., on March 1, 1917, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Homer L. Bartlett, 785 Monroe St., Brooklyn. Services on Saturday, March 3, at 2:30 P. M.

PORTER.—On March 1, 1917, Clarence Porter. Funeral service private. Interment at Elberon, N. J.

POWELL.—On Monday, Feb. 26, 1917, at Boise, Idaho, Samuel Hudson Powell, beloved husband of Mary Potter Powell. Funeral services Saturday at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 1,380 Union St., Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers.

POWELL.—The Maryland Society of New York announces with deep regret the death on last Monday, Feb. 26, at Boise, Idaho, of Samuel Hudson Powell, a resident member. Funeral services will be held Saturday next at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 1,380 Union St., Brooklyn.
CARROLL SPRIGG, Secretary.

REID.—On Thursday, March 1, 1917, Margaret Reid, in her 72d year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her brother, William Walsh, 409 Sterling Place Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 3, at 8:15 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—Entered into rest this day, third month, first day, 1917 in the 102d year of her age, Jane Jordan, wife of the late Elias Reynolds of Croton Lake, N. Y. Funeral at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Steven Wood Cornell, Pleasantville, N. Y., seventh day, Saturday, the 3d inst., at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train.

RIGGS.—William Riggs, Forest Hills, L. I., age 63, died Feb. 28. Mr. Riggs was connected with Mason & Hamlin Co., N. Y. Funeral services at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.

RISLEY.—At Passaic, N. J., Feb. 28, Martha S. Risley, daughter of Emma H. and late Leander S. Risley, after a lingering illness. Funeral services on arrival of 2:15 train from Chambers St. Home, 97 Westervelt Place. Interment Rhinebeck, N. Y.

RODGERS.—On March 1, at North White Lake, N. Y., John Rodgers. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROONEY.—On March 1, Joseph V., beloved husband of Katherine, (nee Murphy.) Funeral from his late residence, 211 East 69th St., Monday, March 5, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Catherine's Church, East 69th St.

SHERWOOD.—At South Salem, N. Y., March 1, 1917, Julia M. Sherwood, aged 90 years. Funeral services at her late residence, South Salem, on Saturday, March 3, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. Limousines at Ridgefield, Conn., for train leaving Grand Central Depot, 8:51 A. M.

STONE.—On March 1, 1917, Mary Rockwood Stone, wife of the late Edward F. Stone, of New York City. Interment at Trinity Cemetery, Sunday, March 4, 1917.

At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York.
ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

On Monday afternoon Next and 4 following days at 2:30
The Important and Interesting Collection
Formed by the Widely Known Connoisseur, the late
Alexander W. Drake
For many years Art Director of the Century Company
Which Comprises
Early American Pottery and Slipware
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Spanish and Moorish XVth Century Church Plaques
A remarkable Collection of Candlesticks, Sheffield Candelabra and Braziers, Woven Bedspreads, Old Dutch Prints illuminated by hand, Fine Old Bandboxes, Antique Furniture and Mirrors, Bric-a-Brac, and other interesting objects.

On Thursday and Friday Evenings Next, March 8th & 9th, at 8:15 o'clock
Nearly Two Hundred
Modern Paintings
By Prominent Artists of the Foreign and American Schools
Including several very fine examples of Mauve, a fine Schreyer, DeNeuville, Detaille, Rico, Jacque, Breton, Van Marcke, Bouguereau, Thaulow, Zamacois, Vollon and representative American Painters
Belonging to the Estate of the late
Philip Van Volkenburgh, Esq.
Mr. Hy Mayer, Mr. Victor E. Dessart, Mrs. C. C. Mills, Mr. F. H. Sill and other Private Owners

**Catalogues of the above Sales will be furnished by the Managers
The Sales will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South. Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

Died.

SUYDAM.—Suddenly, on Feb. 28, 1917, Caroline A., widow of the late John Fine Suydam, at her residence, Garden City, Long Island. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

SWEENY.—At Greenwich, Conn., (Round Hill,) March 1, 1917, Rose (Gallagher,) wife of James Sweeny, in her 80th year. Requiem mass at St. Mary's R. C. Church on Saturday, March 3, at 9:30 A. M.

TASHMAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1917, at 7 P. M., Gustave Tashman, husband of Mamie Tashman and son of Morris Tashman of Brooklyn. Funeral on Thursday, March 1, 1917.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday, March 1, 1917, at her home, 10 East 130th St., Henrietta Walker, wife of Henry E. Taylor. Notice of services hereafter.

THORP.—At Miami, Fla., Tuesday, Feb. 27, Fanny, wife of Alfred Huidekoper Thorp, of New York City. Funeral private.

TOBIAS, Jr.—March 1, 1917, at her residence, 446 East 86th St., widow of the late Julius Tobias, Jr., and mother of Bella Erlanger, Rebecca Lowenstein, Bertha Livingston, Esther Gerhardt, Raphael and Morris Tobias, and the late Herman, Philip, and Benjamin. Funeral services from Congregation Agudath Jeshorium, 113 East 86th St., between Lexington and Park Avs., on Sunday, March 4, 1917, at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends and members of the Lady McKinley Benevolent Society; Daniel Webster Lodge No. 24, I. O. F. S. of I.; Centennial Lodge No. 763, F. and A. M., and Thanawanga Club are respectfully invited to attend the services. Brunswick, Ga., Chicago, Ill., and El Paso, Texas, papers please copy. Automobile cortege.

TOOMEY.—On March 1, Laurence J. Toomey, infant son of Jeremiah and Mary Toomey. Funeral from his late home, 1,915 Andrews Av., on Saturday, March 3, at 11 A. M.

VANDYCK.—Henry L. R., at Jersey City, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1917, in the 80th year of his life. Funeral at 169 Newkirk St., Jersey City, 10 A. M., Friday, March 2. Interment at Kingston, N. J.

VAN PELT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1917, Anna E., beloved wife of Frank E. Van Pelt. Funeral services at her late residence, 268 Van Duzer St., Tompkinsville, S. I., on Friday, March 2, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

WEBB.—Harry, Feb. 27, 1917. Funeral services at his late residence, 604 Park Place, Brooklyn, Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral Saturday, 2 P. M., Greenwood. Brooklyn Lodge 22, B. P. O. E., and Putnam Lodge 64, Knights of Pythias.

WHITE.—At Roosevelt Hospital, after a prolonged illness, on March 1, Eleanor Sprague White, daughter of the late Cornelius J. and Anna J. Sprague of Brooklyn. Funeral services at All Angels' Church, New York City, Saturday morning. Interment private, in Greenwood Cemetery.

WHITE.—March 1, William R., son of Richard G. and Mary A. White. Funeral service Saturday, 8 P. M., at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Charles H. Terhune, 492 Convent Av., City. Interment Woodlawn, Sunday, 3 P. M.

WHITTEMORE.—Entered into life eternal, Feb. 28, 1917, Samuel W. Whittemore. Funeral service will be held at Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, N. J., Saturday, March 3, 1917, at 11 A. M.

WILSON.—On March 1, at her residence, 234 82d St., Brooklyn, Sarah C., wife of James A. Wilson. Funeral Saturday, March 3, at 9 o'clock, at Church of Our Lady of Angels, Fourth Av., and 74th St.

ZIMMERN.—Henry J., in his 44th year, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, beloved husband of Rose (nee Greenbaum,) father of Benedict and Frances, brother of David Zimmern. Funeral services from his late residence, 441 Bedford Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., Friday, March 2, at 1 P. M.

CONLON.—Captain James, 233 5th St., Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COYLE.—Margaret, 324 East 16th St., Feb. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DUNCAN.—William, 1,389 Franklin Av., Bronx, Feb. 28, aged 45. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FEY.—Wilhaus, 345 East 51st St., Feb. 28, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

GAFFNEY.—James, 408 East 23d St., Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GARDNER.—Alice, 304 140th St., Feb. 27.

HARMS.—Henry, Feb. 27, aged 39. Funeral 100 Avenue A.

HARRIS.—William H., Feb. 28, aged 31. Funeral 161 8th Av.

JONES.—Sidney F., 500 West 169th St., Feb. 28, aged 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LA GRASSA.—Jane, Feb. 27, aged 66. Funeral 2,343 8th Av., today, 8:30 A. M.

McGRATH.—Editha, 343 West 29th St., Feb. 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McMANUS.—Thomas J., 183 West 97th St., Feb. 28. Funeral today.

McNICHOLS.—James, 2,907 8th Av., Feb. 28. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MELVILLE.—Sadie, 170 East 74th St., Feb. 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MULLEN.—Tillie, 507 West 42d St., Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

MURPHY.—William, 248 East 33d St., Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

REICHERT.—Maria T., 309 West 25th St., Feb. 28.

REILLY.—Maria, 418 West 18th St., Feb. 28, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RIMMER.—William, 1,043 Olmstead Av., Bronx, Feb. 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WEIDENHJELM.—Karl, aged 72. Funeral 2,343 8th Av.

ZIMMERMAN.—Asneth V., Feb. 28, aged 73. Funeral 223 8th Av.

Brooklyn.

AMONDS.—Sarah A., 1,069 De Kalb Av., Feb. 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BAKER.—Minnie, 249 Rutledge St., Feb. 28, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow.

BEEBE.—Meta A. L., 1,349 Greene Av., Feb. 28, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BOYCE.—Frederick, 5 Grand Av., March 11, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow.

CLONEN.—Stephen, 310 5th Av., Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

CONWAY.—William A., 2,450 Pitkin Av., Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

COYLE.—Margaret, 324 16th St., Feb. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CRAWFORD.—Captain Jack, Feb. 28. Funeral, Nostrand Av. and Quincy St.

CRONIN.—Philip, 519 Court St., Feb. 28, aged 99. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DERINGER.—William, 1,349 Greene Av., Feb. 27, aged 43. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DOWD.—John J., 795 Bedford Av., Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

EBERT.—Maria A., 225 Graham Av., Feb. 27, aged 74.

EDWARDS.—Florence M., 852 Greene Av., Feb. 28, aged 37. Funeral service tomorrow.

FARRELL.—Robert, 665 Hicks St., Feb. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FLOOD.—Patrick, Greenpoint Hospital, Feb. 27, aged 34. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GALLUS.—Anna, Feb. 28, aged 30. Funeral 340 De Kalb Av., today, 2 P. M.

GRAVER.—William, 659 East 17th St., March 1, aged 58. Funeral service tomorrow.

HAGMAIER.—Catherine, 235 New Jersey Av., Feb. 27, aged 80.

HARCUS.—Kate, 503 Atlantic Av., March 1. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

ISRAEL.—Annie, 673 President St., Feb. 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CIRCLE 104. J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

Died.

JOHNSON.—Frances E., 1,320 48th St., Feb. 28. Funeral private.

KANE.—Ann, 480 Degraw St., Feb. 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KUHN.—Rosa, 70 Stagg St., Feb. 27, aged 59. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

LARKINS.—James S., 390 Lafayette Av., Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McGUIRE.—Owen, 119 Washington Av., Feb. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McKEEVER.—Peter, 85 India St., Feb. 28, aged 49. Funeral March 4.

MAHER.—Richard, 1,257 81st St., Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MARSHALL.—William, 102 Warren St., Feb. 28, aged 56.

MEYERS.—Catherine, 194 Ainslie St., Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MORROW.—Patrick, 347 59th St., Feb. 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Bridget, 1,356 St. Mark's Av., Feb. 28, aged 80.

MUSSO.—Mamie, 177 Hoyt St., Feb. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'ROURKE.—Annie, 34 Dikeman St., Feb. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SHEPHERD.—Joseph, 152 North 10th St., Feb. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TARPEY.—Michael L., 893 Bedford Av., Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow.

WALSH.—Matilda, 278 Herkimer St., Feb. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

YOUNG.—Charles N., 562 Metropolitan Av., Feb. 28. Funeral private.

Jersey City and Newark.

BARTH.—Magdalean, 145 Sussex St., Jersey City, Feb. 28. Funeral March 5.

CRYSTAL.—Margaret, 436 Grove St., Jersey City, Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DUNN.—Ellen, 331 Lafayette St., Newark, March 1. Funeral notice later.

FAIRCHILD.—Alice, 158 Bright St., Jersey City, Feb. 28.

GILGAR.—Edward J., 79 Wilkinson Av., Jersey City, Feb. 28.

HACKETT.—Patrick, 321 Hillside Av., Newark, Feb. 27. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

HAGEDORN.—Doris, 391 Webster Av., Jersey City, Feb. 28, aged 85. Funeral private.

HARRIS.—James, 187 Pearsall Av., Jersey City, March 1.

HOWARD.—Ellen, 144A Mount Prospect Av., Newark, Feb. 28. Funeral today, 7:30 A. M.

JANOROSKI.—Fred, Newark, Feb. 28, aged 63. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KLING.—Charles A., 197 Culver Av., Jersey City, Feb. 28. Funeral service today.

LONGSTAFF.—James W., Newark, Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

McCARTHY.—Frances, 550 Bergen St., Newark, Feb. 28. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

McMULLEN.—Annie, 298 Varick St., Jersey City, March 1. Funeral tomorrow.

PLATT.—Gertrude M., 28 Graham St., Jersey City, Feb. 28, aged 68. Funeral private.

ROBUS.—Gertrude, Jersey City, Feb. 28. Funeral service today.

RUFF.—Regina, 22 Shipman St., Newark, Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

SAXER.—Annie, 27 Fairmount Av., Newark, Feb. 27, aged 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHUEY.—Margaret, Newark, Feb. 27.

SIMMS.—Mary F., 21 Monitor St., Jersey City, Feb. 28, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

SNYDER.—Forrest, 605 Jersey Av., Jersey City, Feb. 28, aged 60.

WHITE.—Annie N., 204 Hopkins Av., Jersey City, Feb. 28.

Long Island.

BAKER.—Gus, Woodhaven, Feb. 27, aged 45.

BREWSTER.—William H., Port Jefferson, Feb. 27.

DENNY.—James, Long Island City, Feb. 27, aged 63.

DUFFY.—Joseph M., Maspeth, Feb. 27, aged 51.

ELDERD.—Henry, Hempstead, Feb. 27, aged 40.

FINK.—Rose, Elmhurst, Feb. 28, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GIBSON.—Anna J., Woodhaven, Feb. 28, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

HACKEY.—Ella, Woodhaven, Feb. 27 aged 20.

HAMILTON.—Spence, Jamaica, Feb. 27, aged 28.

HAMMER.—George, Woodhaven, Feb. 27, aged 46.

HOWELL.—Captain George W., Quogue, Feb. 28, aged 75.

JORDAN.—Lillian, Long Island City, Feb. 27, aged 21.

KAUSSNER.—Edward J., Elmhurst, Feb. 27, aged 5.

KRUZYKOWSKY.—Bronislava, Jamaica, Feb. 27.

LAPARI.—Vincenzo, 203 Crescent St., Long Island City, Feb. 27.

LIVINGSTON.—Frances E., Flushing, Feb. 27, aged 75.

LONGMORE.—Edmond, Woodhaven, Feb. 27.

LORIGAN.—John J., Astoria, Feb. 27, aged 48.

McELROY.—John, Flushing, Feb. 28. Funeral service today.

PLATOW.—Edward L., Corona, Feb. 28. Funeral March 4, 2 P. M.

REISING.—Mary, Richmond Hill, Feb. 27, aged 40.

ROYZA.—Dominick, 439 Boulevard, Astoria, Feb. 27, aged 3.

SHIFFLE.—James, 269 Hancock St., Long Island City, Feb. 27, aged 67.

SIGILLO.—Giuseppe P., 466 Vernon Av., Long Island City, Feb. 27, aged 1.

SMITH.—William S., Flushing, Feb. 27, aged 21.

VILLENEUVE.—Marie, Corona, Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WILSON.—Charles, Woodhaven, Feb. 27, aged 50.

In Memoriam.

FITZ GIBBON.—In sad and loving memory of our dearly beloved and devoted father, Gerald Fitz Gibbon, March 2, 1914.

COAN.—Thomas, in memory of, died March 2, 1916.

GOLDEN.—John, mass St. James's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.

HAUBERT.—Catherine, in memory of, died March 3, 1914.

LANDRY.—Rev. Francis S., mass Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

McCORMICK.—Thomas, in memory of, died March 3, 1914.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Greatest Gents' Furnishing Store.
Great Savings in This Clean-Up
Dress Shirts at 75c
Were $1.50
Cuffs Attached, All Sizes
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Were $1 & $1.50
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Cashmere Socks, 25c
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CLARKSON BEATS KLINGER AND MILBURN DEFEATS REIN IN CLASS A BILLIARDS

CLARKSON DEFEATS KLINGER WITH CUE

Bostonian Plays Brilliant Billiards in National Tourney, Winning, 400 to 259.

MILBURN WINS LONG GAME

Memphis Expert Conquers Rein of Chicago, After Contest Lasting Ninety-nine Innings.

CLASS A BILLIARDS.
Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H.R.	H. Avg.
T. H. Clarkson	2	1	57	9 13-43
Ledyard Blake	1	0	68	10 10-39
Nathan Hall	1	0	61	9 31-41
E. W. Gardner	1	0	52	6 40-60
Jacob Klinger	1	1	79	8 16-48
Eugene Milburn	1	2	33	5 19-40
Edward Rein	0	3	46	6 13-48

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 1.—T. Henry Clarkson, one of Boston's favorite sons, awakened to a superlative bit of billiards play in the national Class A amateur championship at the Boston Athletic Club tonight and jarred the aspirations of Jacob Klinger, one of the New York entrants, when he defeated the latter by a score of 400 to 259. Clarkson explored a realm of billiards which he has not heretofore trespassed upon during the tournament, and it came as a distinct surprise that he should be able to establish an average of 9 13-43.

Among his friends the victor has been held in high esteem as a player, but until tonight his work in the tournament belied such favorable expectations as had been voiced by the Bostonians. Against Klinger, however, he found himself, and his true merit as a cue expert became manifest. The former Austrian Class B champion could do little to offset the rapid march toward victory that was being made by Clarkson.

On the contrary, he aided his opponent a bit, for by attempting close billiards and failing in the effort to create long runs, he frequently left particularly enticing set-ups for the confident Clarkson. It was evident from the start that Clarkson was in fine fettle for his contest with the Austrian. He took the lead at the outset, and by being at all times steady and many times brilliant, he was enabled to steadily increase his advantage as the game wore to a close.

Klinger played that same interesting billiards for which he is noted and developed with it the same faults which have characterized and proved fatal to his play in the past. An endeavor to attain too intimate terms with perfection of stroke and execution was his undoing. Never was it the difficult count that bothered him; rather he waited until the easy shot was presented before he showed his weakness and it caused a gasp among the spectators, who could not quite believe that a miss was possible.

One notable instance of Klinger's finesse on the difficult shots and failure on the easy ones came in the twenty-ninth inning when he was embarked on what promised to be a run of more than ordinary proportions. On a drive up the table the balls lined up and a difficult massé was the only solution. This Klinger solved, but on his next effort he missed a straight draw. There was just a suspicion of carelessness here, which was reflected now and then throughout the contest. Klinger could not seem to realize that the easy shots should be to him objects of greatest care.

But no matter what may have been the merit or demerit of Klinger's game, Clarkson deserves every bit of credit that accrues to him through his victory. It was noticeable that the Bostonian was less influenced by tournament conditions than in his other sessions before a critical gathering of billiard enthusiasts, and this probably counted in his favor as far as average and runs were concerned.

The player from the Hub started the match without apparently having a worry. To be sure, he did not count largely at the opening, but the runs gradually increased in size, and when he completed a pretty cluster of forty-six points in the thirteenth inning his average was slightly over ten, and he was leading his rival by 135 to 41. Clarkson went along steadily, increasing his advantage, while Klinger was struggling to raise his game above the mediocre rut into which it seemed to have settled. After twenty-six innings the score was 212 for Clarkson and 96 for Klinger.

The Austrian brought together his best cluster of plays in the thirtieth inning, when he ran off forty-eight, which was derived from a bit of close play that showed Klinger at his true game. It was only a temporary recovery, however, and Clarkson a short time later ran out the match.

Fickle ivory may have had something to do with making the afternoon game the longest that has been played in the present tournament. It was not until after ninety-nine innings that Eugene L. Milburn of Memphis succeeded in gaining the victory over Edward Rein of Chicago by a score of 400 to 311. Partly the fault lay with the ivories—at any rate, this was the opinion of the two contestants—and partly with the inability of either man to command the spheres for any length of time. The contestants were simply out of stroke, and, although each of them strove mightily to close the tedious struggle, counts in single figures proved not much of a help to this end.

As the game came to a close both Milburn and Rein found fault with the condition of the ivories. Just what could have happened to the balls is not known, and some were inclined to think the difficulty was only a state of mind. On the other hand, it has more than a few times been definitely established that ivory has its idiosyncrasies, and the players may have been justified in their protest that for the time being the balls were, as Milburn described it, "bumpy." At any rate, the play descended to a level which is seldom touched in a Class A tournament.

When it is considered that the average of the winner was only 4 4-99 it is not hard to realize how tedious was the contest. The average of the loser, Rein, was only 3 14-99, which is not even creditable in Class C competition.

Rein led for a while at the start, but he was overhauled by Milburn in the middle of the game, and thereafter the Memphis player maintained the upper hand. During the first thirty-one innings of the match Milburn counted in double figures only once, and that run was a lowly 13, not anything to boast of on the part of such an excellent player as Milburn, who was making runs of more than 100 in practice games in the South just prior to the tournament. The highest run of the entire match this afternoon was only 33, this clustered by Milburn in the sixty-eighth inning. The summaries:

EVENING GAME.

T. Henry Clarkson, Boston, versus Jacob Klinger, New York.

Clarkson—0 0 2 8 17 9 0 26 0 4 22 1 46 0 15 9 0 8 6 14 3 0 9 6 5 2 0 5 36 4 14 18 36 10 1 25 4 2 3 23 6 0 0. Total—400.
Average—9 13-43. High runs—46, 36, 36.
Klinger—4 4 1 2 1 3 0 5 7 13 1 0 0 7 3 2 7 5 3 3 11 1 9 0 0 4 24 10 14 48 0 4 2 8 6 11 1 9 5 5 0 16. Total—259.
Average—6 7-42. High runs—48, 24, 16.

TODAY'S MATCHES.

Afternoon—Ledyard Blake versus Edward Gardner.
Evening—Nathan Hall versus Jacob Klinger.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Eugene L. Milburn, Memphis, vs. Edward Rein, Chicago.

Milburn—0 1 0 0 0 0 8 5 0 0 2 0 2 2 4 9 2 3 13 0 0 0 6 9 0 2 8 2 0 9 0 13 4 4 11 1 15 10 0 4 0 0 8 5 2 23 0 9 0 0 1 0 0 1 16 3 8 4 0 6 1 0 8 11 18 13 1 1 33 5 1 3 0 0 8 25 6 3 0 1 9 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 3 17 5—400.
Average—4 4-99. High runs—33, 25, 23.
Rein—6 0 0 4 0 0 1 11 12 0 1 3 7 26 4 2 0 0 0 5 6 5 12 0 10 1 7 10 0 18 0 4 4 3 0 2 2 2 3 22 1 2 3 5 4 0 0 0 2 0 2 5 1 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 5 1 9 4 1 3 2 4 0 7 1 1 3 0 4 3 3 0 0 3 2 0 0 3 0 2 0 2 2 1 3—311.
Average—3 14-99. High runs—26, 22, 18.

MAXWELL AND HUNTER WIN.

Will Meet Today in Semi-Final Match on Pinehurst Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 1.—All fourteen divisions in the Spring golf tournament here disposed of their second-match rounds today. Norman Maxwell of Philadelphia defeated C. R. Dennen of Detroit in the first division without any great difficulty by 5 and 3. Maxwell played out the round for a 76 on Course No. 2, and had four birdies to his credit at its conclusion.

Robert Hunter of Noroton, who will meet Maxwell tomorrow in the semi-finals, in what promises to be the feature match of the week, had by no means an easy trip today, finally disposing of John D. Chapman of Greenwich by 1 up. Ned Beall of Uniontown and G. J. Murphy of Boston came through to the semi-finals in the upper frame.

The summary of the first division matches:

E. C. Beall, Uniontown, beat S. M. Morgan, Altoona, 2 and 3; G. J. Murphy, Wollaston, beat J. A. Gammons, Wannamoiset, 6 and 4; Norman Maxwell, Aronimink, beat C. R. Dennen, Detroit, 5 and 3; Robert Hunter, Wee Burn, beat J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 1 up.

NORTH JERSEY GOLF PLANS.

Novel Team Matches with Pros in Line-up Are on Tapis.

The New York City members of the North Jersey Country Club, some fifty strong, met at a dinner at 290 Broadway last night and planned an elaborate program for the coming season. Not only is there a long list of club events covering the period from the opening of the permanent greens until the advent of frost, but C. T. Sweeny and R. B. Taft spoke of a proposed series of interclub team matches with three other golf clubs in that section of the State. The proposed team tournament would include North Jersey, Arcola, Ridgewood, and Hackensack. The other clubs have fallen in with the idea, and only the details remain to be arranged.

One of the features of this tournament will be the including of the club professionals on the different teams. It is suggested by Sweeny that four amateurs from each club make up two four-ball contests, and the professionals meet each other in a singles match. The North Jersey Country Club is one of the few golf clubs in the metropolitan district which has not yet closed its membership list.

GIFT FOR YALE CLUBHOUSE.

H. G. Lapham Pledges $100,000 Toward Proposed Structure.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1.—It has developed that the announcement was made at the last meeting of the Yale Corporation that $100,000 had been pledged by Henry G. Lapham, '97, for the erection of the new clubhouse on the athletic property of the university near the Bowl. Plans for the building were discussed in a special meeting of the Yale University Athletic Association Committee on Development of Athletic Facilities, held at the Yale Club in New York the other day. Messrs. Day and Krauder of Philadelphia are making the plans.

Treasurer George P. Day is quoted thus in The Yale News:

"Final arrangements for this building will be prepared as promptly as possible. The main features of the building will include ample locker rooms and shower baths for all students wishing to take part in any form of outdoor sports, and in addition it is expected that there will be separate rooms for the various teams of the Yale University Athletic Association and for the use of the visiting teams. The total number of lockers to be provided will probably be between 2,000 and 3,000.

"It is probable that on the ground floor of the building will be a large assembly room or lounge, with a fireplace at either end, and adjoining this perhaps a grillroom, from which luncheon and supper may be had by those playing tennis or indulging in other outdoor sports. The present preference of the architects is for a building of stucco, designed to harmonize with the Bowl, of fireproof construction, with tile roofing."

MARANVILLE WILL PLAY.

Decides That $7,500 Is Sufficient, Though He Wanted $10,000.

BOSTON, March 1.—Walter Maranville, crack shortstop of the Boston Nationals, who has been at odds with the club management over his salary for next season, notified President Haughton from his home in Springfield tonight that he had accepted the club's terms. It is understood that he will be paid $7,500, which is said to be more than is received by any other shortstop in the game. Maranville had demanded $10,000 after the club sent him a contract calling for $6,000.

Otis Wins from Hascall.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1.—Charles Otis defeated R. S. Hascall here tonight 50 to 42 in the interstate three-cushion tournament. The game was very fast, taking only fifty-nine innings, and was remarkable for the absence of safety tactics by both men. Otis led from the start and was never headed. High runs: Otis, 5; Hascall, 4.

Penn State Grapplers Beat Tigers.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., March 1.—Pennsylvania State College wrestlers tonight defeated Princeton by a score of 23 to 4. Wiss, 115 pounds, intercollegiate champion, won Princeton's only decision. Edgar of Princeton dislocated his elbow in his bout with Mills in the 135-pound class.

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Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
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" 42d St.
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Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve
INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
URIC ACID
GOUT
Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS

M'GRAW PUTS TWO NINES INTO FIELD

Leads One Team Himself and His Curves Are Jolted by Irreverent Colts.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 1.—Despite unfavorable weather conditions the Giants were able to get out on Emerson Field both morning and afternoon today, and Manager McGraw pointed them for the opening exhibition games at Dallas by staging the first practice game of the training season. Teams captained by McGraw and Germany Schaefer went five innings under a cloudy sky and in a raw east wind which brought rain that ended the game at 3 o'clock.

McGraw did not ask any of his pitchers to go to the mound in this game and did the hurling for his own team. Schaefer was the rival pitcher. Of course the pitching was more or less of a burlesque, but the idea of the game was to provide exercise for batters, fielders, and base runners, and in this respect it was a success. Schaefer's team won by a score of 8 to 6, making four runs off McGraw in the last inning.

The heavy hitters gave the outfielders plenty of work to do. Billy Barrs, the Cincinnati semi-pro. third baseman, laced McGraw for a triple and a home run, Bill Ritter tore off a pair of three-baggers, and there were numerous other extra base hits. The winners outhit the losers by 14 to 9.

The batting orders were as follows:

McGraws.—Lobert, shortstop; Kauff, centre field; Thorpe, left field; Kelly, right field; Holke, first base; Young, third base; Schepner, second base; Sandberg, catcher; McGraw, pitcher.

Schaefers.—Murray, left field; Witter, centre field; Ritter, right field; Wagner, second base; Kilduff, shortstop; Barrs, third base; Rodriguez, first base; Corcoran, catcher; Schaefer, pitcher.

Judge McQuade umpired a fine game, but had to overrule a few protests.

Sliding practice was started at the morning session. McGraw explained the "fallaway" slide to his youngsters, and had them jumping into the sand-filled sliding pit for a half hour. Tomorrow's practice will be final preparation for the Dallas games. Lohman, Jaynes, Middleton, and Pie Way probably will be picked as the pitchers. The team will leave here tomorrow night and will not return until Monday.

RAIN KEEPS YANKEES IDLE.

Soem of Them Have Sore Muscles and Profit by Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 1.—Such exercise as the Yankee baseball players got today was largely confined to looking out of the hotel windows. They ran into a rainy day, with the downpour constantly increasing in volume, and there wasn't so much as a jog in the open air for them. They didn't mind a chance to rest tired legs and arms, but would rather have been at practice. Donovan has an industrious lot of men here, as willing a lot of workers as ever assembled at a training camp, and the practice so far has gone along very smoothly, as well as very briskly.

Mogridge, Love, Walters, Russell and others complain of sore muscles, but with most of them the soreness is more in the legs than in the arms. No pitcher has attempted to put much on the ball yet, and for that reason, Donovan says, only a slight idea can be had of what the new men are capable of.

Ben Shaw, the big catcher, seems to be a hitter. He lands squarely and the ball goes away sharply, but he has hit nothing but straight pitching so far. His case is merely typical of that of other recruits, meaning that the practice to date has not been of a kind to furnish dependable indications of ability.

ROBINS START TRAINING.

Advance Guard Reports to Jack Coombs at Hot Springs.

Brooklyn was the last of the local baseball clubs to start its training season, and a number of players reported to Acting Manager Jack Coombs at Hot Springs, Ark., yesterday. Those who reported included Ed Appleton, Leon J. Cadore, Larry Cheney, Wheezer Dell, Duster Mails, Rube Marquard, Chief Meyers, Otto Miller, and J. W. Synder.

The other members of the club will report on March 7. Daubert will not report until March 14. Twenty-two of the Brooklyn players are under contract. Of these six had holdover contracts and sixteen have signed since last season. Ivan Olson was the latest of the holdouts to join the fold, and he sent in his contract yesterday. Cutshaw and Sherry Smith have accepted terms and will sign at the training camp.

The contracts which were sent to Mike Mowrey and Ollie O'Mara have been withdrawn. Mowrey will probably be signed later, but the club will ask for waivers on O'Mara. Waivers have been obtained on Mack Wheat. Manager Robinson is now negotiating with Zach Wheat and Jeff Pfeffer, the two Brooklyn stars, who have refused to sign contracts. Stengel has returned his contract and refuses to sign at the figure offered by the club.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants will leave today for Marlin, Texas, accompanied by Davey Robertson, Heinie Zimmerman, and Pol Perritt. They will be joined along the route by other players and the entire Giant squad will be at Marlin on Sunday, ready to start training with the early arrivals on Monday.

WHITMAN MAY STOP FIGHT.

Governor Investigating Departure of Darcy from Australia.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—It is believed at the Capitol that Governor Whitman will determine tomorrow whether to intervene and prevent the Darcy-Dillon boxing match, scheduled to be held at Madison Square Garden Monday night. No one here would be surprised if the match was stopped.

Governor Whitman is having an investigation made in connection with the report brought to him regarding the circumstances under which Darcy, who is of military age, left his native Australia. There are some points on which the Governor desires more light before he reaches a decision in the matter.

MUST GIVE McCOY CHANCE.

Wenck Makes Consent to Darcy-Dillon Bout Conditional.

Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, yesterday notified Grant Hugh Browne, athletic director of Madison Square Garden, that unless the latter agreed to stage a bout between Al McCoy, the Brooklyn middleweight, and Les Darcy, the Australian boxer, within thirty days after the latter's engagement with Jack Dillon at Madison Square Garden next Monday night, under the same terms as are called for in McCoy's original contract to box Darcy, the proposed Dillon-Darcy bout would not receive the sanction of the commission. A recommendation that this action be taken by the Boxing Commission was sent the other day by Chairman Wenck to the two up-State Commissioners, Frank Dwyer and John Franey, and yesterday Wenck received a vote from one of his contemporaries in which his proposed action was sustained. It is expected that word from the other Commissioner will arrive early today.

Grant Hugh Browne left this city on a late train last evening for his home at Goshen, ostensibly for the purpose of getting Darcy's consent to a match with McCoy after the Australian's bout with Dillon. Darcy is doing his training for the latter bout at Browne's Goshen home, and is reported in excellent condition.

MORRIS TO FIGHT TONIGHT.

Oklahoma Heavyweight Will Meet Bonds in Harlem S. C. Ring.

Carl Morris, the big Sapulpa, Okla., heavyweight, will make his reappearance in a local ring after a long absence, at the Harlem S. C. this evening, where he will tackle Joe Bonds, the Western heavyweight, in the principal ten-round bout. This is the second meeting of these two boxers, Morris getting the decision in their previous encounter at Memphis, Tenn. Tex O'Rourke, who assisted in preparing Jess Willard for the latter's championship bout with Jack Johnson, will referee the contest.

Other bouts scheduled this evening are:

Village S. C.—Willie Kohler vs. Jerome Hennessy; Young Benny vs. Johnny Russell. Both ten-round bouts.

New Polo A. A.—Pinky Burns vs. Eddie Fletcher; Paul Doyle vs. Bobby Lyons. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Jim Coffey vs. K. O. Lew Williams. Ten-rounds.

MANY SWIMMERS ENTERED.

Schoolboy Stars to Compete for Titles in Tank Tomorrow.

The entry for the national interscholastic swimming championships to be held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club in its natatorium tomorrow has attracted the largest and highest class entry ever received for this event.

The entries received include those of Leo Handy of the Irving School, the national interscholastic champion and holder of the 100-yard and 220-yard Interscholastic records; Mike Pendergast, also of the Irving School, holder of the 50-yard national interscholastic record; Cyril Carroll of the Berkeley-Irving School, the national interscholastic plunge champion, and Kenneth McAleenan, also of the Berkeley-Irving School, in the dive; L. Jelliffe and Tom Ruddy of the Poly Prep School, the former a very fast man at 50 and 100 yards, and the latter one of the best 220-yard schoolboy swimmers; Paul Garrigus of the Stuyvesant High School, the holder of the P. S. A. L. 50-yard and 100-yard records; A. M. Polk, Captain of the De Witt Clinton High School swimming team; McKee of the New Utrecht High School, Sherman of Townsend Harris School, and Callahan of the High School of Commerce, who is credited with the P. S. A. L. record of 25 4-5 seconds for 50 yards.

The events to be contested are the 50-yard swim, 100-yard swim, 220-yard swim, 200-yard relay, fancy dive, and plunge for distance. The entries in the 220-yard event are so heavy that trials for the same will be held on Saturday afternoon at 8 o'clock.

White Sox Buy Chick Gandil.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Chick Gandil, first baseman of the Cleveland Americans, was purchased today by the Chicago Club of the American League. Gandil formerly played with Chicago and later with Washington.

City College Nine to Report.

Joe Deering, the City College baseball coach, issued a call for candidates yesterday. The team will start actual work the beginning of next week in the Stadium. Nets have been erected in the stands so that the team will have a sheltered place in which to practice.

FOUNDED 1856
DECORUM in dress is vividly portrayed in our advance showing of Spring clothes for men and boys. The incoming season's tendency in models, patterns and colors is well represented. A liberal provision of tropical weight clothes for those going South.
BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK
Sale of Angling Privileges
The sale of angling privileges of the waters owned by the Government of New Brunswick on the famous Restigouche River will be held at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, N. B., on Wednesday, the 21st March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. This river has a world-wide reputation and is probably not excelled in any part of the world as the finest of water for salmon angling.
Ten stretches in all will be sold. Leases for five years.
For upset prices and other information apply to
T. G. LOGGIE,
Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines.
Fredericton, N. B.
February 13, 1917.

NEW YORK BOXERS CARRY OFF HONORS

Local Amateurs Capture Every One of Bouts in Inter-city Series.

A large gathering of members of the City Athletic Club turned out to witness the inter-city series of amateur boxing bouts in the gymnasium of the West Fifty-fourth Street quarters last night and saw local aspirants for pugilistic honors in the amateur ranks score an overwhelming triumph over their rivals, who came from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Jersey City. The matches were among the most interesting of this variety of boxing tournaments held in this city during the present season.

Out of the entire collection of out-of-town boxers in the four classes only two found their way safely into the final contests, and these two were forced to bow before the prowess of the local contingent. A notable feature of the evening's performances was the fact that Joe Choynski, the old-time professional boxer, who came on here from Pittsburgh with four representatives of that city, had the discouraging experience of seeing his quartet of Smoky City amateurs mowed down by the local boxers, with only one of them finding his way into the final contests. This lone finalist from Pittsburgh also went the route of his fellows without serious difficulty.

There was an abundance of noteworthy work throughout the evening's entertainment, but for real, unadorned mixing of the slam-bang, give-and-take variety, the contest in which Bob Gleason of the Dominican Lyceum, holder of the metropolitan championship at 145 pounds, and Edwin Savori, unattached, were the principals, was the feature. These two boxers were opponents in one of the preliminaries of the 150-pound division, and there was never a letup in the milling during the three rounds they were in the ring. Gleason, because of his superior hitting ability and cleverness, earned the judges' award at the finish, and this announcement was greeted with an outburst of applause. The metropolitan champion went through his hardest bout of the present season, however, in gaining the honors, for he was met frequently by Savori with stiff and well-directed right hand smashes to the face and jaw.

Gleason, however, showed that he was capable of assimilating punishment as well as handing it out, by coming in steadfastly against his adversary's heavy blows and punishing Savori badly about his stomach and face with snappy right and left hand blows. In the final in this class Gleason won in comparatively easy fashion over Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., New York, in three rounds by judges' decision.

John Gaddi, metropolitan heavyweight champion, had a comparatively easy time winning the prize in this class. He bested George Hook of Pittsburgh in his first bout, and then earned the judges' award over Charles A. Schons, another Pittsburgh boxer, holder of the Middle Atlantic heavyweight championship, in the final bout.

William Morris, metropolitan and National A. A. U. champion at 125 pounds, also captured the prize in his class without serious difficulty, winning his first bout by means of a knockout, and earning the judges' award over Mike Vincent, Philadelphia, in the final contest. Edward Ford of the Boston A. A., holder of the New England championship, was scheduled to box in this division, but injured himself while training and could not box.

The summary:

135-POUND CLASS.—Joseph W. Riordan, Eastern District Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, defeated Albert Turner, unattached, Philadelphia, two rounds, (referee's decision;) Sam Mosburg, unattached, New York, defeated Jack Clifford, Pittsburgh A. A., Pittsburgh, three rounds, (judges' decision.)

Final Bout.—Joseph W. Riordan, Eastern District Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, defeated Sam Mosburg, unattached, New York, three rounds, (referee's decision. Judges disagreed.)

125-POUND CLASS.— William Morris, East Side House, New York, defeated F. Hamilton, Union Settlement A. C., New York, one round, (referee's decision;) Mike Vincent, unattached, Philadelphia, defeated C. Schick, Educational Alliance, New York, two rounds, (referee's decision.)

Final Bout.—William Morris, East Side House, New York, defeated Mike Vincent, Philadelphia, three rounds, (judges' decision.)

150-POUND CLASS.—R. Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, New York, defeated Edwin Savori, unattached, New York, three rounds, (judges' decision;) Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., New York, defeated Ernest Valentine, Pittsburgh A. A., Pittsburgh, one round, (referee's decision.)

Final Bout.—R. Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, New York, defeated Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., New York, three rounds, (judges' decision.)

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS.—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's Club, New York, defeated George Hook, Pittsburgh, three rounds, (judges' decision;) Charles A. Schons, Pittsburgh A. A., Pittsburgh, defeated Gordon Munce, People's Palace A. C., Jersey City, three rounds, (judges' decision.)

Final Bout.—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's Club, New York, defeated Charles A. Schons, Pittsburgh A. A., Pittsburgh, three rounds, (judges' decision.)

MISS GUTHRIE IS FINALIST.

Will Meet Miss Taylor for Florida Tennis Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 1.—Miss Margaret H. Taylor, New York, and Miss Martha Guthrie, Pittsburgh, reached the final today in the women's tennis tournament for the championship of Florida. Miss Guthrie won in straight sets, 9—7, 6—3, from Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, and Miss Taylor disposed of Miss E. C. Hensel, Philadelphia, 6—1, 7—9, 6—4. The Pittsburgh champion had all she could do to take the first set from Mrs. Wood, a former Florida title holder. Mrs. Wood started aggressively, taking a love game at the start and having a lead of 3—1 before Miss Guthrie got under way. Miss Taylor had a lead of 5—2 in the second set, only to lose it.

The summary:

SINGLES.—Semi-Finals—Miss Martha Guthrie, Pittsburgh, defeated Mrs. Rawson L. Wood, New York, 9—7, 6—3; Miss Margaret H. Taylor, New York, defeated Miss E. C. Hensel, Philadelphia, 6—1, 7—9, 6—4.

DOUBLES.—Second Round — Miss Guthrie and Miss Mary Snyder, Pittsburgh, defeated Miss M. H. Gring and Miss L. Cebellos, New York, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Ada Nortleet, Memphis, and Miss L. A. Prindle, New York, defeated Miss E. C. Hensel and Miss Agnes Kennedy, Philadelphia, by default; Mrs. J. S. Phipps and Mrs. F. T. Frelinghuysen, New York, defeated Miss Claire Bird, Tuxedo, and Miss Louise G. Witherbee, Port Henry, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. Rawson L. Wood and Miss Margaret H. Taylor, New York, defeated Miss G. Pancoast and Miss B. Hopkins, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—1.

CORDIER REACHES FINAL.

Defeats Mackay, 15—6, 15—8, in Yale Club Class A Squash.

A. J. Cordier, the Yale Club squash champion, won his way into the final of the club's annual tournament yesterday by defeating Donald Mackay by a score of 15—6, 15—8. Cordier had the match in hand from the start, and he had no trouble in defeating his less experienced opponent. The other semi-final match will be played today between Allan Corey and Stewart H. Johnson, and the winner will meet Cordier in the final on Saturday.

Several matches were also played yesterday in the Class B and C tournaments. In the fourth round of the Class C matches Douglas Bomeisler, the former football end, defeated Max Behr, the tennis star, by the score of 15—8, 15—8. Carroll T. Cooney, a former Yale football centre, defeated H. M. Turner, 15—3, 15—5.

The summaries:

CLASS A.—Semi-Final Round—A. J. Cordier defeated Donald Mackay, 15—6, 15—8.

CLASS B.—Third Round—J. B. Cornell defeated N. C. Holland, 15—4, 15—8; R. E. Rogers defeated H. S. Stern, 15—10, 1—15, 15—9; S. M. Blodgett defeated D. S. Baker by default.

CLASS C.—Third Round—H. B. Scott defeated C. Merrill, Jr., 15—9, 15—11; C. Humpstone defeated M. L. Pratt, 15—6, 15—8; J. F. O'Rourke defeated R. A. Grannin, 15—10, 11—15, 15—2; Carroll T. Cooney won by default.

Fourth Round—Carroll T. Cooney defeated H. M. Turner, 15—3, 15—5; R. Roome defeated A. G. Blaisdell, 18—13, 15—2; D. M. Bomeisler defeated Max Behr, 15—8, 15—8.

C. C. N. Y. TENNIS SCHEDULE.

Program of Twelve Matches Arouses Student Enthusiasm.

The schedule for the City College tennis team has been issued by Manager Cohen. It has only been within recent years that tennis has received any recognition at the college, but the record of the team last year has made it a very popular sport. Last year's team, with the exception of Captain Drake, will be intact. A squad of sixty men has signified its intention of trying for berths. The schedule follows:

April 18, Columbia at Columbia; April 21, Fordham at Fordham; April 28, Stevens at Stevens; May 2, Manhattan at Manhattan; May 5, N. Y. U. at home; May 8, Fordham at home; May 10, Colgate at home; May 12, Brown at home; May 14, Michigan at home; May 16, Eastern College at home; May 19, Drexel at Drexel; May 26, Drexel at home.

MEANIX LEADS IN HURDLES.

Captures 45-Yard Event at Harvard Midwinter Games.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 1.—There was interesting competition at the Harvard mid-Winter games today, the star performer being W. A. Meanix, the old Colby hurdler, who won the forty-five-yard high hurdles on a soft track in 6 1-5 seconds. Meanix's form promises fast work by him in the out-of-doors games. H. R. Bechtel, a freshman, won the 910-yard race by skillful generalship in 2:10 1-5. The two pole vaulters, Babbitt and Harwood, both cleared 11 feet 6 inches with plenty to spare. W. Blanchard, who looks so promising in the shot, took the thirty-five-pound weight event with a throw of 40 feet 6 inches.

The seniors won the class relay championship from the freshmen. The latter led for seven relays of 260 yards each and had a margin of thirty-five yards. Then Teschner, the 'Varsity Captain, made up ten yards and Henry Minot cut down the freshmen lead entirely, and passed over a margin to Willcox, who had little trouble to hold his own.

Diamond
Price Advance
Fabric Automobile Casings and Inner Tubes
Effective as of March 1st, 1917, our prices will be advanced to the consumer and the dealer.
This move is in accord with our announced policy that during the period of prevailing uncertainty we would only advance prices to consumer and dealer by such moderate moves as the cost conditions imperatively demand.
NEW PRICES TO DEALERS WILL BE PROVIDED BY OUR NEAREST BRANCH
Users' Prices—March 1, 1917.
Popular Sizes | Smooth Tread | Squeegee Tread
30 x 3 | $11.10 | $11.65
30 x 3½ | 14.40 | 15.10
32 x 3½ | 16.85 | 17.70
34 x 4 | 24.10 | 25.30
35 x 4½ | 33.95 | 35.65
36 x 4½ | 34.50 | 36.25
Diamond Rubber Goods

COLUMBIA-HARVARD REGATTA ARRANGED

'Varsity Crew Race to be Held Over Charles River Basin Course May 19.

A dual regatta between the 'Varsity crews of Columbia and Harvard Universities will be rowed at Boston Saturday, May 19. Arrangements for the race were completed here today, when the date and the distance, which will be one and seven-eighths miles, were decided upon. The race will be rowed upon the Charles River Basin course and will be the third between the two universities. Columbia won the 1907 event and two years later Harvard reversed the result, so that the race this year will be in the nature of a deciding contest.

The announcement was also made that the Columbia class of 1907 would present the university navy with a new coaching launch, to be named "The 1907," with a speed better than twenty miles an hour, for the use of Coach Jim Rice this Spring in the development of the Columbia crews. The navy is planning for a regatta for schoolboy crews of New York and vicinity to be held on the Edgewater course on the Hudson. The races will be held late in May, and, if a success, may be broadened in scope to an interscholastic regatta of national importance within a few seasons.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 1.—Harvard's 'Varsity eight-oared crew will participate in three races with the oarsmen of other colleges in filling the Graduate Rowing Committee's schedule for its activities during the coming season, which was announced tonight.

The Crimson will go to Princeton to meet the Tiger eight on Lake Carnegie, April 19, and the second 'Varsity crews will contest there on the same day. On May 19 Harvard and Columbia will meet on the Charles River Basin in the final event of the annual Harvard invitation regatta.

The climax of the season, as usual, will be the race with Yale at New London, Conn., to be rowed June 22, with the accompanying events for second and freshman crews.

YALE CHALLENGES PENN.

Willing to Arrange Race for Crews of 150 Pounds and Less.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Yale has taken up the remarks of Coach Joe Wright of the University of Pennsylvania crews, advocating a college boat race for eight-oared crews limited to men weighing 150 pounds and less, and has challenged Penn for such a race on the Schuylkill on the day of the American Henley Regatta, May 12.

The challenge has just been received by Penn, and will be taken up by Coach Wright and the Rowing Committee. It is expected that the Red and Blue will accept and arrange to add this novelty event to the Henley program. Penn has a number of good oarsmen weighing less than 150 pounds, although at present they have not been collected in one boat. If the Yale challenge is accepted, all the 150-pound candidates will be asked to try for this crew. Coach Wright, who since he came to Penn last season has been tutoring the Penn crew without pay, today signed a contract with the University Rowing Committee to tutor the crews for three years. The terms are not made public, but his salary is said to be about $3,000 a year.

Rochester Five Routs Stevens.

The Stevens Institute of Technology basket ball team was defeated last night by the Rochester College quintet by a score of 33 to 31 on the Stevens court. The game was one of the most exciting struggles ever held at Stevens, and was decided only after two extra five-minute periods of play. At the conclusion of the regulation period of play the teams were tied, with the score 28 to 28. In the final five minutes of play Harper, the Rochester left forward, caged the winning goal with three minutes to play.

Fordham Runners Chosen for Meet.

Bernie Wefers, the Fordham University track coach, announced yesterday the five men who will represent the Bronxites at the indoor intercollegiate games at Philadelphia tomorrow night. They will be entered in two relay races, the medley and short distance events. The men chosen are Matty Golden, the Captain; Feerick, Murray, Tackash and McLoughlan.

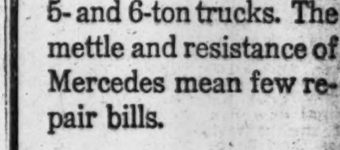
Hagen Clips Links Record 6 Strokes.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAND, Fla., March 1.—Walter Hagen of Rochester broke the record of the local course here today, going around in 65, 30 out and 35 home. The old record was 71. Hagen's card follows:

Out	2	4	3	5	2	3	3	5	3	—30
In	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	5	—35

You can count on our boys' wash suits!
Every one of them guaranteed absolutely fast color, same as always.
"Your money back" backs them.
Many interesting novelties.
Sailors, sizes 3 to 9
$1.75 to $5.00.
Junior Norfolks, sizes 4 to 10
$2.25 to $6.50.
Russians, sizes 2½ to 9
$1.75 to $6.00.
Everything men and boys wear.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.



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Telephone Murray Hill 7386
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BASEBALL SCORE BOARDS
The Automatic Score Board Co. will accept a few more subscribers for season of 1917.
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Established 1852
LUXURY
These elements of luxury in a motor car are found in the Series 18 FOUR and SIX:
Long resilient springs of Studebaker secret process steel.
Deep cushions upholstered with genuine long curled hair—plenty of it—made carefully by hand over a coiled spring foundation, which is the best that money can buy.
Beautiful soft genuine leather form-fitting cushion backs, ample room even for the largest person.
Room between the front seat and the dash, room between the tonneau seats and the front seats—plenty of room for the large comfortable auxiliary seats, plenty of room for seven passengers.
Individual arm chair auxiliary seats.
Smooth vibrationless power, perfect balance of chassis. There is no car on the market that can give you the luxurious features of Studebakers under $2,000.
Let us give you a demonstration.
40-H. P., 7-Passenger FOUR . . . .$ 940
50-H. P., 7-Passenger SIX. 1180
The Studebaker Corporation of America
New York Showrooms, 56th and Broadway.
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters, 1291 Bedford Ave.
Dealers in The Bronx, Read & Read, 361 East 149th St.
New York Telephone, Circle—1400.
Brooklyn Telephone, Decatur—1484.
Bronx Telephone, Melrose—9933.

ASKS TO BE JUDGED BY RULE OF REASON

Size Should Not Condemn It, Harvester Company Argues in Anti-Trust Suit.

BRIEF IN SUPREME COURT

Quotes "Honorable, Clear, and Fair" Record Shown in Finding of the Lower Court.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In a brief filed in the Supreme Court of the United States today, replying to the Government's recent brief, the International Harvester Company, in the anti-trust suit, in which it is defendant, asks that it be judged "according to the rule of reason, rather than the rule of size," and according to the actual language of the Sherman law. Arguing for the application of the "rule of reason," the brief asks:

"Is it logical, or just, to urge the court to dismember a corporation that possesses no unfair advantage—whose record has been helpful and not injurious to the public, whose treatment of competitors by the finding of the lower court has been 'honorable, clear and fair'—for fear that some other combination that has actually restrained trade or is attempting to do so may escape punishment?"

The brief contends that the case against the Harvester Company rests entirely upon its alleged violation, not of what Congress put into the law, but of what the Government counsel now asserts Congress had in mind when it enacted the law. This course, it is declared, upsets the rule that the purpose and prohibitions of a statute must be ascertained from its language.

The brief further points out that the Standard Oil and Tobacco companies were condemned, not because of their size, but on account of their wrongful purposes and oppressive acts and the resultant injury to the public. The new and different claim now made by the Government is that the mere uniting in the Harvester Company of former competing companies is a violation of the Sherman law, and this is declared to be condemnation "by the rule of size," instead of "by the rule of reason."

The brief points out that the Federal Trade Commission's recent report, urging amendment of the Sherman law to legalize combinations in the export trade recognizes the very necessity which prompted the organization of the International for the rapid development of foreign trade.

It is explicitly denied that the International has the power to drive out competitors or raise prices. It is argued that the International's share of the Harvester trade steadily decreased during the ten years covered by the record, while that of its competitors largely increased, also that new and powerful competitors, with over $84,000,000 capital, have entered the field since the International was formed. This does not include the big Massey-Harris Company of Canada, with resources of $30,000,000. In ten years the International's competitors, the brief adds, increased their capital stock more than $188,000,000, against the International's $20,000,000 increase.

The brief asserts that the International now has less than 65 per cent. of the harvesting machine trade and less than 26 per cent. of the trade in all lines of agricultural implements that it manufactures.

John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., individual defendants, also filed pleas asking dismissal of the suit. The Rockefellers say they have retired from the corporation directorate, now own a "negligible" amount of its stock and took little part in the alleged trust's formation.

RIDDER ASSETS $17,986.

Insurance the Chief Legacy Editor Left to Widow.

An accounting of the estate of Herman Ridder of The Staats-Zeitung, filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by his widow, Mary C. Ridder, sole legatee under his will, lists total assets of $17,986, of which $7,188 was realized on the decedent's insurance policy. The estate received $5,486 for its equity in 211 shares of stock in the International Typesetting Machine Company, the failure of which left the Ridder estate insolvent. The estate's equity in twenty-one shares of Staats-Zeitung stock was $500. The cost of the funeral was $724.

Among the unpaid claims against the estate are: Eugene H. Paul, $113,321; Greenwich Bank, $44,580; Daniel L. Hauckel, $20,819; Otto M. Eidlitz, $9,783; Peter Cooper Hewitt, $4,212; Erskine Hewitt, $22,966; Henry Heide, $17,218; Jesse Wineburgh, $14,118, and Herbert G. Saltzseider, $10,000.

WIND UP MOP SALE.

Last Parcel of Securities Bought by Reorganization Managers.

Duncan A. Holmes, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., representing the reorganization managers of the Missouri Pacific Railway, was the successful bidder on the steps of the County Court House yesterday for the last parcel of securities of subsidiary companies necessary to the reorganization of the railroad. The sale covered the security for the collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds of 1917, amounting to $14,375,000, and the price obtained was $10,100,000. The same bidder took the collateral under the trust 5 per cent. bonds of 1920, amounting to $9,636,000, which was sold for $6,750,000, the upset price fixed by the court.

The collateral under the Missouri Pacific gold 4s, consisting of St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern stock, was sold on Feb. 28. The physical properties of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Roads were disposed of under foreclosures last week, so that yesterday's sales completed the disposition of all the property of the two roads.

The reorganization managers expect to get the Missouri Pacific out of bankruptcy by May 1 and to deliver the new securities by June 1.

Willys-Overland Official Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 1.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Willys-Overland Company this afternoon H. T. Dunn, Vice President, resigned, effective May 1, to devote his attention to the rapid-growing Fisk Rubber Company and Federal Rubber Company, of both of which concerns he is President. He will remain a Director of the Willys-Overland Company.

New Head for Virginia Railway.

Directors of the Virginia Railway yesterday elected C. W. Huntington President to succeed Raymond DuPuy, resigned. In the future the President's office will be in New York. E. E. Kerwin was elected Vice President in charge of operations, with offices at Norfolk. James Berlingett, formerly assistant general manager, has been made general manager.

Capital At Your Command **When Most Needed**

In Busy Season, when you make large shipments with long dating you are tying up capital in book accounts. By using our service you can release this capital and use it to finance further business.

Our moderate charge is returned to you many times over in additional profits.

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ABSORBS CIGARETTE FIRM.

Tobacco Products Corporation Takes Over Prudential Company.

The Tobacco Products Corporation has taken over the Prudential Tobacco Company, which has an output of 10,000,000 cigarettes a month. The transaction was settled in cash and no new stock will be issued by the Tobacco Products to take care of the purchase.

Tobacco Products reports for 1916 total income received of $1,364,000, against $921,000 for 1915. The surplus after the preferred dividend was $870,000, equivalent to 5.4 per cent on the $16,000,000 of common stock.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—Forty-five corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $2,522,250, were chartered today. They include:

The Disbrow Motors Corp'n, motors, engines, machinery, autos, accessories, 2,500 shares $100 each, 10,000 shares no par value, working capital $300,000; W. H. Byers, J. J. Curl, L. A. Disbrow, 1,926 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Kozak & McLoughlin, Inc., Long Island City, boots, shoes, footwear, $300,000; H. E. McLoughlin, J. J. and F. J. Kozak, S. R., 14th St. and Governor Place, Long Island City.

Petrol Refining Process, Inc., mining, treating coal, oils, $100,000; W. S. Kane, H. L. Pfeiffer, W. P. Engelman, 265 Oakland Av., West New Brighton.

Factory Products Export Corp'n, factor, commission, brokers, merchandise, custom broker, motion picture plays, films, apparatus, $250,000; L. E. Stoddard, W. W. Vick, J. T. Morrow, 61 Broadway.

Gas and Coke Oven Corp'n of America, coke ovens, stamp mills, smelting machinery, mine coal, oil, gas, construction, 1,000 shares $100 each, 1,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $105,000; M. McEnany, L. M. Woodworth, G. H. Rowe, Jr., 122 Milton St., Brooklyn.

F. H. Eberling, Inc., Syracuse, seeds, plants, bulbs, $125,000; A. A. Day, F. A. and F. H. Eberling, Syracuse.

C. A. Breitenstein Tire Corp'n, Brooklyn, tires, motors, engines, operate autos, $55,000; F. H. Robbins, M. R. and C. A. Breitenstein, 528 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Cedar Holding Corp., realty, contracting, $50,000; V. Abraham, L. S. Ehrich, W. H. Jeffers, 128 B'way.

Syrkin & Back, Inc., paper, cardboard, $75,000; J. Back, N. and A. Syrkin, 15 West 107th St.

E. I. Read & Co., Inc., insurance broker, mercantile, collection agency, $50,000; M. U. Ely, E. K. Minardy, C. M. Chester, Jr., 120 B'way.

A. M. Hinman Corp., sample books, cards, printing, refolding, repacking dry goods, $50,000; R. L. Smith, J. S. Maloney, A. M. Hinman, 546 7th St.

E. C. Ely Co., Inc., Wellsburg, hardware, specialties, $40,000; W. P. Rodgers, W. T. Coleman, H. W. Ely, Troy, Penn.

Pollard Machinery Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, engines, boilers, machine shops, foundry, factory supplies, $50,000; W. Labombard, M. F. and E. T. Pollard, 910 Perry Av., Niagara Falls.

Eady-Quance Shoe Co., Inc., Rochester, boots, shoes, slippers, $50,000; O. P. Downs, J. Quance, E. W. Eady, Otsego, Mich.

Brooklyn White Brick Corp., bricks, terra cotta, ceramic ware, 7,500 shares no par value, active capital, $37,500; H. A. Johnston, C. Slaughter, S. Grant, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Ramsdell, Inc., chemists, druggists, $30,000; J. Trivigno, A. J. Carleton, H. E. O'Neill, 780 Riverside Drive.

The Jaycox Neckwear Co., Inc., neckwear, $35,000; M. Alterman, E. A. Brown, G. T. Jaycocks, 130 Avenue C. West, Brooklyn.

Pomeroy, Limited, surgical, corrective, hygienic goods, appliances, $20,000; F. H. Jewett, H. M. Dean, A. C. Pomeroy, 16 East 42d St.

Astoria Properties, Inc., realty, stocks, bonds, $10,000; R. H. Truax, M. A. Hoppock, J. A. Zabriskie, 27 William St.

Comstock-Elliott Co., Inc., operate theatres, $20,000; H. E. Diamond, M. Klein, H. White, 172 Fordham St., City Island.

Lawton & Monk, Inc., Syracuse, auto batteries, electrical, auto supplies, $25,000; L. S. Chapman, W. G. Monk, E. E. Lawton, Syracuse.

Riveria Construction Corp., builders, general contractors, electrical work, $10,000; R. C. Lipman, J. J. Alexander, W. F. Murphy, 292 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Federated Securities Corp., stocks, bonds, other securities, $10,000; B. F. Taylor, R. and T. H. Sweeny, 120 Broadway.

Martin Brothers, Inc., bridge, general construction, $10,000; E. Lloyd, H. F. Doris, A. Martin, 66 Broadway.

New York Patent Exposition Corp., patents, inventions, merchandise, 100 shares of no par value, working capital $10,000; J. F. Duffy, J. J. Reilly, J. A. McNamara, 439 5th St., Brooklyn.

Club Cigarette Co., Inc., tobacconists, 75 shares, $100 each, 150 shares no par value, working capital $8,250; G. B. Read, B. L. Leventritt, C. S. Miller, 12 West 54th St.

Bradford-Ackerman Corp., Bronxville, agency, commission, selling agent, textiles, 50 shares $100 each, 500 shares no par value, working capital $7,500; A. H. and F. T. Ackerman, C. C. Bradford, 323 West 77th St., New York.

John H. Ryder Engraving Co., Inc., advertising, $8,000; A. Werner, H. W. Seymour, J. H. Ryder, 2 Rector St.

New York Refolding Corp., printing, lithographing, sample books, refolding, repacking dry goods, $5,000; J. Brenner, H. Stern, S. Levi, 325 Central Park West.

Jack-Wall Embroidery Co., Inc., embroidery, textile, $5,000; L. Mark, K. B. and J. L. Wallach, 1,515 President St.

N. T. Manufacturing Co., Inc., Cohoes, sash, door, moldings, mill, cabinet work, $5,000; H. and H. J. Madsen, J. C. Oleson, 160 8th Av., North Troy.

Youngs Cafe and Restaurant Co., Inc., restaurant, $5,000; P. Lehrer, C. Y. and M. Finkelstein, 794 East 158th St., Bronx.

The 1,805 Third Avenue Corp'n, realty, 100 shares no par value, working capital $500; S. Stang, S. Holes, S. Leibowitz, 31 Liberty St.

Kleinman Amusement Co., Inc., theatres, moving picture houses, amusement parks, $5,000; I. Strassburger, S. Levy, A. Kleinman, 230 8th Av.

M. W. Sargent & Co., Inc., Hornell, coal, coke, wood, $10,000; W. H. O'Neill, H. G. Wenzel, Jr., W. Huck, Jr., 46 Cedar St.

Expert Ladies' Wear Co., Inc., Brooklyn, ladies' waists and apparel, $5,000; J. H. Phillips, H. Horowitz, I. Cohen, 1,849 3d Av.

Joseph Grillo & Sons, Inc., contracting, excavating, $5,000; M. Wechster, J. M. and J. Grillo, 123 Bay 29th St., Brooklyn.

Authorization: T. A. Gillespie Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., contracting, construction, engineering, building, iron, steel, copper, manganese, stone, $500,000. Representative, R. A. Johnston, 50 Church St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Ozone Park Lumber Co., Inc., Queens, $3,000 to $6,000; International Banding Machine Co., Manhattan, $400,000 to $500,000; Eitingon-Schild Co., Inc., New York, $200,000 to $400,000; General Industries Co., New York, 30 to 12,500 shares, working capital $3,000 to $300,000; American Asphalt Paint Co., New York, $10,000 to $25,000; Pyramid Film Corpn., New York, $1,000 to $20,000; Duotorm Co., North Java, $100,000 to $600,000; Republic Motor Truck Co., Inc., Suffern, 72,500 to 110,000 shares, working capital $1,000,000 to $1,500,000; Semet-Solvay Co., Solvay, $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 (tax $5,000;) Glen Cove Bank of Glen Cove, $1,312,500 to $1,500,000; South Argyle Dairy Association, Inc., South Argyle, $1,000 to $2,500.

Voluntary dissolutions: C. T. Mason & Co., Inc., Manhattan; New Amsterdam Diamond Co., Inc., Manhattan; Sherbrooke Corp'n, Manhattan; Tropical Film Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—Charters filed: Hurst Air Craft Corporation, Asbury Park, $125,000; L. A. Boijornst, Thomas A. Buckingham, Richard E. A. Debow, Bradley Beach.

Alcohol Products Co., Newark, manufacture and deal in anhydrous and aqua-ammonia and chemicals, $650,000; Harold T. Edgar, Henry M. Miner, Brooklyn; Harold W. Haines, Milburn.

U. S. Patriot Novelty Co., Camden, to manufacture and deal in novelties, $70,000; Max Zeitler, George J. Rupprecht, Paul Mengen, Adolph Phillip, Camden.

T. J. O. Co., Jersey City, real estate and development, $25,000; Thomas J. O'Neill, Samuel Hellinger, Lillian Rosenstraus, New York.

Bowen-Taylor Engineer Co., Camden, conduct a heating, plumbing, and engineer business, $25,000; F. Nelson Jess, Sydney T. Smith, Haddon Heights; Thomas J. Degen, Audubon.

Hamburg Development Co., Newark, operate quarries and mines, $20,000; Gladwin Bouton, Bloomfield; Marinus C. Tamboer, Haleson; J. Wadsworth Baldwin, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 1.—Charters filed: Oklahoma-Kansas Oil and Gas Manufacturing Company, to engage in a general oil and gas business, $2,000,000. Lowry Vahey, Charles L. Moore, Donald R. Bonfoe, all of Oklahoma City, incorporators.

Increase in capital stock of International Steel Treating Company from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Eastern, 448 Broadway. Spring 358.

CREPE DE CHINES wanted for cash. Streicher, 142 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on afternoon and wool jersey dresses of the better kind; samples, daily, 9-11 and 4-6. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Contractor who can turn out 400 silk or cotton dresses a week wishes to connect with jobber or manufacturer. Williamsburg 3712.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash jobs silk, afternoon dresses, any quantity; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk and poplin dresses; bring samples. Seventh floor, 16 West 22d St.

FALL MATERIAL.—Will buy for cash plushes, silk velours, Arabian lamb, also Skinner's satin. Lewis A. & Jack Brous, 115 West 30th. Madison Sq. 7518.

GABARDINES.—Lorraine 3617, all colors. Gramercy 3050.

POPLINS.—Will buy for cash large quantities heavy ribbed all-wool poplin in all colors at a price. Mad. Sq. 7543.

POPLINS.—Cash, all shades, high colors and staples. Gramercy 3048.

SERGE.—Copenhagen mannish serge wanted. 11th floor, 32 West 20th St. 'Phone Chelsea 4571.

SUITS.—Contractors call with suits of better grade Friday and Saturday, between 9-11, 7th floor, 40 West 22d.

SUITS AND COATS.—Big jobber open to buy suits; nifty styles; large stock; orders given for spot cash. 12th floor, 22-26 West 32d St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at taffeta suits and coats. 5th floor, 129 West 27th St.

TUSSAH.—White, 40 inches or wider. Friedman & Teppercorn, 12 East 33d.

WASH DRESSES.—Contractors, submit samples. S. Simon & Co., 137 West 27th.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested buying Juilliard's 3504 serge, 4050 satin; Lawrence's S. G. D. cloth; Lorraine's 1671-3665 serge; Bennett 6114. Rector 6114.

Offerings to Buyers

CHECKS.—William F. Read, black and white for sale. 11th floor, 32 West 20th St. Chelsea 4571.

COATS.—We sold 3,500 of our wonderful $5 American woolen poplin coats this week. How many can you use? Modern Cloak & Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

COATS.—Big demand for silk coats, wonderful styles, $7.75 up. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—American woolen poplin coat, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—$4.75 buys our American poplin coat, 45 inches long. A. H. Hollander, 28 West 25th.

COATS.—Last lot plush coats, $10.50; sport coats, $1.90. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Silks and cloths, not over $15. Hirsch & Bro., 158 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5; immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son; 144 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Serge, taffeta, and wedding dresses, to close out. Louis Schwartz, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Serge silk evening dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Sport Shantung and silks, $5.50-$12.50. Theo. Wolfert, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—High-grade silks, samples, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

GUNNI-BURL.—F. & H., all colors, $1.60 to $1.70 net. Farragut 2074.

JERSEY CLOTH, (Direct from Mill.)—Best quality worsteds; all shades; immediate delivery; cheap. Loquitur Co., Phone Spring 4442.

ORGANDIES.—Five cases, 100 pieces flowered seed voiles. Call between 4 and 5. Sol. Isaac, 21 East 14th.

POIREE TWILL.—Will exchange gold, tan, or rookie for navy and black. 9415 Madison Sq.

POPLINS, silk and wool, crepe de chines, meteors, all colors; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

POPLIN.—Copen, mustard, green, gold, 137½; delivery today. Levensohn & Satz, 1,110 Broadway.

POPLIN, gabardines, cream serges. Farr. 8857. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 B'way.

BOLIVIAS.—High-grade bolivias, to close; all shades. Shapiro & Green, 303 5th Av.

SERGES.—Navy serge and white broadcloth at the price. Mad. Sq. 781.

SERGE.—Three pieces black American 0936. Farragut 3646.

SILKS.—Silk and cotton poplins and failles, novelty linings for the cloak and suit trade; sport skirtings, also wash skirtings, silk and cotton back satins, at the right prices. S. Naltove & Co., 215 Greene St. Spring 4607.

SILK DRESSES.—Novelties; known in market as best line; $7.50 to $16.50; on racks for delivery. Gordon, 39 West 32d.

SILK SUITS.—Wonderful numbers in taffetas, satin Duchess, shantungs, &c., $12.50 to $17.50. Hirsch & Bro., 158 West 27th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality only; lowest prices for cutting-up trade, also special inducements to dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 1808 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Best quality, 0, 00, and 000; interesting inducements; large quantities; quick deliveries. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 B'way. Suite 635. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Spring; every size; bulk or carded; secure our prices. Stuyvesant 1696.

SUITS AND COATS.—High-grade samples, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

TAFFETA.—All shades, for immediate delivery. Madison Sq. 7324.

VELOURS.—Forstmann & Huffmann velour, Spring shade, at opening price. Farragut 9779.

VELOURS.—All colors for immediate delivery. Gramercy 3049.

WOODEN ARTICLES, all descriptions and general use, for sale; state wants and sample will be sent at once. Dansk Traevirke. Kobenhaven, F.

WOOLENS.—A. D. Juilliard's, 47100 pattern 3 and 4; 4791 pattern 3 and 4; 4793 gray and white plaid, $1.10 net. Phone Madison Square 8858.

WOOLENS.—Open to buy and sell jobs woolens and cloaking. Gram. 6647.

Help and Situations Wanted.

AN AUCTIONEER with many years' experience is seeking an opportunity to engage in a mercantile business in which his knowledge of various branches of trade can be utilized; he can supply the highest references as to character and ability; his services would be of use to a merchant or manufacturer looking for a qualified assistant or representative who would take a great interest in his work; at present residing in Boston, but is not unwilling to live in any other city. Address Industrious, Y 384 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURERS TAKE NOTICE.—Wanted, for Southern wholesale and retail trade, infants' and children's lines of every description, on commission basis; those wishing thorough representation write immediately. O 71 Times.

SALESMAN to handle a popular-priced line of ladies' belts, covering Middle West; also one for Southern States; commission. K 255 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for New York and Pennsylvania to carry best-known line women's belts and fabric bags; commission. J 127 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¼@4½ P. C. for the best names
Wednesday..4¼@4½ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Flowers and Feathers Back Again.

After several lean seasons, indications are now that the flower and feather trade is in for an era of prosperity. Reports on business now agree that a large demand has already started up, and the chief difficulty in the near future will be to supply the needs of the milliners. Buying is of a broad character, taking in both flowers and feathers. In the former line practically anything will sell, particularly if it is in the brilliant colors that are to be popular this Spring. The chief call is for roses, wisteria, and lacquered flowers. In feathers the military pom pom shapes have attracted a popular demand, and there is also a strong call for wing shapes.

Clothing Cleanups May Be Good.

Although a lot of criticism is heard of the retailer who sacrifices his clothing stocks at this time when values show an increase rather than a decline, the representative of a clothing firm yesterday had something to say on the opposite side of the question. The point he made was that from present indications there may be quite a style change in clothing which will upset the plans of the retailer who carries over his surplus stock to next Winter. If such changes are made, it may be a difficult problem to market old styles, especially if the difference between the fashions of this season and the next heavyweight period is at all marked.

Raw Silk Business Improves.

The Yokohama raw silk market has held very firm since last week, with further slight advances on the higher grades, which are none too plentiful. Sales for the week are set at 3,400 bales, with stocks estimated at 10,000. The Canton market tells of renewed buying from European account at steady prices, with the activities of American buyers somewhat limited. Shanghai reports better buying of steam filatures, in which Americans are sharing largely both in the fine and coarse sizes. Tsatlees are firmly held, and higher prices for tussahs apparently have not checked the call for them. Buying at Milan is entirely that of European manufacturers. Business continues steady here. Prices are firm generally, with spots commanding a slight premium.

Throwsters Again Blocked Up.

The vogue for crêpe fabrics of one kind or another that the silk trade is witnessing is resulting in a further choking up of throwing plants in this country. Some of the larger plants are said to be so full of work that business is hampered all the way from the purchase of raw silk to the sale of the finished goods over the retail counter. The Canton varieties of the raw material appear to be hardest hit in this way, as the manufacturers do not see their way clear to operate on them very largely at present unless they can be assured of getting them thrown and made up before fashion calls for something else. The slow throwing of silks that are woven into crêpes and the lack of adequate labor are the reasons chiefly advanced for the congestion.

Order Stuffing Reacted.

According to comments heard in the downtown dry goods district, there is more than one seller of cotton goods who went in for order stuffing last year before the boom in cotton came, and who now regrets his efforts to get rid of goods at prices which seemed very good at that time. The result is that quite a few of the jobbers and retailers now have on hand goods that they have never ordered, but which they can sell under present mill figures if they want to and still be well ahead of the game. One instance is told of a converter who "stuffed" a certain jobber's order, and refused to take the goods back when this was demanded. Recently he got a letter from the buying firm thanking him for forcing them to keep the goods, which are worth much more on the present basis of gray goods and colors. His motto is said now to be "Never again."

Gray Goods Buying Light.

Reports from various quarters of the local gray goods market yesterday indicated a rather noticeable slump in buying, for which three reasons were given. The first was the publication and confirmation of news concerning the newest German plot, and the possibility of war it presents. The second was the suggestion that buyers are "fed up" for the time being, and the third was that they could not get spot or near-by deliveries of any size. The bulk of the demand of late having been for spot and near-by shipments, the last reason looks about as plausible, in trade opinion, as any other. Anyway, there was practically nothing done that was worthy of special comment, possibly aside from the establishment of the market for spot 39-inch 80 squares at 10½ cents. Nominally, printcloth prices closed as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s	8½c	35½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	6c	35½-inch, 60-48s	6⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	5⅛c

Are Not Worrying About War.

Judging from the demand that local jobbers of knit goods are receiving for both Spring and Fall underwear from the retail trade, the latter have come to the conclusion that, war or no war, Americans are going to need this merchandise. Therefore they are taking it upon themselves to supply it when needed, and are not a little peevish when they find they cannot get goods in the quantity or at the prices they expected. They seem to be more so, however, when they order goods and the mills do not send them out in time to let the jobber meet his delivery obligations. While some of the more weak-kneed retailers are unwilling to commit themselves to any great extent for the Fall season, in the fear of a lower cotton market in case of war and a consequent downward revision of goods prices, the more up and coming ones, while they argue a lot, appear to be operating with the question foremost in their minds as to whether they can, even now, get all the goods they are going to need.

Bed Coverings Still Very Scarce.

The coming of the "mad month" has not brought any improvement in the bed covering situation, so far as stocks of this merchandise are concerned. Not only is it practically out of the question to pick up anything more than a few odds and ends in sheets and pillow cases for near-by delivery, but buyers of quilts find themselves in almost as bad a fix. Cotton blankets—and wool, shoddy, and mixed ones, too, for that matter—are extremely scarce in first hands. The jobbers, however, seem to be in shape to meet a pretty fair demand for these goods without flinching. As for the sheets and pillow cases, even the jobbers cannot help much for the next month or more. Delayed deliveries of bleached goods and the lack of reasonably priced female labor are still the reasons advanced for the shortage.

Stripes Dominate Shirt Patterns.

Stripes seem to be the order of the day in the shirt trade. Quite a little bit of ingenuity has been used in creating these stripe designs, both from the color treatment and the grouping of the pattern. Plain colors are by no means inactive, despite the prominence of striped shirts. The one-color models are usually in the delicate pastel shades, somewhat on the sport order. Plain colors have shown a strong tendency that makes some factors in the trade believe that they are beginning to move into a commanding position. Manufacturers have been forced to look about for substitute materials, and, as usual, the need has brought out some cloths that are new in the shirting line. Japanese crêpes have proved especially popular.

Fur Men Are Relieved.

The settlement of the controversy between the fur manufacturers who are members of the trade association and their union employes is welcomed in the raw fur market. For a time it seemed that business for the forthcoming season would be under the decided handicap of a strike of the entire industry. This has been averted except in the case of the independent manufacturers, who do not make up the bulk of the trade. At the offices of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation it was said yesterday that receipts for the sale which begins on March 26 are heavy enough so far to justify the prediction that it will be the largest affair of its kind for this city. Over $2,000,000 worth of skins, it was said, will be placed at auction.

OIL CORPORATIONS UNITED.

Sinclair Gulf Announces Purchase of Freeport & Tampico.

The Sinclair Gulf Corporation announces the purchase of the Freeport and Tampico Fuel Oil Corporation, including a refinery in New Orleans, about 500 new and modern tank cars, seventeen ocean-going units, together with river fleets, barges and terminals at New Orleans, La.; Houston and Texas City, Texas; Jacksonville, Fla., and Staten Island, N. Y. The Mexican holdings of E. F. Simms will be included in the transaction, the combined deal involving properties capable of producing about 150,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

The purchase will practically amount to an exchange of the common stocks of the two companies. The entire organization of the Freeport and Tampico Company will become part of the Sinclair Gulf organization, and the R. T. Wilson and Simms interests will be represented on the Board of Directors.

Wool Prices Higher in London.

LONDON, March 1.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 5,300 bales. It was a good and varied selection, and buying was active at prices 10 per cent. over the January average. New South Wales scoured sold at 4s. 9d., and Queensland at 4s. 10d. About 3,300 bales of sheepskins were also sold at 1d@2d. per pound advance.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

DANIEL H. MOREY, cosmetic dermatologist, 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,824 and no assets. Among the creditors are Mrs. A. Wright, Bristol, R. I., $6,776, judgment, and C. J. Sullivan Company, $1,352.

GENERAL FISH COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the General Fish Co., Inc., 43 Peck Slip, by Aron Rabin, trading as the Star Fish Company, $449; Charles Lyons Co., Inc., $636, and Charles Lyons, $247. Judge Manton appointed Harry J. Rosenson receiver, bond $500. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000.

SAMUEL I. STEINHARDT, retired, 92 St. Nicholas Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,003 and no assets. The German Exchange Bank is a creditor for $625.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, contractor of Middletown, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,622 and assets $1,598, due on building contracts.

LEON LINDNER.—Judge Manton has appointed Max Arens receiver for Leon Lindner, clothing dealer, 144 Stanton Street, bond $1,500.

BERNARD LOWENSTEIN.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy, filed on Feb. 6, against Bernard Lowenstein on an agreement to pay creditors in full ten days after the delivery of the assets to Emily L. Bevins.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 1.—A bankruptcy petition filed by Abraham Rosenberg of Boston, a builder, discloses liabilities of $154,500 and no assets.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Company, 6 Beacon St., Boston, at the instance of three creditors, whose claims amount to $6,530.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Bleakie, Robert M.—McMillan & Van Neste	$698.36
Bisgyer, Abraham E.—C. Falkenberg	161.58
Bell, W. J.—T. A. Hill	143.30
Black, Madeline—Lord & Taylor	325.43
Bleakie, Robert M.—R. G. Weber	1,632.82
Chadwick Realty Co.—Underwood Typewriter Co.	103.16
Clark, Harry M.—M. H. Wolfe et al.	791.81
Chester, Philip, or John Di Pamelo—Hannis Distilling Co.	287.43
Commercial Delivery Co.—D. O'Shea	250.00
Cary, Edwin—W. D. Carleton	207.15
Deegan, Luke—E. J. Markey	120.13
Dargan, John J., and Thomas F. Hayes—I. B. Phillips	139.47
Doellner, Charles F.—A. B. Beith et al.	177.06
Della, Guiseppe and Maria—J. Rabito	1,834.10
De Jorio, Hector—Rapid Simplex Press, Inc.	166.21
Degelman, Florence C.—N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank	8,800.53
Estes, Watson B.—W. N. Davidson et al.	224.46
Friedman, Samuel—U. G. Brown	274.91
Freeman, Walter K.—Swenarton Stationery Co.	133.37
Fash, Hobart—Lord & Taylor	453.51
Greenwood, Moses, Jr.—A. Lewis	1,386.27
Geis, Franklin H. and Elizabeth—Lord & Taylor	104.74
Gould, Mary H., Charles Ingram, and Clarendon I. T. Gould, exrs.—J. G. Dettmer	6,650.28
Same—Same	6,623.85
Gerstenzang, Abraham and Louis—York Building Co.	1,190.86
Goldsmith, Horace W.—M. J. Gordon	180.70
Gordon, Elias J.—N. Ellman	159.16
Goldreyer, Chas. A. and Rose—J. S. Friedman	884.61
Ganga, Michael, by gdn.—J. I. Rice et al.	107.88
Holly, I. MacMunn—Sargent Bros., Inc.	374.72
Hoytreis Construction Co., Isidor Reis, and John R. Hoyt—Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co.	3,274.37
Same—Same	1,643.80
Klopsch, Louis—American Paper Co.	191.23
Kirszak, Mary A.—Argnoofsky	270.00
Levy, Isaac B.—R. M. Rutherford et al.	135.16
Lanzke, Gustav A.—H. Bartsch	132.58
Lambert, Morton—P. M. Cabell	103.77
Martin, Wm. P., and John B. Ganly—Hannis Distilling Co.	640.49
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—F. F. Taylor	448.25
McCarthy, Mary—F. Forman	1,432.14
McKeen Realty Co., Thomas A. Larkin, John A. Larkin, Edw. L. Larkin, and John J. Buckley—J. R. Pierson	5,053.78
Moreton, H. H., or Henry H.—D. W. Armstrong	113.07
M. J. Shevlin Plumbing and Heating Co.—Peck Bros. & Co.	205.78
Morlock, Charlotte—S. W. Thro et al.	1,600.92
Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer in the State of N. Y.—L. P. Wright et al., costs	142.13
Naccache, Cesare—I. F. Goldenhorn et al.	137.61
Owens, Beecher W., and Robert J., Jr.—Catskill Mountain Creamery Co.	369.80
Peerless American Products Co., Titus De Bobula—H. Danzig	731.97
Same—National Bridge Works	489.99
Portales, Omar—M. Rodriguez	591.41
Rome Brass and Copper Co.—P. Freeman et al.	168.67
Ryan, Patrick, and Ryan-Parker Construction Co.—American National Bank	1,837.15
Ryan, Patrick, and Crotch Island Granite Co.—American National Bank	20,099.70
Rich, William H.—Mechanics Bank	10,970.74
Roseman, Sol—G. W. Salter	133.31
Rosenblatt, Max—S. A. Brewster	239.40
Richter, Daniel—I. Gans et al.	219.66
Ryan, Patrick—American Nat. Bank	10,697.51
Same—Same	1,773.28
S. B. C. Holding Corporation—Consolidated Chandelier Co.	190.41
Sugarman, Louis—Colonial Distributing Co	441.94
Simplex Magneto Co., Inc.—Americano Toll Co	165.91
Strachan, Edw. A.—X-Ray Reflector Co. of New York, Inc.	249.98
Smith, Clarence M., and Clarence M. Smith & Co.—L. Chipman	638.91
Smith, Elliott C.—G. E. Hannah	7,492.09
Siegel, Simon—See Port Vest Co., Inc.	111.74
Schroeder, Arthur A.—W. L. Piltsch	198.96
Steinberg Steam Cut Stone Co.—National Nassau Bank of New York	435.41
Simonton, Thomas M., and Arthur L. Cary—Aetna Accident and Liability Co.	125.14
Sternberg, Flora A.—Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, costs	107.88
Samuels, Isaac R.—Funk & Wagnalls Co	120.20
Smith, John J.—E. J. Markey Co.	392.81
Sullivan, Stephen F.—N. Smith, Jr.	153.90
Sadow, Adam—S. Einhorn	106.80
Terrone, Sabato; Frank Taifi, and Tony Blanco—Gudebrod Bros. Co., Inc.	164.46
Teichenor, Walter K.—H. W. Clark	529.50
Upper, Katherine or Kittie—Bonwit Teller & Co.	204.80
Victor Zimmit, Inc.—Gingold & Co., Inc.	188.91
Weinberg, Max, and Samuel Gross—New York Edison Co.	129.15
Winters, August—Hannis Distilling Co.	300.94
Yedlin, Meyer—S. L. Ettlinger	271.79
Young, Joseph, or Isidor Youdovich—Ervin J. Smith National Detective Agency, Inc	243.51

In Bronx County.

Borden's Cond. Milk Co.—F. A. Braun	$5,170.22
Bier, Samuel and Sarah—M. Friedlander	138.36
Bachner, Louis H.—C. Alexander et al.	29.47
Beecher, Jennie—H. Simon	195.06
Cahn, Abraham S. and May Harris—N. Y. Tel. Co.	22.67
Connelly, Maria L.—Same	22.43
Carr Building Co.—Wilton Holding Co.	4,627.21
Diller, William E.—F. Veith	4,248.33
Same—Same	4,217.35
Fanelli, Frank—F. Camalore	193.46
Grohe, Fritz—L. Ochsenreither	381.41
Jetter, Louisa A.—L. Houston	436.21
Janeovich, John—F. Thomas	78.72
Markowitz, James I.—I. J. Silverstein	32.86
Nassau, Morris—E. E. Clapp	28.72
Peerless American Products Co., Inc., and Titus de Bobula—National Bridge Works	489.99
Same—H. Danzig	731.97
Reis, Isidor, and Hoytreis Const. Co.—M. E. Cummings	1,148.78
Rosendorff, Samuel—P. P. Smith	5,151.39
Streeter, Charles—State Ind. Com.	13.46
Siddons, Lillian U.—J. E. Monahan	1,635.76
Smith, John W.—M. E. Cummings	242.02
Stein, Adam—H. C. Knoeppel	62.12
Stoff, Max—New York Tel. Co.	33.15
Scott, Fred—Same	7.41
Skennion, Joseph—P. Rivoli	173.41

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Creange & Walter, Inc.—F. Huber, Feb. 9, 1917	$109.32
Same—Same, Oct. 10, 1916	1,592.65
Stern, Samuel—Nicholas Power Co., Feb. 27, 1917	312.38
Birm, Aaron—Illustrated Postal Card and Novelty Co., Aug. 14, 1916	226.54
Appleby, Edgar S., and John S.—City of New York, Nov. 17, 1916	113.60
Same—Same, Nov. 14, 1916	106.60
Same—Same, Sept. 15, 1915	507.55
Same—Same, Sept. 15, 1915	502.24
Counihan, William J.—1,482 Broadway Corp., March 7, 1916	215.40
Ellenbogen, Louis K.—L. Rentner, Feb. 24, 1917	145.53
Gidden, Herman M.—Nicholas Power Co., Feb. 27, 1917	110.00
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—L. Wess, Jan. 27, 1917	850.00
Same—M. Eddery, Nov. 6, 1914	19,763.48
Same—W. Cole, Jan. 22, 1917	300.00
Same—E. J. Ewing, Jan. 25, 1917	100.00
New York Railways Co.—S. Kalmanowitz, Jan. 26, 1917	344.36
National Surety Co., George L. Montgomery—People et al., Feb. 10, 1917	1,500.00
Price, Joseph—H. T. Livingston et al., Aug. 21, 1916	102.85
Papassimakes, John K.—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co., March 22, 1912	201.19
Van Wagner, Mary F.—Phoenix Towing and Transfer Co., Sept. 27, 1907	478.48
U. S. Manufacturing Distributing Co.—Kienle Press, Aug. 31, 1916	128.96
Wallace, G. Howard—E. Adler, Jan. 29, 1917	184.28
Graham, Alice, and Marjorie Edelman—People, &c., Nov. 24, 1916, (vacated)	300.00
Cohan, Nathan H., Meyer A. Goldstein and David Goldstein—N. J. Richman, Jan. 29, 1917	1,121.68
Goldstein, Harry—A. C. Bernstein, Feb. 8, 1917	604.59
Wallace or Williams, George, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., Feb. 23, 1917	2,500.00
Schneider, Abraham, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., Feb. 15, 1917	500.00
Rodgers, James—M. Stanton, June 23, 1916	150.00

In Bronx County.

Thomas, Ferdinand—J. Janiovich, Aug. 15, 1916	$328.23

DUTY ON MIXED RICE.

A Decision Applicable to Imports Paying a Specific Rate.

Section 2,910 of the Revised Statutes does not apply to imports paying a specific rate of duty, according to a decision made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers, partly sustaining a protest by J. G. Martin, Jr., New Orleans. The merchandise involved in the protest consisted of 656,352 pounds of so-called cargo rice. The importation was a mixed one, consisting of a proportion of uncleaned rice, or rice free of the outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on, and "paddy," or rice having the outer hull on. As the commodity was mixed, the Collector made no attempt to separate the merchandise for dutiable purposes, and took a rate of five-eighths of 1 cent per pound under that section of Paragraph 193 specifying uncleaned rice. The importer claimed that the portion known as "paddy" should come in for a customs tax of only three-eighths of a cent per pound.

The Collector justified his return of all the rice under the highest rate provided in Paragraph 193, on the ground that Section 2,910 provided that "when merchandise of the same material or description, but of different values, is invoiced at an average price, and not otherwise provided for, the duty shall be assessed upon the whole invoice at the rate to which the highest valued goods in such invoice are subject."

It was shown, however, at the trial, that all of the merchandise was invoiced at the uniform price of 2 cents per pound regardless of the value of the two kinds of rice contained in the importation. Judge Waite, in his decision for the board, sustaining the importer's contention for a lower duty rate on the rice known as "paddy," said:

"We are of the opinion that Section 2,910 does not govern in this case. All descriptions of rice pay a specific duty. The value of the rice can in no way affect its classification or the amount of duty which it should pay. The two commodities are separated by the statute, and are of different material and description and bear different rates of duty. We are not advised by the testimony as to their comparative value. They are separately provided for, being specifically enumerated in Paragraph 193. Hence we think the language of Section 2,910, 'of the same material or description' and 'not otherwise provided for' makes that law inapplicable."

Order Against Dissolution Continued

Vice Chancellor Lane at Newark yesterday continued an injunction against the proposed dissolution of the Distilling Company of America, a New Jersey corporation capitalized at $66,000,000, and denied an application for dismissal of a bill seeking a permanent injunction. Joseph H. Allen, a preferred stockholder, objected to the proposed dissolution. The injunction will continue in force until suits against the Distilling Company are settled.

Sale of Forfeited Jewelry.

United States Marshal McCarthy will hold an auction today at noon in Room 307 of the General Post Office Building of jewelry forfeited to the Government for violation of the customs laws. The offerings include one pearl necklace containing 97 pearls, a somewhat similar necklace having 101 pearls, one black pearl weighing 13.20 grains, one pearl weighing 13.60 grains, and one scarfpin.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. Mulliken, drug sundries; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; M. M. Blumberg, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; D. T. Morgan, robes; 18 W. 35th; Navarre.
BOSTON—Caro Waist House; I. Caro, silk waists; Latham.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; T. F. Skahan, hosiery, knit underwear; 15 E. 26th; Great Northern.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons' Co.; Miss Griffin, cotton waists; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—King Outfitters; D. B. Kutner, clothing, furn. goods; B'way Central.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. S. Manchester, ready-to-wear; F. Reed, petticoats; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. Arcus, cloaks, metal ware; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Riley, Schubert, Grossman Co.; W. H. Garvey, mdse. mgr.; 133 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, notions, ribbons, jewelry; 134 W. 87th.
CHICAGO—Chicago Merc. Co.; G. L. Stonehill, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Riley, Schubert, Grossman & Co.; N. T. Hahn, pile fabrics; 133 W. 21st.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepie Co.; M. Ran, furn. goods; Miss Kavanagh, infants' wear; 350 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Field Cloak Co.; J. Newman, cloaks, suits, skirts; B'way Central.
CLEVELAND—Holle Bros. Co.; Miss S. Kronthal, women's neckwear; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Knoll-Campen Co.; W. J. Campen, woolens; Long Acre.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—Blanchard & Booth Co.; J. E. Booth, dry goods; Marlborough.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green-Joyce Co.; R. Plumer, rugs, furniture; 354 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—H. M. Clark, millinery; Cumberland.
COVINGTON, Ky.—J. R. Coppin Co.; C. E. Spielman, carpets; New Strand.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Shearman Bros.; M. A. Shearman, dress goods; Breslin.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. B. Tannehill, men's clothing; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT—F. Schram, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
ENID, Okla.—Kennedy Merc. Co.; R. Kennedy, notions, hosiery; 1,150 B'way.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; J. W. Ostrow, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Continental.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, waists, clothing; Mr. Rose, G. Conway, representing; 230 5th Av.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; T. P. McCuffin, general mdse.; 1,270 Broadway.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; O. P. Birkel, silks; 230 5th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Witmer, Baer & Witmer; D. H. Witmer, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; J. P. Little, cloaks, suits, waists, infant's wear; 404 4th Av.
NAPANEE, Ont.—The Robinson Co., Ltd.; W. J. Campbell, women's ready-to-wear, general mdse.; Breslin.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Wiener Bros. & Grief; N. Wiener, ladies' ready-to-wear, hosiery, knit goods; Flanders.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble-Desmond Co.; E. O'Meara, dress goods, silks; 470 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—B. Cohn Co.; E. E. Schwartz, dress goods, hosiery; 1,150 B'way.
OGDEN, Utah—J. Scowcroft & Sons Co.; J. Scowcroft, notions; 258 Church.
OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess, Nash Co.; H. J. Hearn, muslin underwear, petticoats, house dresses; 1,133 B'way.
PETERSBERG, W. Va.—A. Rosenstock & Co.; B. C. Rosenstock, cloaks, notions, underwear, gloves; 334 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; G. Mertz, women's, misses' shoes; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss H. Geventer, basement, jobs, silk waists; A. B. Kuehn, Miss Goodman, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss Osborne, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Brown.; R. Brown, general mdse.; 432 4th Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Marting Bros. Co.; A. F. Marting, domestics, dress goods, silks, hosiery, underwear; 353 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; J. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. M. Didenhover, cloaks, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Touhey Co.; J. Marks, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.
SALEM, Va.—B. P. & C. E. Shelor Co.; B. P. Shelor, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; C. Davis, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard; Wallick.
ST. LOUIS—S. Schultz Garment Co.; S. Schultz, cloaks, suits, millinery; 303 5th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; C. B. Smith, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; E. Munro, house furnishing goods, china, glass; 23 E. 26th.
UNIONTOWN, Penn.—G. and L. Store; Miss Goldstein, bungalow aprons, silk skirts, waists; 12 E. 33d.
UTICA, N. Y.—Folkner & Brink Co.; I. Brink, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; York.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. B. Wells & Sons Co.; Miss E. Bermon, laces, trimmings; Martha Washington.
VICKSBURG, Miss.—E. Rose & Co.; Mr. Rose, coats, suits; 43 Leonard.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; H. W. May, domestics, linens; 23 E. 26th.
WILMINGTON, Del.—R. Topkis's Sons; C. Topkis, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; Miss E. Brown, representing; 230 5th Av.
YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest Sons; H. S. Wiest, dry goods; 404 4th Av.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—E. W. BLISS COMPANY, Plaintiff, against CANADIAN LINDERMAN CO., LTD., Defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in New York County.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1917.

PLATT & FIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, Canadian Linderman Co., Ltd.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Honorable Joseph E. Newburger, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated February 19th, 1917, and filed on the 19th day of February, 1917, with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the original complaint having been filed in said office on the 6th day of February, 1917.

PLATT & FIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices a Little Lower—Not Much Selling on News Increasing Likelihood of War.

The astonishing news which appeared in yesterday morning's newspapers led many traders to expect a great rush of selling orders. Nothing of the kind happened. There was some liquidation of stocks from sources outside Wall Street, but it amounted to so little that the transactions for the day were increased only a little above the dealings of the previous session when admittedly the market was almost exclusively in the hands of professional speculators.

A great majority of people in the Street seemed to look upon the latest revelations regarding Germany's hostile acts toward the United States as an other link in the chain of events leading up to the conclusion which has been regarded as practically inevitable ever since Germany broke her submarine pledge to the United States and this Government broke off diplomatic relations. Sentiment in the financial district might have been much more influenced by the news were it not for the knowledge that this information was before the Government when the German Ambassador was dismissed. If it came now as a surprise to the Administration as it has to the public at large it would be more likely, so it was argued, to lead to an increase in the vigor with which the Government is acting. Its main effect now it was thought would be to hasten and perhaps strengthen the measure by which Congress will empower the President to protect American rights at sea. But it was being assumed, whether rightly or not, that the publication of this news would not lead the Administration itself to adopt any new program. The theory in this matter was that the program previously announced was based not only on what was known to the public when that program was announced, but also on what it has now learned through the news published yesterday.

The news did, however, make war seem more probable than it had before and the fact that only a little selling was called forth and that prices fell off only moderately, strengthened the previously entertained belief that the thought of war is not causing any grave concern to American investors. It was reported among brokers yesterday that it was easier to sell stocks in considerable amounts than to buy them from which the conclusion was reached that traders were not the only purchasers, although the more substantial buying of the day was done without any effort to advance quotations.

Traders of course are more interested in the day-to-day or week-to-week movement of prices than investors are and so the question is frequently asked in the Street what the effect of war would be. If there was any reason to assume that it would prompt heavy liquidation it is most likely that heavy liquidation would be going on now, inasmuch as all the country is talking of the possibility of war. The fact that the selling of stocks is in very small amount is perhaps the best answer that could be made to any question regarding the effect which war would exert upon the stock market. Without liquidation the market would not go down far and also in the absence of heavy selling prices would be much more likely to go up after the declaration of war than to go down, in the estimation of most of those who are undertaking to answer this market question. They argue that prices would be stimulated by our own entry into the war just as they had been stimulated for corresponding reasons by the development of the struggle in Europe. Preparation on a large scale, so the argument runs, would then become a necessity; that would imply a still keener demand for commodities with a resultant rise in prices both for commodities and for stocks. If there were not so many traders taking this view of the outlook the market would be weaker in these days of uncertainty.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

American Securities Decline in Sympathy with Wall Street.

LONDON, March 1.—Day to day loans are temporarily easy owing to the plentiful supply of outside funds, but weekly rates are firm. Discounts are inclined to ease.

Easy money helped the tone of the stock market and raised hopes of fresh support in the near future. Gilt-edged securities were marked up a fraction. Allied funds were cheerful on the war news, and mining and rubber stocks were steady, but Brazilian and Argentine issues and copper stocks were weak. American securities received little attention and prices declined in sympathy with Wall Street.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 1.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 75 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 83 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 87 francs 90 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	2½
Low	2½	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4 @...	Sixty days	4¼@...
Ninety days	4 @4¼	Ninety days	4¼@...
Four months	4 @4¼	Four months	4½@4¾
Five months	4 @4¼	Five months	4½@4¾
Six months	4 @4¼	Six months	4½@4¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4
4 to 6 months	4¼@4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4½@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75	$4.75	— .00¼
Cables	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	
Francs—				
Demand	5.85½	5.85⅝	5.85⅝	— .00⅛
Cables	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	— .00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	68.50	68.12½	68.50	+ .50
Cables	68.62½	68.25	68.62½	+ .50

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75	4.76⁷⁄₁₆
5.1825	Paris	5.85⅝	5.84⅛
95.28	Berlin	68.50	68.62½
20.26	Austria	11.12	11.15
	China—		
	Hongkong	55.75	55.85
	Peking	89.25	89.37½
	Shanghai	84.25	84.37½
19.295	Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10	Holland	40.31¼	40.43¾
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
3.1826	Italy	7.72	7.71
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00	Philippine Islands— Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45	Russia	28.15	28.20
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	27.45	27.55
	Stockholm	29.45	29.55
	Christiania	28.05	28.15
19.205	Spain	21.18	21.25
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	44.37½	44.50
32.44	Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826	Switzerland	5.02¼	5.00¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70	$4.67¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $508,510,059; balance, $41,774,186; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $459,612; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $1,113,701.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $7.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37½d, off ¼d; in New York, 76½c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 58⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	439,689	390,673	177,684
Year to date	30,489,595	29,289,143	10,155,339

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
30⅛	34	100	Advance Rumely pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	−2
7¼	8	100	Alaska Gold Mines	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
7	7¼	100	Alaska Juneau	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	...
24	25	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	25	24	25	+ ⅞
83½	84	1,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81½	83½	81½	83½	+1½
87	90	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	88	88	88	88	...
100	100⅞	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
87¼	87¾	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	88	88	86¼	87¼	− ½
92½	95	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	95	95	95	95	...
41½	42	2,400	Am. Can	42	42½	40⅞	41½	− ¾
63⅝	64	1,700	Am. Car & Fdry	64	64¼	63½	64	...
10¾	11¼	200	Am. H. & Leather	11	11	11	11	...
59	60	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	60¼	60¼	59¼	59¼	−1⅛
25½	25¾	100	Am. Ice Securities	26	26	26	26	...

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$3,413,000	$3,290,500	$2,319,500
Year to date	207,084,800	206,071,500	109,510,000

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	73.39	72.76	73.07	— .81
25 industrials	87.25	86.09	86.72	— .70
50 stocks	80.32	79.42	79.89	— .76

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
March 1	80.32	79.42	79.89	— .76
Feb. 28	81.51	80.44	80.65	—1.01
Feb. 27	82.40	81.49	81.66	— .50
Feb. 26	82.32	81.55	82.16	+ .42
Feb. 24	81.91	81.51	81.74	— .11
Feb. 23	82.71	81.21	81.85	— .34
Feb. 22	Holiday			

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

March.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	80.32	Mar. 1	79.42	Mar. 1	79.89
1916	90.73	Mar. 14	83.49	Mar. 1	87.52
1915	65.83	Mar. 31	59.86	Mar. 1	64.95
1914	71.32	Mar. 23	68.66	Mar. 9	70.20
1913	74.53	Mar. 5	70.99	Mar. 19	73.85
1912	81.74	Mar. 27	76.29	Mar. 1	80.81
1911	80.72	Mar. 28	78.04	Mar. 4	79.82

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	77.24	Feb. 3	79.89
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	84.84
Full Years.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 10	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

Bonds.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Mar. 1	86.92	—.25	Feb. 22	Holiday	
Feb. 28	87.17	—.04	Feb. 21	87.30	—.03
Feb. 27	87.21	—.04	Feb. 20	87.33	+.16
Feb. 26	87.25	+.05	Feb. 19	87.17	+.05
Feb. 24	87.20	+.02	Feb. 17	87.12	—.01
Feb. 23	87.18	—.12			

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	86.92	Mar. 1	86.92
†1916	87.35	Feb. 4	86.55	Mar. 1	86.55
Full Years.					
1916	98.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 28	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 13	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Commercial Paper Market Active.

Commercial paper brokers say they have had nothing to complain about in their market in these recent weeks of uncertainty over the international situation. The demand from banks for prime mercantile bills is large enough, it is said, to make the brokers wish that borrowings might be heavier. The willingness of the banks to put round amounts of funds into six months loans has persuaded some close observers of the loan market that the guardians of loanable capital have become convinced that even the entrance of the country into the war will not greatly disturb interest rates, or the state of banking resources. One broker reported yesterday that February had been a remarkablely active month in respect to borrowing for mercantile purposes, with no change toward a quieter condition as yet in evidence.

⁂

Municipal Bonds in February.

The effect of Germany's unrestricted submarine operations is displayed in the record of municipal bond sales for February. The Bond Buyer report yesterday showed a total of sales no greater than $22,450,950, compared with $35,915,303 during the same month last year and $39,610,087 in February, 1915. It was the smallest February since 1913 when the output amounted to $21,102,868. While prices were lower than the same class of securities brought in December and January, the demand at these prices is reported as good. The price decline apparently worked to hold back contemplated offerings until more favorable conditions developed.

⁂

Third-Quarter Copper.

Domestic buying of copper for third-quarter delivery has gained considerable impetus in the last fortnight, with the big producers in the market at prices reported from 32½ to 33 cents a pound. While no purchases on a large scale have yet been made, the demand is expected to expand quickly with definite developments in the country's relations with Germany. Consumers are apparently waiting to see whether the submarine campaign works to reduce exports, the theory being that if overseas shipments are reduced prices for copper to be delivered later in the year may ease off. Copper men say that so far no evidence has appeared that the metal movement has been checked. Informal negotiations for further sales to foreign Governments have been under way for some time with no definite results so far disclosed.

⁂

The Government's Borrowing.

The guess is hazarded by Spencer Trask & Co. that the smallest amount of Government bonds to be offered in the event that relations with Germany take a turn for the better will be $100,000,000, which would probably consist of Panama 3s, of which some $225,000,000 are available for immediate sale. If war should come, it is suggested that this block might be sold at once, after which the Government could offer some other form of loan for whatever additional sum was required. While waiting more definite news as to the Government plans, the general bond market continues to mark time. Short-term note issues are in active demand, and the recent offerings, notably that of the Southern Railway notes, have been quickly oversubscribed.

⁂

Higher Cost of Railroading.

The Pennsylvania did a much larger business in January of this year than in the corresponding month a year ago, and had less money to show for it at the end of the month. All classes of expenses increased, but the bulk of the additional cost was due to higher wages for labor. The Pennsylvania Lines, East and West, had $35,541,000 gross earnings in January, an increase of $2,770,000, but operating costs were up more than $4,000,000, with the result that the $5,682,000 remaining after expenses and taxes showed a loss of $1,276,000 from a year ago. Transportation costs of the Pennsylvania Railroad were greater by $663,000, and of the Pennsylvania Company by $722,000, an increase, mainly for labor, of $1,385,000 for the principal companies.

⁂

Russia Asked for Collateral.

Reports from Tokio regarding the negotiations of the Russian Government for a $100,000,000 loan in Japan indicate that the Japanese bankers are insisting upon the deposit of collateral, while the Russian authorities are reluctant to furnish it, contending that the request is an unusual one and not in keeping with the dignity of a first-class power and friendly ally. It will be recalled that in this country, when the question of collateral for foreign Government loans came up, many bankers shared the view entertained by representatives of the borrowing countries that it was preposterous and silly to demand collateral security from the foremost nations of the world, but subsequently both Great Britain and France willingly put up collateral. The question is now asked: If it is not below the dignity of England and France to put up security, why should Russia take such offense at the suggestion?

⁂

Erie to Sell Notes.

Like the Southern Railway, the Erie had planned to meet its needs for capital to take up maturing issues and provide for improvements through the sale of bonds under the recently authorized refunding and improvement mortgage for $500,000,000. The unfavorable situation prevailing in the investment market has made this plan impossible of realization, and it is expected that in the next few weeks the company will sell $15,000,000 of secured notes. On April 1 the company must pay off $9,280,000 of three-year collateral trust notes of 1914.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Receipts and expenditures.

	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$16,824,871	$137,538,435
Ord. internal revenue	29,487,775	266,162,892
Income tax	2,722,765	27,341,159
Miscellaneous	3,788,330	44,845,464
Total receipts	52,323,744	475,892,450
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	28,520,753	162,962,315
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	27,704,228	[illegible]
Expenditures	73,344,497	638,854,765

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

RAILWAY SPRING EARNINGS.

$2,710,806 Saved After Making Heavy Reserves for Betterments.

The Railway Steel Spring Company from gross earnings of $14,086,499 in 1916 saved as net $2,710,806, after making heavier reserves than usual for depreciation and betterments. The preferred stock dividends required $945,000, leaving a balance of $1,756,806 for the common stocks, against $418,228 in the preceding year. This was equivalent to 13.07 per cent. on the common shares outstanding.

Depreciation charges amounting to $1,000,000 were included in operating expenses and the reserve for improvements accounted for another $1,000,000, this being an account not included in the statement for 1915.

President F. F. Fitzpatrick informed stockholders in the annual report yesterday that the plants were run at capacity during the year on regular lines of business, of which a considerable volume was for export. The outlook for the current year, he asserted, was promising.

ORGANIZES A NEW BANK.

The Nations' Exchange to Specialize in Export Business.

A new national bank, to be called the Nations' Exchange National Bank, will soon be established in this city. It will be capitalized at $2,000,000, and will specialize in commercial business, with special reference to the financing of import and export transactions.

Edmund D. Fisher, Deputy Controller of the City of New York, who was connected with the Brooklyn Trust Company for ten years and organized the Flatbush Trust Comanpy, is the organizer of the new bank. He has not completed all of the plans, and until he does he refuses to give out any information about the institution. He has already interested a number of prominent citizens, and they have all agreed to serve as Directors. The banking quarters have also not yet been selected, although several places in the Wall Street district are under consideration.

Gossip in Wall Street has it that among the Directors will be one or more men who are now, or were formerly, connected with the City Government.

STANDARD OIL PROFITS.

Indiana Company Earned $30,043,614 in 1916—Increases its Capital.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Net profits of $30,043,614, equal to 100.15 per cent. on its $30,000,000 capital stock, were earned by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, according to its statement submitted to the stockholders at their annual meeting today at Whiting, Ind. This compares with net profits of $15,998,876 in 1915, equal to 53.32 per cent. on the stock.

After paying $3,600,000 in dividends the company carried $26,443,614 to surplus account in 1916, compared with $12,398,376 the preceding year. At the end of 1916 the company's surplus amounted to $53,236,657, or nearly double the stock outsanding.

It was said the company will distribute part of this surplus in the form of a stock dividend. The stockholders today ratified the proposal of the Directors to increase the authorized capital stock from $30,000,000 to $100,000,000. The Directors did not announce what disposition will be made of the new stock, action being deferred until a subsequent meeting of the board.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, March 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£1,441,000
Circulation increased	9,000
Bullion decreased	1,431,753
Other securities increased	24,168,000
Other deposits increased	21,164,000
Public deposits decreased	990,000
Notes reserve decreased	1,483,000
Government securities decreased	2,486,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 15.82 per cent.; last week it was 18.20 per cent. Rate of discount, 5½ per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, March 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	6,759,000
Silver in hand decreased	2,295,000
Notes in circulation increased	208,891,000
Treasury deposits increased	36,903,000
General deposits increased	3,970,000
Bills discounted increased	44,174,000
Advances decreased	2,[illegible]

ARGENTINE NOTES PAID.

Government Arranges New Loan of $5,000,000 to Provide Funds.

The $5,000,000 of 5 per cent. discount notes of the Argentine Government, which matured yesterday, were paid off. To provide the necessary funds the Argentine Government arranged a new loan of the same amount, the notes being taken by the South American Group, comprising the Guaranty Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., National City Company, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co. It is understood that the rate paid by the borrowers on the new loan was slightly higher.

The new notes will mature on Oct. 1. It is expected that most of them will be held by the banks in the group, but a part will be offered privately to investors.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

W. H. Macintyre, New York agent of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., received yesterday from the head office in London a cable announcing that the Directors had recommended for the last half year the declaration of a dividend of 14 per cent. per annum, less the income tax.

Trust company certificates for the stock of the Royal Dutch Company were traded in for the first time on the Stock Exchange yesterday. There were also initial transactions in United Alloy Steel listed by the Governing Committee on Wednesday.

F. L. Milliken of F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston; Milton Heim, and O'Connor de Cordova have been elected members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

At the annual meeting of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana the stockholders authorized an increase in the capital stock from $30,000,000 to $100,000,000.

The West Penn Traction and Water Power Company has resumed dividends in the preferred stock, declaring 1¼ per cent. on that issue covering the quarter ended Dec. 31. This is the first dividend since March, 1914.

Exports of copper from Atlantic ports for the month of February totaled 24,937 tons, as compared with 20,548 tons last year.

At the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company the stockholders authorized an increase in the capital stock from $22,750,000 to $25,000,000.

The New York State tax on stock transfers amounted to $467,839 in February.

Walter Munro, formerly with Hallgarten & Co., has become manager of the bond department of the Buffalo Trust Company.

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who desire knowledg
of the main facts co
cerning the more im
portant of the recen
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M'ADOO SUBSCRIBES TO LOAN BANK STOCK

Takes Over for the Government $8,879,905 for Which Investors Did Not Apply.

PUBLIC RESPONSES SMALL

Total of Only $120,095 Throughout the Country—Columbia, S. C., District Takes Only $410.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Secretary McAdoo today subscribed to $8,879,905 of the stock of the Federal Farm Loan Banks. In none of the farm loan districts did the public subscriptions absorb any considerable part of the authorized capital stock. This was expected, as it was known that the stock probably would not pay any dividends in the first year's operations, and under the plan of these banks the capital stock is to be retired at par as soon as the profits of the system will permit. The investment public therefore responded with meagre subscriptions.

In the Third District, of which Columbia, S. C., is the bank centre, and in which the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida are embraced, the grand total of subscriptions was $410. The largest total of par value subscriptions appears in the Eighth District, of which Omaha is the centre, and in which Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, and Wyoming are included. The amount was $41,735. In six districts represented by the bank centres of Columbia, S. C., New Orleans, St. Paul, Wichita, Berkeley, Cal., and Spokane, Wash., the total amount of subscriptions in each was less than 1 per cent.

In no district outside of the Eighth did the subscriptions exceed 2 per cent. of the authorized capital of $750,000 for each bank. The entire amount of stock taken throughout the country is $120,095. The subscriptions made today by Secretary McAdoo by bank districts were as follows:

No. 1—Springfield, Mass.	$739,725
No. 2—Baltimore, Md.	740,220
No. 3—Columbia, S. C.	749,590
No. 4—Louisville, Ky.	742,265
No. 5—New Orleans, La.	745,430
No. 6—St. Louis, Mo.	742,075
No. 7—St. Paul, Minn.	744,640
No. 8—Omaha, Neb.	708,265
No. 9—Wichita, Kan.	743,665
No. 10—Houston, Texas	735,285
No. 11—Berkeley, Cal.	743,890
No. 12—Spokane, Wash.	744,855

A report that the Farm Loan Board is now preparing to place a $50,000,000 bond issue with a New York syndicate of bankers is said to be premature and practically without foundation. There will be an issue of bonds, but it will not be required for several months. The report is probably based on the effort to float the $9,000,000 capital stock, which the Secretary of the Treasury took up today.

The marketing of farm loan bonds is a matter that must be reached by the organization as subsidiary agents in the system of farm loan associations of farmers who take stock in the association and base loans on their holdings. Each District Farm Loan Bank will apply to the Central Farm Loan Board for authority to issue such bonds, and in doing so will tender to the Farm Loan Registrar in the district, as collateral security, first mortgages on farm lands, which shall come up to the specifications laid down by the Farm Loan Board, or Government bonds in amount not less than the amount of farm loan bonds proposed to be issued. The Farm Loan Board after receiving full information from the Registrar in regard to the mortgages, is required to investigate and appraise the mortgages thus tendered and proceed to approve or reject the application for the issue of bonds.

There have been many inquiries about these bonds and it is likely that they will prove more inviting as an investment than the capital stock of regional farm loan banks.

As far as could be learned yesterday no New York syndicate of banks and bankers has yet been formed for the purpose of purchasing any part of the first issue of farm loan bonds. It was said here that in a number of instances, the Federal Farm Loan Board in Washington had informally sounded investment houses in respect to the bonds, and some of them had replied indicating the quantity which in their opinion could be disposed of in this market.

The bonds will not be obligations of the United States, but are held to be "instrumentalities" of the Government, and as such will be exempt from Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation. The rate of interest they will bear will be 1 per cent. under the rate charged farmers for loans made to them, and it is expected that the latter will range from 5 to 5½ per cent., calling for a bond of face rate of 4 or 4½ per cent.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	95⅝	95⅞	6.85
Argen.Gov.Disc.		Dec. 15,'17	100¼	100⅜	4.85
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	99⅞	100¼	5.90
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100	5.00
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.10
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100⅛	3.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	97½	98¼	5.25
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	96	98	5.85
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	97	99	7.12
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99⅞	100⅜	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102	106	4.80
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96⅝	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99⅞	..
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	98⅝	100½	4.88
Prov. of N.B.		Dec., 1919	98½	100	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100	5.00
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Rep. of France	5	Is. of 1916	$144	$148	..
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	93½	94	8.95
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'26	270	272	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅞	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100½	4.25
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100½	3.87
Am. Thread	5	Jan., 1919	98¼	99	4.50
A., T. & S.F.	5	June, 1917	100⅜	100½	3.12
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	100	101	5.62½
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¼	102¾	5.30
Braz.L.&T.Co.	6	Nov., 1919	97	98½	6.65
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅞	98⅛	4.47
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅛	4.45
Cuba-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	101	101¼	4.55
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98⅞	99⅛	6.00
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	99½	100½	4.80
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	99	100	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅜	102¼	5.55
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	96	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	96	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	99	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100	100¼	2.37
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	98½	99½	5.15
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.65
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98⅜	99⅜	5.10
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100½	4.12
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100⅛	101	3.93
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100	101	5.37
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101⅛	5.40
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	99⅜	100¼	[illegible]
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97¼	99	17.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅜	4.55
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99½	99⅞	9.00
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96⅞	97½	16.75
Otis Elevator	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100⅜	4.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100¼	100⅝	4.35
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99⅜	100½	4.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	81⅜	83	15.50
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	100	100¼	4.77
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15,'22	96	97	6.60
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	94½	96½	5.05
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100½	4.15
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	95	95¼	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	100	100½	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101⅜	4.50
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100	101	4.87½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1	Iron Blos.	1¼	1⅜
Am Oil	.26	.28	Iron Cap.	15⅝	16¼
Begole	.80	1	Do pf.	15⅝	16¼
Bay S G.	.09	.11	Jerome V.	1⅜	1⅝
Bing Min.	9	9½	La Rose	.55	.60
Bost Cor.	.70	.75	Majestic	.65	.68
Bost Ely.	.35	.45	McK-Dar.	.31	.35
Bost & M.	.67	.70	Mex Met.	.28	.32
Bos & Ariz	1¾	2	Mojave T.	.45	.50
Bohemia	1⅝	2	Nev Doug.	1⅛	2
Butte & L.	.20	.22	N L & Z.	.55	.60
Butte & D.	1	1¼	New Balt.	2	2¼
Cal Corb.	1	2	N Cornelia	17	17½
Calaveras	4	5	N U Bing.	.50	.70
Champ Cop	.09	.10	Nixon	.70	.73
Chief Cons.	2	2¼	Oneco	.70	.80
Cons Ariz.	2	2¼	Onondaga	.70	.80
Cons Cop.	3	3⅛	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1⅜
Cortez	.30	.34	Pilot Butte	.09	.10
Crown Res.	.35	.45	Pion C M.	2	2¼
E & B B.	1⅜	1⅝	Ray Herc.	4	4¼
Eagl Eagle	.40	.42	Rilla	.05	.06
1st N Cop.	4	4⅜	*S W M.	2¼	2⅜
Fortuna	.15	.17	†S W M.	2¼	3
Gold Lake	.06	.09	Truro	2¼	2½
Homa Oil	.80	.85	U V Ext.	37½	38
Houghton	1¼	1⅜	Yukon G'd.	2	2¼
Humboldt	1	3			

*Part paid. †Full paid.

DECREASE IN FAILURES.

February Shows the Smallest Number Since 1910.

Reduction in the country's business mortality is customary at this season, and during February there were fewer failures than in any month back to September, 1916, with the smallest liabilities since last November. Exclusive of banks and other fiduciary suspensions, defaults numbered 1,165 and the indebtedness reported to R. G. Dun & Co. was $16,617,883, as against 1,540 for $18,283,120 in January, 1,688 for $18,744,165 a year ago, 2,278 for $32,404,630 in February, 1915, and 1,505 in 1914, when the amount involved was $22,354,193.

Last month's commercial death rate, in fact, was the lowest in point of number since 1910, while it is necessary to go back to 1907 to find a lighter indebtedness for the period. Moreover, the numerical decrease from January, 375, was the largest of recent years, with the exception of 1915, when there was a falling off of 570 insolvencies.

There were only 1,115 failures reported to Bradstreet's Journal for the month of February, a decrease of 30 per cent. from February a year ago, 40 per cent. decrease from February, 1915, 7 per cent. less than in February, 1914, and practically identical with February, 1913. Liabilities totaled $11,986,884, a decrease of 54 per cent. from January, of 33 per cent. from February a year ago, and, except for February, 1911, the smallest liabilities reported in the second month of the year since 1907.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1917.	Increase.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—		
3d week of February	$353,644	*$17,239
July 1-Feb. 21	10,819,825	1,046,019
DETROIT & MACKINAC—		
3d week of February	20,122	*3,584
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—		
3d week of February	1,380,330	121,980
Jan. 1-Feb. 21	9,748,705	1,069,261
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—		
3d week of February	11,674	1,392
Jan. 1-Feb. 21	82,765	20,436

*Decrease.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
BALT. & OHIO—			
Jan. gross	$9,772,353	$8,444,287	$6,486,271
Net aft. taxes	2,646,118	2,048,976	1,532,477
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA—			
Jan. gross	139,707	155,775	112,417
Net aft. taxes	27,406	48,748	9,344
Sur. aft. chgs.	67,318	66,895	14,582
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Jan. gross	2,832,600	2,086,800	1,439,400
Net aft. taxes	482,100	255,400	167,300
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Jan. gross	10,158,808	8,588,826	6,109,027
Net aft. tax	2,431,478	2,090,408	1,140,233
7 mos. gross	76,628,471	75,058,989	62,047,152

Public Utilities.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. report as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for November—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total receipts from oper.	$4,108,896	$3,499,944	$608,952
Exp. privileges	1,958,094	1,709,214	248,880
Total tr. rev.	2,150,799	1,790,726	360,072
Non-tran. rev.	59,959	52,540	7,419
Total op. revs.	2,210,758	1,843,267	367,491
Total op. exp.	2,129,604	1,568,209	561,394
Net oper. revs.	81,154	275,057	*193,902
Taxes	16,829	22,689	*6,359
Oper. income	63,802	251,651	*187,848
July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Total receipts from oper.	19,795,123	16,758,291	3,036,831
Exp. privileges	9,560,369	8,261,915	1,298,454
Total tr. rev.	10,234,753	8,496,376	1,738,376
Non-tran. rev.	267,464	245,101	22,363
Total op. revs.	10,502,217	8,741,478	1,760,739
Total op. exp.	10,019,694	7,577,874	2,441,820
Net op. revs.	482,522	1,163,603	*681,080
Taxes	104,503	88,512	15,990
Oper. inc.	375,265	1,072,364	*697,098
Mile. stm. rds.	38,022.56	37,892.94	129.62
Mile. oth. lines	7,264.42	7,079.28	185.14

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION for December—

Gross	230,174	229,556	618
Net after tax	96,789	83,914	12,875
Sur. aft. chgs.	46,994	35,421	11,573
12 mos. gross	2,502,142	2,352,015	150,127
Net after tax	864,249	806,299	57,950
Int. charges	586,046	589,342	*3,296
Cent. Ark. Ry. & L. pf. divs.	84,000	84,000	......
Spring. Ry. & L. pf. divs.	35,009	23,890	11,119
Surplus	159,194	109,067	50,127

*Decrease.

NEW ENGLAND CO. POWER SYSTEM for January—

	1917.	1916	Increase.
Gross	200,142	159,885	40,256
Net after tax	126,288	110,359	15,929
Sur. aft. chgs.	89,277	73,113	16,164
Bal. after 1st & 2d pf. divs.	45,425	35,918	9,507

NORTHERN OHIO GAS & ELECTRIC CO. reports gross revenue for January as $19,139, net after taxes as $6,202, surplus after charges, $2,807, and balance after preferred dividends as $2,223.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY report as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, for November—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Tot. rcts fr. op.	1,655,730	1,389,501	266,229
Express priv.	839,591	707,614	131,977
Total tr. rev.	816,138	681,886	134,252
Non-tr. rev.	44,512	27,374	17,138
Total op. rev.	860,651	709,261	151,390
Total op. exp.	679,991	560,492	119,499
Net op. rev.	180,659	148,768	31,891
Taxes	14,712	13,529	1,182
Oper. inc.	165,672	135,137	30,535
July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Tot. rcts fr. op.	7,160,193	5,885,985	1,274,207
Express priv.	3,635,766	2,996,401	639,364
Total tr. rev.	3,524,427	2,889,584	634,842
Non-tr. rev.	172,430	135,463	36,967
Total op. rev.	$3,696,858	3,025,048	671,810
Tot. op. exp.	2,965,334	2,562,158	403,176
Net oper. rev.	731,523	462,889	268,633
Taxes	73,354	66,794	6,560
Oper. income	657,474	395,784	261,690
M'age, st r'ds	33,991.60	33,967.60	24.00
M'age, oth. li's	783	778	5

WEST PENN POWER COMPANY for January—

	1917	1916	Increase.
Gross	330,754	237,734	93,020
Net	140,224	114,994	25,230
Sur. aft. chgs.	101,882	78,406	23,476
Bal. aft. pf.div.	90,215	†78,406	11,808

†No deduction made for preferred dividends in 1916.

Miscellaneous.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Total income	12,122,128	7,775,034	6,585,810
Expenses	8,062,583	6,042,977	5,657,774
Net earnings	4,059,545	1,732,057	928,036
Int. deprec.,&c.	1,667,517	1,009,906	987,969
Surplus	2,392,028	662,151	*59,933

*Deficit.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. (of Great Britain and Ireland) for the year ended Oct. 31—

Net profits	£3,912,685	£3,699,890	£3,533,359
Taxes & exp.	527,350	391,077	264,871
Pension res.	50,000	......	......
Leaseholds	25,000	......	......
General res.	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,150,000
Total deduc.	1,602,350	1,491,077	......
Balance	2,310,335	2,208,813	2,118,488
Dividends	2,105,461	1,966,009	1,828,611
Bonus to cust.	129,075	112,340	109,447
Surplus	75,799	130,464	182,428
Prev. surp.	313,587	183,123	132,989
P. & L. surp.	319,386	313,587	315,417

RAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO. for the year ended Dec. 30—

Gross earn.	14,086,499	7,043,957	4,351,465
Expenses	†10,063,900	4,975,679	3,438,961
Depreciation	....	379,812	199,218
Reserve	‡1,000,000	....	....
Interest	311,784	325,237	338,831
Net earn.	2,710,806	1,363,228	374,454
Pf. divs.	945,000	945,000	945,000
Balance	1,765,806	418,228	§570,546
Com. div.	168,750	....	....
Surplus	1,597,056	418,228	§570,546
Prev. surp.	4,372,885	3,954,657	4,525,203
Total surp.	5,969,941	4,372,885	3,954,657
Com. div.	**	....	....
Pr. & l. surp.	5,969,941	4,372,885	3,954,657

†Comprises manufacturing and operating expenses, repairs, depreciation, &c. ‡For plant improvements, betterments, and retirement for bonds. §Deficit. **Dividend paid out of 1912 earnings.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

Int. and divs. rec.	1,346,504	860,313	725,471
Other income	18,036	61,453	151,336
Total	1,364,540	921,766	876,808
Pf. divs.	493,916	490,000	560,000
Surplus	870,624	431,766	316,808
Prev. surplus	1,151,650	719,884	403,076
Pr. & l. surp.	2,022,274	1,151,650	719,884

AWAIT STEEL REPORT ON FOREIGN HOLDINGS

Corporation Believed to Have Taken Payment in a Large Amount of British Notes.

TOTAL MAY BE $150,000,000

Working Capital Estimated at About $500,000,000, Compared with $291,000,000 a Year Ago.

Especial interest is attached to the Steel Corporation's report for 1916, due around March 20, because of the information expected to be contained about the corporation's holdings of British Treasury notes. It is understood that payment on a large scale for steel shipped to the Allied Governments has been made in these notes, and it has been reported from time to time that the corporation also has made substantial investments in British short-term obligations, thereby finding use for its big cash balances. A possible total of $150,000,000 lodged in British Treasury paper has been mentioned in the financial district, without confirmation, however.

The Steel Corporation sold last year many hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of steel abroad, of which a large percentage was taken on European Government orders. The experience of other companies with Allied Government contracts lends color to the belief that the corporation, while it did not handle war munitions, consented to accept promises to pay instead of cash for much of its steel bought by England and France. The British Government has recently started negotiations to the end of paying in Treasury notes for munition contracts being completed for Russia.

The working capital of the Steel Corporation is estimated to be in the neighborhood of $500,000,000, compared with $291,000,000 a year ago. This vast increase has been brought about partly by the accumulation of cash on a scale greater than ever before. The corporation's cash and short-term loans are believed to total more than $150,000,000, and its financial position is so strong that, in spite of an extensive building program, no new financing is believed to be necessary for years to come.

The drawing of the corporation's sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds, due at this time of the year, will be completed in a few days. The original issue was $200,000,000. Of this amount $6,828,000 will have been retired by May 1 through the sinking fund, and $13,173,000 have been bought in the open market, leaving a balance of $179,999,000 outstanding.

MANY CHANGES IN FIRMS.

Announcements Made on Stock Exchange and Investment Circles.

Numerous firm changes and additions to existing partnerships were announced in Stock Exchange and investment circles yesterday. The firm of Raymond, Starr & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent and a new copartnership was formed under the name of Raymond, Shaw & Co., with offices at 111 Broadway. The members are Harold L. Raymond, John M. Shaw, Stock Exchange member, and Harry S. Weil. Pouch & Co., admitted as a partner A. K. Alford. William P. Troth arranged to retire from the firm of Williams, Troth & Coleman on March 10.

Charles M. Fair became an Exchange member for the firm of James B. Colgate & Co., and Howard E. Andrew, who had been connected with the house for ten years, was admitted to partnership. The copartnership existing under the name of Maury, Rogers & Auchincloss was dissolved by mutual consent and another of the same name formed, composed of H. T. Maury, H. Pendleton Rogers, members of the Stock Exchange, and Lyman B. Kendall. Mr. Kendall is a special partner. W. R. Craig & Co. announced that Charles Slaughter had been admitted to partnership.

RESELLS GOLD TO MORGAN.

Federal Reserve Bank Returns $15,000,000 It Had Bought.

Gold bullion, amounting to about $15,000,000, which the Federal Reserve Bank purchased from J. P. Morgan & Co. about ten days ago, was transferred yesterday to the Assay Office. It was explained that on account of the congested condition of both the Sub-Treasury and the Assay Office, the metal was bought by the Federal Reserve Bank and kept in its vaults.

When the Assay Office was ready to handle it the gold was resold to the Morgan firm. The transaction will be cleared in the regular way, through the Clearing House, with the result that the bank's holdings of gold will not be diminished.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Tin, spot	51.50	52.00	50.50	51.00
Lead	9.25	9.75	9.25	9.75
Spelter	11.75	....	11.75	....
Antimony	30.00	32.00	30.00	32.00
Quicksilver	$120.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminium	*55.00	60.00	*55.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X Fry.	33.50	34.50	31.00	32.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 35@37¼c, carload lots, first quarter; 33¼@34½c, second quarter, delivered.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	139	0	0	139	0	0
Copper, futures	136	10	0	136	10	0
Tin, spot	200	0	0	202	5	0
Tin, futures	200	0	0	202	5	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Pay'le.	Hold. of Record.
Allis-Chalmers pf.	1½	Q.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Allis-Chalmers pf.	¾	Acc.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Am. Car. & Fy.	1	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 12
Am. Car. & Fy.	1	Ex.	Apr. 2	Mar. 12
Am. Car & Fy. pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 12
Am. St. F'dries	1½	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Avery Co. pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Butte & Sup.	$1.25	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 9
Butte & Sup.	$1.25	Ex.	Mar. 31	Mar. 9
Celluloid Co.	2	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 6
Chino Copper	$1.50	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 9
Chino Copper	$1	Ex.	Mar. 31	Mar. 9
Indian Ref. pf.	5¼	Acc.	Mar. 26	Mar. 10
Nevada Cons.	50c	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 9
Nevada Cons.	50c	Ex.	Mar. 31	Mar. 9
N. J. Zinc	4	Ex.	Mar. 10	Mar. 2
Stromberg Carb.	75c	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Ray Consol.	75c	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 9
Ray Consol.	25c	Ex.	Mar. 31	Mar. 9
Union Trust	4	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Utah Copper	$2.50	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 9
Utah Copper	$1	Ex.	Mar. 31	Mar. 9
W. Penn. Trac. & W. P. 1st pf.	1½	Q.	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Wheel. Steel & I.	2	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 17

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, Feb. 28, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Feb. 24			$22,626,988.54	
Receipts—				
Revenues		$667,652.05		
Miscellaneous		57,774.92		
Loans:				
Revenue bills	$3,000,000.00			
Corp. stock notes	7,000,000.00			
		10,000,000.00		
			10,725,426.97	
			$33,352,415.51	
Payments—				
General administration			3,088,884.19	
Balance Feb. 28				$30,263,531.32

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Feb. 24	$2,818,323.34	
Receipts	168,232.99	
	$2,986,556.33	
Payments	2,002,278.00	
Balance uninvested Feb. 28		984,278.33
Aggregate balances Feb. 28		$31,247,809.65

Controller's Statement, Feb. 24, 1917.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Feb. 17	$37,478,500.00	$63,203,000.00	$4,449,948.23
Net decrease	1,075,000.00	1,000.00	....
Outstanding Feb. 24	$36,403,500.00	$63,202,000.00	$4,449,948.23
Cash balance	7,164,869.90		
Net obligations	$29,238,630.10		

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BASED on ample assets and earning power and surrounded by a time-tested system of safeguards, the first mortgage serial bonds underwritten in accordance with the *Straus Plan* are investments of unquestionable soundness.

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Cities Service Com. & Pfd.

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7% Cumulative Pfd. Stock
We will mail upon request a summary of the above company's statement for year 1916-17. Stock carries 21% accumulated dividends.
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Yukon Alaska Trust

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120 Broadway Tel. 9710 Rector

A Bond House of Service
Send for letter describing our special service department, which watches the equity behind our clients' bonds.
J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York

Legal Investments
List T-118
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33 Pine St. - New York

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Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston Baltimore

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Investment Securities
New York Chicago

$1,700,000

City of Vancouver, British Columbia

5½% Treasury Notes

Dated March 1, 1917. Denomination $1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest March 1 and September 1, payable in gold at the Bank of British North America, New York City, Toronto and Vancouver

MATURITIES
$200,000 March 1, 1918; $200,000 March 1, 1919; $1,300,000 March 1, 1920
Optional, March 1, 1919

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Real Valuation	$300,000,000.00
Assessed Valuation	214,358,910.00
Net Bonded Debt	15,171,769.66
Value of City's Assets	49,619,520.49

Population (estimated), 115,000

These notes are the direct, general obligation of the City of Vancouver. They are not included in the above financial statement, as they are offset by an equal amount of taxes already levied and in process of collection, which taxes are pledged to the payment of these notes.

The City of Vancouver, with one of the best natural harbors in the world, is the port of Canada on the Pacific Coast, and is the commercial, financial, wholesale and industrial metropolis of western Canada. It is the Canadian terminus on the Pacific Coast of the Great Northern Railway Co., and is the Pacific Coast terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., which operates its Pacific fleet from this port with transshipments from and to the Orient, Australia, New Zealand and the Far East. Vancouver is also the center of an extensive coastwise trade with regular lines of steamships to Europe, Alaska, San Francisco, Mexico and South America. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. completed last year a new million-and-a-half-dollar depot and three new piers which became necessary to accommodate the numerous Trans-Pacific lines that have recently made Vancouver their American terminus. The same railway is double-tracking its lines from Vancouver to Calgary to facilitate the handling of increased business.

Having sold a large part of the above issue, including the 1918 and 1919 maturities, we offer the balance, subject to prior sale, at

100½ and interest

Yielding about 5¼% to the optional period, and 5½% thereafter.

Descriptive Circular B-40 sent on request

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We specialize in Sugar stocks, and will be pleased to mail to interested parties full information in regard to these properties.

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We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
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500 Mich Lime & Chem Pfd	50 Am. W. & El. Pfd.
250 Charcoal Iron	100 Ward Baking Pfd.

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WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
25 Chesebrough Mfg.	20 Continental Oil
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50 Illinois P. L.	20 S. O. of Ky.
50 Indiana P. L.	25 S. O. of N. J.
50 S. O. of Cal.	50 S. O. of N. Y.
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MATURING 1918-1930
to Yield 4.20%-5.00%
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We Offer for Subscription

$300,000.00

FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS

Salt Lake, Garfield & Western Railway Company

Due Serially, September, 1919 to 1941. Callable at 104.
Issued in denominations $100, $500, $1,000. Coupon Bonds.

TRUSTEES
Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago
Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Company, Salt Lake City

The proceeds of this issue will be used for extensions and the electrification of the entire system, heretofore operated as a steam road, under the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Net earnings about FOUR AND ONE-HALF times the interest requirements.

The property, according to company's books, is valued at over three and one-half times this first mortgage.

PRICE TO NET 5.75%

Complete descriptive circular will be supplied upon request.

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Central Trust
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Tel. Broad 3316-8 25 Broad St.

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Investment Securities
115 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 9272

AN ORDINANCE CALLING IN FOR REDEMPTION BONDS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO.

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio:

WHEREAS, Bonds of said City are outstanding, as follows:

Issue and Purpose.	Amount.	To Be Paid.
Aug. 1, 1887—Public Impts., &c.	$150,000.00	Feb, 1, 1917
July 1, 1889—Public Impts.	50,000.00	Jan. 1, 1917
July 1, 1889—Street Impts.	225,000.00	Jan. 1, 1917
July 1, 1889—Sidewalk Impts.	10,000.00	Jan. 1, 1917
Sept. 15, 1890—Constr. Bridges	100,000.00	Mar. 15, 1917
Sept. 15, 1890—Property Condemned	75,000.00	Mar. 15, 1917
Sept. 15, 1890—Sidewalk Impts.	10,000.00	Mar. 15, 1917
Sept. 15, 1890—Street Impts.	50,000.00	Sept. 15, 1917
Sept. 15, 1890—Elec. Fire Alarm	12,000.00	Sept. 15, 1917
Sept. 15, 1890—School Bldgs.	41,000.00	Sept. 15, 1917

Said bonds being payable in thirty (30) years, and redeemable at the option of said City after twenty (20) years; and being in denominations of One Thousand Dollars each, bearing five (5) per cent. interest, excepting Public Improvements issue of 1889 which are for Five Hundred Dollars each and bear six (6) per cent. interest; and

WHEREAS said City now desires to exercise its option and redeem all of said bonds; Now Therefore

The City of San Antonio hereby calls in said bonds for redemption, and all holders thereof are hereby notified to present the same for final payment of all principal and interest due thereon, on the dates "To Be Paid" above set forth, either at the Treasury of said City or at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, of New York City, which is hereby designated as the New York Fiscal Agency of said City of San Antonio for the payment of said bonds as herein provided; and from and after the respective dates herein above fixed for the redemption of said bonds, said City shall not be chargeable with or pay any interest on said bonds. And the City Clerk is hereby directed to cause the publication of this ordinance without certificate three times each in two newspapers in New York City, one in Chicago, and one in San Antonio, and all holders of such bonds are hereby required to take notice hereof.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 30th day of October, A. D. 1916.

CLINTON G. BROWN, Mayor.

Attest:
FRED FRIES, City Clerk.

AMERICAN ICE SECURITIES COMPANY
1480 Broadway, New York City.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that all outstanding debenture bonds of the American Ice Securities Company, being a total issue of $3,000,000 known as the Twenty-Year Six Per Cent. Debentures, and due according to their terms on April 1, 1925, are hereby called for redemption and payment on March 31st, 1917, and interest ceases from that date. Said debentures are called for redemption by exercise of the option reserved in the said bonds to the Company to redeem the same at any time at par and accrued interest by a previous notice of 60 days. The debentures will be paid on presentation and surrender at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Dated, January 26, 1917.

WALTER LEE, Treasurer.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1917, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 6% bonds of The Colorado Fuel Co., due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1917, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 28, 1917.

J. A. WRITER, Treasurer.

LOST ARTICLES FOUND.

On the last page of The New York Times details are published of lost property. Many thousands of articles have been returned to owners by this medium. Telephone 3000 Bryant.—Advt.

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30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

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Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
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Phone, Rector 8776, 60 Broadway

PIERRE JAY EXPECTS HEAVY SPRING TRADE

Head of Reserve Bank Directors Says Transportation Is Our Greatest Handicap.

$32,500,000 NOTES IN MONTH

Report on February Business Conditions Sees Little Disquiet Over Foreign Relations.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in his monthly report on business conditions, issued yesterday, declares that the greatest handicap to domestic and foreign trade is the transportation problem. He points out that for more than a year the railroads have been unable to handle promptly the enormous movement of merchandise, and that the situation had been greatly aggravated recently by the extremely cold weather and the postponed sailing of ships. Railway lines and terminals, he says, are crowded with unloaded cars, and mills and factories cannot get prompt deliveries of fuel and raw materials.

"Notwithstanding all these drawbacks and the more restrained, waiting attitude of business in general," says Mr. Jay, "reports indicate a large volume of Spring trade, satisfactory payments, and continued activity in the production and sale of goods."

Reviewing conditions for the last month, he says:

"Business in general manifested but little disquiet over the recent serious change in American foreign relations. More conservative tendencies and caution in making long commitments had been apparent for some time, and, thus, commerce and industry were in a measure prepared for the unexpected developments. Sharp declines in prices of listed securities were quickly followed by substantial recoveries and a dull, comparatively steady market. Uneasiness among the foreign element caused withdrawals of small deposits in isolated instances, particularly in the larger cities, but that lasted only a few days.

"To meet the increasing demands for currency, this bank issued Federal Reserve notes for $32,500,000 from Feb. 1 to 19, inclusive, against $9,800,000 paid out during the preceding month and $6,250,500, in Ferbruary a year ago.

"Low rates for money prevailed in the open market from the beginning of the year until Feb. 1. The market then became narrower and much firmer, particularly for all time loans, and rates generally advanced ⅛, to 1½ per cent. Prime commercial paper, which sold at 3 per cent. in January, is now 4½ per cent. Bankers' acceptances, sold in the open market at 2⅜ a few weeks ago, are now offered at 3⅜ per cent.

"There is a growing demand for commercial loans, created in part by borrowers who, in these uncertain times, prefer to anticipate future requirements, but chiefly the result of continued activity in trade and industry, high and rising costs of goods and materials, and the congestion of freight.

"The New York Clearing House banks on Feb. 17, 1917, reported loans, &c., $3,466,662,000; deposits, $3,706,146,000, and excess reserves, $165,715,220. Since Dec. 30, 1916, these totals have increased as follows:

Loans, &c.	$127,212,000
Deposits	212,089,000
Excess reserves	48,379,530

"Large additional imports of gold have been received recently, bringing the total inflow, since Jan. 1, up to $101,500,000."

MANY DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Disbursements of the Porphyry Issues Announced.

The porphyry copper issues declared their regular and extra dividends yesterday. Utah will pay the regular $2.50 and an extra of $1; Nevada Consolidated will pay the regular 50 cents and an extra of like amount; Ray Consolidated will pay the usual 75 cents and an extra of 25 cents, and Chino will pay the regular $1.50 and $1 extra. All of these dividends are unchanged from the previous quarter, except in the case of Nevada Consolidated, whose extra dividend is reduced from $1 declared in December.

The American Car and Foundry Company has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent. and an quarterly payment of 1 per cent. on the common stock, the rate established three months ago. The Allis-Chalmers Company declared 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and three-quarters of 1 per cent. on account of back dividends. The New Jersey Zinc Company has declared an extra dividend of 4 per cent. The Indian Refining Company will pay 5¼ per cent., covering accumulated dividends on the preferred stock up to Sept. 15, 1912.

Butte and Superior Mining Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 and an extra of the same amount. The extra represents a decrease of $3.75 from the $5 declared in December. The International Salt Company declared 1½ per cent., comparing with 1 per cent. paid for last quarter, but there was also an extra of 1 per cent. paid at that time.

The Stromberg Carburetor Company, Inc., has declared an initial dividend of 75 cents a share for the quarter.

Buys In Fuel and Railroad Bonds.

L. Laflin Kellogg, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the New Mexico-Colorado Coal and Mining Company, was the successfull bidder on the steps of the County Court House yesterday for $1,935,000 bonds of the Yankee Fuel Company and $277,000 bonds of the Santa Fé, Raton & Eastern Railroad. The bonds were sold in the foreclosure suit instituted by the Equitable Trust Company, as trustee, under the issue dated July 27, 1911, guaranteed by the Mexico-Colorado company. The upset price was $6,000, and Mr. Kellogg's bid was $8,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.07	Jacket	.05
Alta	.03	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.19	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.05
Caledonia	.16	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.05	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.04
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.08
Con. Virginia	.10	Union Con.	.41
Exchequer	.04	Utah	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.59½
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.		Fraction	.04
Belmont	4.30	G'field Consol.	.60
Jim Butler	.75	G'field Merger	.06
McNamara	.07	Great Bend	.06
Midway	.17	Jumbo Exten.	.27
Mizpah	.14	Kewanas	.20
Monarch Pitts.	.09	Silver Pick	.11
Montana	.22	Spearhead	.07
North Star	.16	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.25	Big Jim	1.35
Tonopah Exten.	3.80	Nevada Hills	.21
Tonopah Nevada	6.12½	Packard	.45
West End	.70	Rochester	.55
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.49
Atlanta	.13	United Eastern	4.72½
Booth	.10	United Mines	.65
Florence	.20	White Caps	.96

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6⅛	6¼	Gold Dol.	2¼	3
Dr. J'pot.	8½	9	Granite	58	61
Elkton	10½	11	Isabella	21	21½
El Paso	30	40	McKinney	22	30
Findlay	5	6½	Portland	181	190
Golden C.	23½	23¾	Vindicator	90	92
Gold Sov.	4⅞	6	U. Gold M.	19	20

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, March 14, 1917, and then opened, for furnishing, delivering, and erecting about 49,000 pounds of structural steel, consisting of roof trusses, columns, framing, bracing, windows, doors, etc.; also about 13,000 pounds of corrugated steel roofing and side covering. Plans, specifications, etc., may be obtained by applying to the above office.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
250	Cities Service	287	283	285	287
700	Cities Service pf.	90	89½	89½	89¾

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	25	27	Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	96
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	84	Illinois Traction	..	46
American Cities pf.	34	37	International Traction	49	51
American Gas	117	120	International Trac. pf.	90	92
Am. Gas & Electric	138	140	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	51	52	Mississippi River Pow.	10	11
Am. Light & Traction	358	359	Miss. River Power pf.	37	40
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	113	Northern Ohio Electric	40	44
Am. Power & Light	84½	85	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	79½	81½
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	10	15
Am. Public Utilities	35	40	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	52	57
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	70	74	Northern States Power	101	102
Am. Water W. & El.	11½	12	Northern States P. pf.	98	100
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	71	73	Northern Texas Elec.	59	..
Am. W. W. & E. part.	26	28	Northern Texas El. pf.	81	85
Appalachian Power	7	8	Ozark Pow. & Water	44	48
Appalachian Power pf.	37	40	Pacific Gas & Electric	64	65
Carolina Power & Lt.	43	44	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	93	94
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	100	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	94	97
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf	70	75	Puget Sound Traction	26	31
Central States Electric	14	16	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	72	..
Central States Elec. pf.	73	75	Public Service Inc. pf.	83	86
Colorado Power	29½	31	Repub. Ry. & Light	44	46
Colorado Power pf.	99	101	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	74	75
Commonwealth P. & L.	58	60	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	75	..
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	82	83	Southern Cal. Edison	93	94
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85	South. Cal. Edison pf.	106	108
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96	Southw. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99	Sprgfld. L., H. & P. pf.	97	99½
Dayton Pow. & Lt. pf.	94½	97½	Standard Gas & Elec.	12½	14
Eastern Texas Electric	62	65	Standard Gas & El. pf.	39	40
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	89	92	Tampa Electric	122	127
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	8	8¾
Electric Properties	60	64	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	38	41
El Paso Electric	..	117	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..	Toledo Traction	53	55
Empire Properties	63	67	United Gas & El. 1st pf.	75	79
Empire D. Electric	88	92	United Light & Rys.	47	48
Federal Light & Trac.	13	14	Unit. Lt. & Rys. 1st pf.	76	77
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	52	53	Western Power	17½	19
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	35	..	Western Power pf.	65	67
Gal.-Houst. Electric pf.	77	81	West. Penn. pf.	105	107
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325	Yadkin Riv. P. 7% pf.	99	101

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	98½	99½	Middle West U. 6s, '25	98	99
Am. W. W. & E. coll. 5s	79½	81	Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	81	84	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	76½	78
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	92	94
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	Nevada-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	87
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101½	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	100	100½
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	90	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	96	98
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	79	83	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
C'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	99	O. & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	95	98
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	86	90
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	99½	100½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	98	100	Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	93½	97
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	99¾	..	Stand. Gas. & El. 6% notes, 1935	93	96
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	92	95	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	98	99
Empire G. & F. 6s, '26	99½	100½	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	..
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	91	95	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	91	92
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35	99	101	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89	91
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	88	89	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	98	100	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	97½	98
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	..	U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96	Western Power 1st 5s	99	100
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½	West P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	97	99½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Wiscon. Edison 6s, '24	99	100

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alaska Gold	7¼	7¼	7¼	85	Nipissing	8¼	8	8¼
95	Allouez	66½	65½	66½	125	North Butte	21¾	21¼	21¾
350	Am. Zinc	36¼	35½	36	75	North Lake	1½	1¼	1¼
850	Ariz. Com'l	12⅝	12½	12½	25	Ojibway	2	2	2
50	Bonanza	30c.	30c.	30c.	40	Old Colony	2½	2½	2½
25	Butte & Sup.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	60	Old Domin.	62½	61½	62½
85	Cal. & Ariz.	80	78½	79½	20	Osceola	90	90	90
3	Cal. & Hecla	545	545	545	215	Pond Creek	18¾	18½	18½
626	CopperRange	62	61½	62	5	Santa Fe	1½	1½	1½
250	Davis-Daly	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	145	Shannon	9½	9½	9½
50	Daly-West	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	1,200	Shan. & Ariz.	13	13	13
50	East Butte	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	20	South Lake	4½	4½	4½
10	Franklin	8	8	8	118	St. Mary's L.	85	83	84½
5	Granby	85	85	85	275	Sup. & Bos.	6	5⅞	6
75	Hancock	16¼	16	16	85	Tamarack	56¼	56	56¼
210	Helvetia	45c.	45c.	45c.	130	Trinity	4½	4¼	4½
50	Inspiration	57	57	57	130	Tuolumne	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
105	Is'd Creek	61	60	60½	340	U. S. Smelt.	56	55⅝	55⅝
10	Isle Royale	32	32	32	80	Do pf.	50½	50	50
100	Lake	13	13	13	135	Utah Apex	2⅝	2½	2½
100	Mason Valley	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	415	Utah Con.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
10	Mass Con.	13	13	13	35	Utah Copper	109½	108¼	109½
60	Mohawk	83	82	82	260	Utah Metals	5⅝	5¼	5¼
27	Nevada Con.	25	24¼	24¼	65	Wolverine	52	51½	51½
25	NewArcadian	4½	4½	4½					

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
9	Bos. & Alb.	170	170	170	450	Mass. Elec.	4¼	3⅞	3⅞
1	Bost. Elev.	71	71	71	8	Do pf.	24	24	24
11	Bos. & Low.	110	110	110	105	New Haven	43	42½	42½
513	Bost. & Me.	40¾	40	40	296	W.E.St.R.R.	53½	53	53

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	100	100	100	10	Mass. Gas pf.	78½	78½	78½
400	A. Pn. Ser.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	15	New Riv. pf.	83⅜	83	83
43	Am. Sug. pf.	117	116	116	49	N. E. Cot. Y.	80	80	80
124	Am. Wool. pf.	96¾	96	96¾	20	N. E. Tel.	121¼	121¼	121¼
100	Amoskeag	71	71	71	2	Pullman	160	160	160
1	Do pf.	96	96	96	37	Swift & Co.	140½	140	140½
1,135	A. G. & W. I.	92¾	91	92½	10	Torrington	59	59	59
25	Cuban Cem.	15	15	15	107	Un. Fruit	140	138⅜	138½
52	Edison	202½	200	200	60	Un. Sh. Ma.	55½	55½	55½
50	Gen. Elec.	101¾	101¾	101¾	500	Union Land.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Int. Por. Cem.	15	15	15	1	T. G. Plant.	104	104	104
21	Mass. Gas	88	88	88					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. T. & T. 5s	101	101	101	$34,000	New Riv. 5s	81	81	81
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	97	97	97	3,000	Pun. Al. S. 6s	85	85	85
3,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	101	101	101	6,000	Swift 5s	101⅜	101¼	101⅜

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Am. W. G. M.	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	4,053	Pure Oil	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
10	Do pf.	106	106	106	100	Pitts. O. & G.	13	13	13
20	Caney Riv. G.	44	44	44	1,800	Mt. Shasta	67	66	67
6,100	Cable Con.	7c	7c	7c	2,400	Pitts.-Jer.	80c	78c	79c
300	Gold Bar	35c	35c	35c	2,100	Ross Mining	22c	20c	20c
100	Ind. Brew.	3⅛	3	3	300	San Toy	16c	16c	16c
50	La B. I. & S.	84½	83	83	10	U. S. St. pf.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
50	Lone Star	93½	93½	93½	35	West. A. B.	148½	148½	148½
275	Mfs.' L. & H.	64½	64¼	64¼	50	W. P. T. & W. P. pf.	76	76	76
20	N. Fire P.	6¾	6¾	6¾					
390	Ohio F. Oil	20½	20	20					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	47	47	47	1,000	Pitts., B. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	La B. I. & S. 1st 5s	101	101	101					

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	ArundelS. & G.	38	38	38	25	Elkhorn pf	47	47	47
10	Balt. Tube pf.	103	102	102	40	Northern Cent.	88	88	88
22	Con. Coal	104	103	103	5	Nat. Bk. of Balt.	153	153	153
570	Cosden & Co.	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	50	Poole Eng.	90	89	90
860	Cosden O. & G.	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	75	United Ry	33½	33	33
500	Do. pf	5	5	5	6	U. S. Fidelity	109½	109½	109½
150	Davison Chem.	40	40	40	5	Wayland Oil	4½	4½	4½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Atl.-Char. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	$7,000	Coal&Coke 5s	96	96	96
2,000	Atl. CoastLine eqpt. 5s, '20	100	100	100	2,000	Cos. & Co. 6s	102	102	102
2,000	Balt. Tr. 5s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	8,000	Cosden Oil & Gas notes	106¼	106¼	106¼
4,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1980	89	89	89	7,000	Elkhorn 6s	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Balt. City 4s, 1951	102	102	102	3,000	Ga. So. & F. 5s	102	102	102
2,000	Balt. Tr. 5s	103	103	103	2,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	102	102	102
5,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	92⅞	92¾	92⅞	2,000	Minn. & St. P. joint 5s	101	101	101
19,500	Con. P. notes	106	105¾	105¾	2,000	Md. Elec. 5s	99½	99¼	99⅛
1,000	CharlestonCon. Elec. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1,000	NewportNews & O. P. C. 5s	97½	97½	97½
11,000	Consol. Coal ref. 5s	93½	93½	93½	1,000	Penn. W. P. 5s	95	95	95
1,000	Chi. CityRy. 5s	99	99	99	5,000	U. Ry. inc. 4s	65¼	65¼	65¼
					16,000	United Ry. 4s	83¼	82⅞	83
					11,000	U. Ry. fdg. 5s	89½	89½	89½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. G., N. J.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	765	P. R. T. t. c.	29¼	29	29¼
150	El. S. Bat.	63½	62¾	62¾	466	Phila. Elec.	33	32½	33
55	Key. Tel.	13	13	13	258	Reading	91⅝	90⅞	91⅛
10	Gen. Asph.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	50	Read. 1st pf.	41	41	41
2,185	Lake S. Cp.	20¼	19½	20	3,000	Ton. Belm.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
295	Leh. Naviga.	81½	81	81	55	Un. Traction	43½	43¼	43¼
112	Leh. Valley	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	2,546	Un. Gas I.	91½	89¾	90
10	Nor. Central	88	88	88	100	Wm. C. & S.	83	82½	82½
1,720	Pennsylva'a.	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞	125	York Ry.	13½	13½	13½
20	Phila. Co.	37	37	37	40	Do pf.	36¼	36¼	36¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	3,000	P. & M. S. 6s	107½	107½	107½
1,000	Bald. L. 5s	104½	104½	104½	39,500	P. E. t. 5s	102½	101¾	102
2,000	Int. Ry. 4s	56	56	56	1,000	Read. Term. 5s	113	113	113
2,000	L. V. g. 4s	90½	90¼	90¼	2,000	Y. Ry. 1st 5s	98	98	98

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Radiator	445	440	440	20	Pub. Serv. pf.	99¼	99⅛	99¼
10	Am. Shipb'g.	62	62	62	32	Quak. Oats pf.	114	113½	113½
10	Booth Fish	70	70	70	145	Sears-Roe.	224	223	223⅞
16	Booth Fish. pf.	86	86	86	363	S.-Warner	82	81	81⅝
15	Chi. Pn. Tool.	68½	68	68½	189	Swift & Co.	141	140½	141
10	Com. Edison	134	134	134	75	Union Carb.	191	190	190½
160	Diam. Match	123	123	123	10	Unit. Paperb.	28½	28½	28½
145	H., S. & M.	83½	82½	82½	100	Do pf.	74	73½	73½
195	Lindsay Light	19	19	19	275	Wilson	62¼	61½	62¼
7	M. Ward pf.	117	117	117	3	Do pf.	104	104	104
423	Presto Lite	121	116	121					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	Booth F. 6s	92	92	92	2,000	P. G. ref. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6,000	C. C. R. 1st 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	3,000	Swift 1st 5s	101¼	101	101
3,000	Com. Edi. 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼					

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed'day Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed'day Bid.
Aetna pf	20	30	20	Colt's Arms	775	785	785
Am. Brass	305	310	310	†Du Pont	214	217	..
*Atlas Powder	153	159	155	Du Pont deb.	102	105	102
Do pf	99	101	100	Hercules Powder	275	285	282
Babcock & Wilcox	116	119	116	Do pf.	116	119	116
Bliss	550	575	535	Inter. Arms	22	26	22
Do. pf	73	78	73	Niles-Bement-Pond	174	178	174
Can. F. & F.	175	185	175	Scovill Mfg	580	600	580
Can. Explosives	400	500	400	Winchester Arms	750	900	750
Do pf.	104	110	104				

*Ex dividend, 5 per cent. †Ex dividend, 4½ per cent.

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wednesday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wednesday Bid.
Amer. Cigar	108	113	108	MacAndrews & F.	208	218	..
Do. pf	98	101	98	Do. pf	99	102	99
Conley Foil	250	325	250	P. R.-Am. Tob.	230	250	230
J. S. Young	160	170	160	R. J. Reynolds	550	600	550
Do pf.	105	110	105	Do. pf	117	123	117
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	130	100	Do. warrants	15	20	..

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 505,819 shares of stocks and $494,800 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 42,548; oils, 77,171, and mining, 386,095. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Exp.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	8,100	‡Midv. Steel	53⅜	52⅝	53
400	Am.-Br. Mfg.	10	9	10	500	‡Nat. Zinc.	60	59	59
300	‡A. DrugSyn.	10⅜	10¼	10¼	250	‡Nat. Acme.	33½	33	33
350	Am. Int. Corp.				500	‡N. Y. Ship.	42	40	40
850	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	**52	51	51	400	N. A. P. & P.	6⅝	6½	6⅝
200	Am. Wr. Pa.	4⅝	4½	4½	1,500	‡Red. Mot. T.	21½	21	21¼
500	‡ButlerChem.	½	½	½	200	Smith & Ter. Trans pf.	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
400	‡Cal. Pack.	35½	35	35	900	‡St. Jo. Ld.	19	18⅞	18⅞
700	Can. Nat. Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜	300	‡Stand. Mot.	7	7	7
400	Carwen St'l.	12¼	12¼	12¼	600	‡Steel Alloys	8¼	8⅛	8¼
100	Char. Ir. Co. of Am.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	2,600	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	23⅝	20⅝	24½
235	Chev. Mot.	*112	105	105	12	‡Sup. Steel.	31¼	31¼	31¼
2,200	‡El. Pl. St.	⅛	⅛	⅛	729	‡ Do 1st pf.	100	100	100
62	‡Emer. Mot.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2,000	TriangleFilm v. t. ctfs.	2	2	2
400	Hask. & Bar. Car Co.	39½	39	39½	400	‡U.S.L. & H.	2	1⅞	1⅞
210	Holly Sugar	42	*40	40	1,100	U. S. St'ship.	6⅛	6	6
200	Int. ArmsFuse Sec. Corp.	22	22	22	8,000	‡Un. Motors.	39½	36	36¾
150	Intercon. Ru.	11½	*11¼	11¼	100	Un. Zinc	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	‡Jop. OreSp. new	32	32	32	1,000	World Film v. t. ctfs.	¾	¾	¾
200	Key. T. & R.	14½	14	14	900	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	8½	8	8¼
50	‡Lukens St'l 1st pf.	99	99	99	200	‡ Do pf.	44	41	41
1,000	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	93½	85	88	4,000	‡Zinc Conc.	3	2½	3

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ohio Oil Co.	380	384	384	100	Std. Oil, N.Y.	288	280	280
1	Std. Oil, N.J.	686	686	686					

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alcoken Oil (a prosp.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	500	‡N. Y. & T. O.	2½	2½	2½
1,500	‡‡Am. V. Oil	25	25	25	500	‡Ohio F. Oil	20	20	20
900	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅝	2½	2½	4,000	‡‡Okla. Oil	10½	9¾	10½
500	‡Cos. Oil R.	15	14¾	14¾	3,500	Ok. P. & R.	10⅝	10	10
500	‡Cos. O. & G.	14½	14½	14½	3,675	†Omar O. & G.	46	44	45
300	‡Elk B. Pet.	8	7¾	8	1,500	‡Osage-H. Oil	8¾	8	8¼
1,000	‡Esmer. Oil.	1	⅞	⅞	1,200	Penn. Gaso.	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,000	‡Federal Oil	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	4,500	‡Rice Oil	½	⅜	⅜
100	‡Hous. Oil.	18	18	18	350	‡Sap. O. & R.	9½	9⅛	9⅜
3,000	‡Int. Petrol.	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	14,600	Seq. O. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Kenova Oil (a prosp.)	⅞	⅝	⅝	3,100	‡Sinclair Oil.	55⅜	53½	53½
1,200	‡Merritt Oil.	17⅝	17	17⅜	4,700	‡‡Tuxp. Oil.	60	58	60
9,300	Met. Petrol.	2	1⅞	1⅞	3,500	‡U. West Oil	¾	11-16	11-16
200	‡Mid-Cont. C. Oil & Util.	13	13	13	800	‡Utah Pet. (a prosp.)	35	34	34
2,000	‡‡Midw. Oil.	66	65	66	4,800	‡Victoria Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
					1,600	‡‡W. E. O. & G.	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	A.-B. C. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	14,000	‡Marsh Min.	15	14½	14½
6,700	Alas. M. Cp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	670	M. G. M. Co.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,900	‡A. S. Cop.	31	29	30	3,200	Mason Val.	6	5⅝	5⅝
1,200	‡‡Am. Comm.	7½	7	7	200	‡McK.-Dar.	53	53	53
9,500	‡Ariz. Chlo.	⅝	½	⅝	4,500	‡M. M. Cop.	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	‡Ariz. Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	67,000	‡‡Mog. M. Co.	56	40	54
9,500	‡‡Atlanta	13½	13¼	13½	1,100	‡Moj. Tung.	½	½	½
8,000	Big Jim	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1,000	‡Mon. Chief	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,200	B. L. C. Co.	5⅞	5	5	5,500	‡‡Moth. Lode	38	38	38
2,600	‡B. C. (a pr.)	1⅛	1	1⅛	200	M. Lode, n.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8,000	Bost. Creek	1⅜	1	1⅛	500	Newray Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	Bost. & Mon.	70	68	70	600	‡Nevada Hill	21	21	21
3,400	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1,100	‡Nan. Hanks Montana	85	85	85
100	Buf. Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	600	NewUt. Bing.	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,500	B. Cp. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10⅝	9⅝	10	700	Nip. Mines	8⅜	8	8
500	Butte-N. Y.	2	2	2	9,200	‡‡Nixon Nev.	72	63	72
400	Calz. Min.	⅞	¾	⅞	3,700	‡Ohio Copper new, w. i.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,700	‡‡Caledonia	62	60	61	15,000	‡‡Old Em. L.	40	38	40
6,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1,500	Prog. M. & M.	½	½	½
100	Can. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	800	‡Rey Her. M.	4¼	4⅛	4¼
100	Carl. Mining	6	6	6	500	‡Red War. M.	1	1	1
2,500	†Cashboy	7	7	7	2,000	‡Rex Cons.	35	35	35
1,500	Con. A. S.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	6,300	‡RochesterM.	59	57	58
500	‡Con.-Hom'd.	⅜	⅜	⅜	1,300	‡Sac. Val. C.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,000	Cres. Con. G.	6½	6⅛	6⅛	5,200	‡San Toy	16	15	15
4,000	Crys. C. M.	80	68	68	1,000	‡Scratch Gr. Gold Min.	66	65	66
1,875	‡Dext. Mines	11-16	11-16	11-16	1,000	‡Sec. Thirty.	10½	10½	10½
500	D.-A. Cp. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1,200	Sen. Cop. Cor.	13	12½	12⅝
3,500	†Dome Ext.	28	28	28	800	Senorita C.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3,000	Ely Consold.	13	12	12	2,500	Silver Kg. of Arizona	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	‡Emma Con.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	600	Sil. Kg. Cons. of Utah	4½	4¼	4¼
100	First N. C.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	5,000	‡St. Nich. Z.	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	‡Gold W. M.	60	60	60	2,500	Stewart	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,000	Globe Dom.	½	½	½	5,700	‡‡Silver Pick	12	11	11
2,000	‡‡Gold Mer.	7½	7½	7½	300	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	‡‡Gt. Bend.	8	7	8	6,000	‡‡Success M.	49	46	48
1,500	‡Green. Min.	1½	1⅜	1½	4,400	‡Super. Min. (a pros.)	42	39	40
8,000	Har. Mining	19	17	17	100	‡Tom Reed	2¼	2¼	2¼
750	Hecla Min.	8	*7⅝	8	2,500	‡Tom B. Gd.	25	23	25
900	Howe Sound	6⅝	6½	6⅝	1,000	‡Temiskam'g	55	55	55
1,200	‡Iron Blos.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	100	‡Ton. Belm.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1,500	‡J. V. Ext. (a pros.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1,200	Ton. Ext.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2,500	‡Ind. Lead	15½	15½	15½	1,900	‡‡Troy-Ariz.	63	58	58
3,500	J. V. (a pr.)	1⅝	1½	1⅝	4,000	Un. M. of Ariz.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	‡‡Jim But.	75	73	75	1,000	‡U.S. Con. M.	8	8	8
1,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	27	27	27	2,500	‡U.S. Tung.	26	24	25
2,100	‡Kewanas	20	19½	20	700	‡Un. V. Ext.	38⅜	38	38
2,000	L. P. M. C. (a pros.)	1⅛	1	1	300	Unity G. M.	3⅝	3	3¼
700	‡‡Loon Lake	57	54	57	400	‡Virginia M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	Louis. Cons.	85	80	80	1,000	‡W. E. Con.	69	68	69
1,000	‡Mag. Chief	½	½	½	42,000	‡W. Caps M.	95	90	94
700	Magma Cop.	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝	8,300	‡Yering. M. C.	27	26	26
300	‡‡Mag. Cop.	25	25	25					
500	Maj. Mines	¾	⅝	¾					

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$300,000	‡Beth. St'l 5s 2-yr nts.	98⅝	98¼	98¼	$50,000	‡Rus. Gov. 6½s	93⅜	93¾	93¾
20,000	‡Cos. O. 6s	106¼	106	106	10,000	So. Ry. 5% notes	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
15,000	‡Cos. & Co. new 6s	102	100	100	2,000	‡Todd Ship. 6s	100	100	100
6,800	‡Ma. Val. 6s	80	68	80	80,000	‡U.S. Rub. new 5s	94⅜	94	94
8,000	‡Mid. St. 5s	96	95½	96					
3,000	‡Rus. Gov. new 5½s	85¾	85	85¼					

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Wednesday 100 Marlin Arms sold at 95 and 100, N. Y. & Hond. Rosario at 16, and 10 Royal Dutch at 61.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wednesday Bid.	Wednesday Ask.
Am.-Br. Mfg.	5	10	5	10
Do. pf.	20	30	20	30
Am. Sum. Tob.	23	23½	23	23½
Am. Su. Tob. pf.	77	85	77	85
Atlan. Steel	125	140	125	140
Butt.-Judson	52	58	52	58
Br.-A. T. Co., ordinary	19	20	19	20
Br.-A. T. Co., ord. B	18½	19½	18½	19½
Car Lt. & P.	2½	3	2½	3
Char. Iron pf.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Emerson Ph.	9½	10	9½	10
Erickson W.	31	33	31	33
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9
Fisk Ru. cv. pf.	..	105	..	105
G. A. Tank C.	54	60	54	60
Grant Mo. Car.	7	9	7	9
Hart Bell	3⅛	3¾	3⅛	3¾
Hask. & Bar.	39	40½	39	40½
Holly Sug. pf.	96	97	96	97
Hupp M. Car.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Key. T. & R. pf.	13	15	13	15
Lake Tor. Bt.	8½	9	8½	9
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf	8½	9½	8½	9½
Leh. V. C. S.	92	98	92	98
Lima Locomo.	56	58	56	58
Lukens Steel	37	38½	37	38½
Man. Transit	½	¾	½	¾
Marconi of Am.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Maxim Muni.	2	2½	2	2½
Mex. Pet. Ex.	20	21	20	21
Mitchell Mot.	49	51	49	51

INDUSTRIALS.—*Continued.*

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wednesday Bid.	Wednesday Ask.
Nat. Auto	20	30	20	30
Peer. T. & M.	14	19	14	19
Poole E. & M.	78	83	78	83
Rep. M. T.	68	70	68	70
Do. pf	96	98	96	98
Smith. M. T.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Springf. Body	70	80	70	80
Do pf.	110	117	110	117
U. Prof. Shar.	⅜	½	⅜	½
United Sugar	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞
RAILROADS.				
Rock Island	34	35¼	34	35¼
Do. pf., (A)	84	86	84	86
Do. pf., (B)	69	71	69	71
Western Pac.	18	20	18	20
OIL STOCKS.				
Midwest pf.	87	89	87	89
Mon. Oil	¼	½	¼	½
N.Y.&Okla.O.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Houston Oil	17	19	17	19
Tidewater Oil	205	210	205	208
Ohio Fuel Oil	20	21	20	21
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12¾	13¼
Savoy Oil	10	11½	10	11½
Vacuum Gas	⅜	½	⅜	½
Way. O. & G.	4	4½	4	4½
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	80	85	80	85
MINING STOCKS.				
Hollinger Gold	5½	6	5½	6
Inter. Mines	8	9	8	9
Mont. G. M.	30	50	30	50
N. Y. & Hon.	15	16	15	16

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reflected a condition of extreme nervousness and the tone of the market experienced frequent changes. The international situation continued to overshadow every other factor. United States Steel common was the most active stock, with its sales totaling nearly 38,000 shares. Commission house dealings were broadly distributed and included a large volume of odd-lot orders.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Am. B. Sug.	87½	86¼	86½	90	Nat. E. & S.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
200	Am. Can	42	41	41¼	50	Nev. Cons.	24½	24¼	24¼
150	Am. C. & F.	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	100	N. Y. Cent.	94	93¼	93¼
150	Am. Loco	69¼	67⅞	68⅜	350	N. Y., N. H. & H.	43⅛	42¼	42¼
600	Am. S. & R.	96¼	94⅝	96¼	60	Norf. & West.	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
20	Am. Woolen	46	45⅝	46	30	Pennsylvania	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
20	Am. Zinc	36	36	36	350	Pitt. Coal tr. r.	44½	43¼	43⅜
3,280	Anac. Cop.	79½	78	79⅛	20	Pres. St. Car.	75	75	75
150	Bald. Loco.	52	50⅝	51	250	Ray Copper	27	26½	27
50	Balt. & O.	75¼	75	75	1,470	Reading	92¼	90½	91
200	Butte & Sup.	46⅛	44⅝	44¾	200	Rep. I. & S.	76	75	76
1,240	Cent. Leather	85⅛	84	85⅛	200	So. Pacific	92	92	92
100	C., M. & St. P.	80¼	80	80	250	So. Railway	27¼	26⅞	27
50	Chile Copper	22	22	22	500	Studebaker	99⅜	97⅝	98⅞
20	Chino Copper	54¼	54¼	54¼	810	Union Pac.	135	133⅛	134
350	Colum. Gas.	41½	40⅝	41¼	1,450	U.S. Ind. Al.	120½	118	120
50	Corn Prod.	20½	20¼	20½	100	U. S. Rub.	51½	51¼	51¼
1,700	Crucible St'l	64¼	62½	63⅝	37,740	U. S. Steel	105	103½	104⅜
350	Cuba Cane S.	39½	37⅞	39⅜	910	Utah Cop.	110⅜	108¼	110
150	Dist. Secur.	22½	22	22½	50	Wab. pf. A.	47¼	47¼	47¼
130	Erie	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	650	Westing. El.	47⅝	47	47½
140	Gen. Motors	110⅜	107⅝	107⅝	50	Willys-Over.	33	32⅜	33
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜		MINING STOCKS.			
250	Inspir. Cop.	57	56⅜	56⅜	1,500	Atlanta	.13	.13	.13
190	Int. Mer. M.	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	500	Gold. Merg.	.08	.08	.08
1,120	Do pf.	69½	68⅛	69¼	200	Isabella	.20	.20	.20
10	Interb. Cons.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	300	Iron Blos.	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½
10	Int. Nickel	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	1,500	McNamara	.08½	.08	.08
10	Int. Paper	34½	34½	34½	500	Mich. Utah	.26	.26	.26
50	Kenne. Cop.	44½	44	44⅜	1,000	Res. Eula	.24½	.24½	.24½
20	Lack. Steel	77	77	77	400	Ton. Belm.	4.50	4.50	4.50
850	Lehigh Val.	70⅝	70	70⅝	500	Ton. Exe.	3.75	3.75	3.75
50	Max. Motor	53⅛	53	53	200	Union Con.	.40	.40	.40
1,160	Mex. Petrol.	84½	81⅞	83½	2,500	White Caps	94	91	92
20	Miami Cop.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜					
100	Nat. Bis. pf.	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞					

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed'day Bid.
4s	Sept., 1917	101	101⅛	101
4½s	June, 1965	107¼	107⅜	107¼
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅛	107⅜	107¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅝	107⅛
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	107⅝	107⅛
4¼s	Apr., 1966	102¼	102⅞	102¼
4¼s	Mar., 1964	102½	102⅞	102⅜
4¼s	Mar., 1962	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜
4¼s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅞	102½
4s	May, 1960-80	101½	101⅞	101½
4s	May, 1959	100⅛	100⅝	100
4s	May, 1957	100⅛	100⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1958	100⅛	100⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1955	99½	100	99¼
4s	Nov., 1956	99½	100	99½
4s	Nov., 1936	99	100	99
3½s	Nov., 1955	..	92	..
3½s	May, 1954	88	89	88
3½s	Nov., 1954	88	90½	88

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed'day Bid.
4½s	1924-1930	4.25	3.85	4.25
4½s	1918-1923	4.25	..	4.25
4¼s	1924-1931	4.25	3.85	4.25
4¼s	1921-1923	4.25	..	4.25
4¼s	Apr., 1920	4.10	..	4.10
4¼s	1917-1919	4.10	..	4.10
3½s	1940-1958	4.15	3.90	4.15
3½s	1930-1939	4.15	3.90	4.15
3½s	1922-1929	4.15	4.00	4.15
3s	1940-1953	4.15	3.90	4.15
3s	1926-1930	4.15	3.80	4.15

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed'day Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed'day Bid.
Anglo-American	16	17	16	Prairie O. & G.	580	590	605
Atlantic Refining	1035	1045	1040	Prairie Pipe Line	320	325	325
Borne-Scrymser	450	475	450	Solar Refining	380	390	390
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	105	103	Southern Pipe L.	202	207	202
Chesebrough Mfg.	420	*440	425	South. Penn. Oil	320	325	325
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	South. W. Penn.	110	115	105
Continental Oil	580	600	610	Stand. Oil of Cal.	300	305	298
Crescent Pipe Line	37	42	37	Stand. Oil of Ind.	845	855	850
Cumberland Pipe L.	135	140	135	Stand. Oil of Kan.	550	570	560
Eureka Pipe Line	210	220	210	Stand. Oil of Ky.	725	735	720
Galena Signal Oil	160	165	160	Stand. Oil of Neb.	610	630	610
Galena Sig. O. pf.	138	142	138	Stand. Oil of N. J.	680	685	688
Illinois Pipe Line	235	240	235	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	280	285	285
Indiana Pipe Line	103	107	103	Stand. Oil of Ohio	475	485	475
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11½	12	11¾	Swan & Finch	100	110	105
National Transit	18	19	18	Stand. Oil of N. J.	680	685	688
N. Y. Transit	210	215	210	Vacuum Oil	410	425	425
Northern Pipe L.	100	105	100	Washington Oil	30	40	30
Ohio Oil	380	385	385				
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	53	58	53				

*Ex dividend.

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Amer. Spirits 6s, 1920
Pine Bluff Co. Pfd. Stock
Peoria & Eastern Inc. 4s, '90
Mortgage Bond Co. Stock
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TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, DUE OCTOBER 1st, 1928.

Notice is hereby given that 223 bonds of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, of a par value of $1,000 each, amounting in the aggregate principal sum of $223,000, and being numbered as follows:

25	1608	3206	4568	6281	7837	10382
76	1669	3404	4674	6352	7863	10399
89	1778	3428	4675	6440	7876	10412
120	1782	3442	4703	6567	7914	10557
168	1789	3445	4741	6607	7916	10639
205	1829	3447	4770	6637	7922	10644
222	1844	3508	4853	6638	7931	10654
342	2045	3553	4855	6642	7932	10673
352	2058	3595	4883	6687	7992	10778
366	2181	3596	5021	6715	7998	10863
375	2183	3600	5025	6732	8062	11207
411	2371	3608	5210	6769	8203	11238
490	2377	3689	5242	6770	8216	11243
594	2456	3745	5334	6793	8247	11244
682	2513	3788	5480	6868	8265	11275
670	2555	3872	5594	6906	8353	11329
786	2559	3905	5684	7051	8570	11347
885	2668	3947	5740	7061	8577	11351
931	2761	3965	5758	7091	8688	11366
999	2853	3990	5816	7240	8721	11367
1027	2903	4022	5892	7248	8790	11370
1111	2920	4030	5909	7304	8958	11387
1125	2923	4231	5936	7319	9065	11453
1144	3003	4273	5971	7360	9499	11464
1150	3065	4276	5972	7361	9733	11478
1274	3074	4351	6057	7381	9737	11635
1332	3100	4361	6097	7388	9821	11812
1346	3118	4377	6098	7417	9828	11817
1378	3122	4386	6141	7629	9844	11818
1451	3133	4398	6145	7770	9926	11827
1484	3174	4451	6198	7783	10110	11984
1485	3189	4528	6255	7817	10377	

have been drawn by lot for redemption on April 1st, 1917, and will be paid for at the rate of 103% and accrued interest at the office of the undersigned, 60 Broadway, New York City, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By George E. Warren, Vice President.
New York, February 28, 1917.

MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD & LIGHTING CORPORATION
Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year First Lien and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article Sixth of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust executed by the Manila Electric Railroad & Lighting Corporation to the undersigned as Trustee, dated September 24, 1903, offers are hereby invited for surrender of above named bonds to the amount of $32,661.87 in the Sinking Fund. Offers will be opened by the undersigned, Trustee, at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, March 6th, 1917. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all offers.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
Dated February 28th, 1917.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.
Dated Jan'y 18th, 1917.

Argentine Rails
Central Argentine, Ltd.
Buenos Aires & Pac., Ltd.
Buenos Aires Gt. So., Ltd.
Buenos Aires West., Ltd.
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Penn Water & Power 5s, 1940
Wisc. Minn. Lt. & Pr. Ref. 5s, 1944
Southern Power 1st 5s, 1930
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

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(Subject to prior sale)
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1st 5s, 1931
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

New Orleans Gt. Northern 1st 5s, 1955
Denver & Rio Grande Adjt. 7s, 1932
Cinc., Indianapolis & West. 1st 5s, 1965
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s, 1927
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

Semet Solvay
Moline Plow
Nassau National Bank
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. 1st Ref. 5s, 1930
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, March 1, 1917.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 72.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Monday, April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, March 12, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, March 1, 1917.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 58.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent (1%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable Monday, April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, March 12, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

CHILDS COMPANY,
200 Fifth Ave.
New York City, Feb. 28th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends, payable March 10th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1917:

On the Preferred Stock, a quarterly dividend of 1¾%.

On the Common Stock, a dividend of 1½%.

The transfer books will be closed from March 1st, 1917, to March 10th, 1917, both days inclusive.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Dividend No. 53.

Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date, $4,587,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

Payable March 10, 1917, to stockholders of record February 28, 1917.

By Order of Board of Directors.
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

A dividend of $1.75 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable April 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record March 9th, 1917.

H. W. HILL, Treasurer.
New York, February 27, 1917.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR EQUIPAGE.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 2:00 o'clock P. M., March 5, 1917, for furnishing at either the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco Depots, Q. M. Corps: Axes, arresters, spark; blankets, O. D.; brassards, brooms, corn; brushes, scrubbing; bugles, with slings; cases, pillow; cots; desks, field, large and small; hatchets; helves, axe, hatchet, and pickaxe; lockers, trunk; pickaxes; pillows; plates and chains; pouches, music; sheets, bed; shovels, S. H.; slings, bugle and color; spades; stands, music; sticks, shoe size; shields, tent; squares, tent; slips, tent; stovepipe elbows and joints; stretchers, shoe; whistles, with chains. Information upon application.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 2:00 o'clock P. M., March 5, 1917, for furnishing at either the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or St. Louis Depots, Q. M. Corps: Cloth, cotton, O. D.; flannel shirtings, O. D.; meltons, O. D.; cloth, Italian; denim; drilling, O. D. and unbleached; duck, bleached, khaki and unbleached; serge, luster wool, lt. wt.; jeans, corset; padding, canvas, Silesia, O. D. Information upon application.

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Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
New York
The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.
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26 Old Broad Street E. C.
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.
Parsons, Kansas, March 1, 1917.

The regular annual meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors, in conformity with Chapter 197, Laws of Kansas, 1895, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, including the ratification of such action at any time taken or authorized by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, or the executive officers of the Company as may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 6, 1917, until 10 A. M. April 6, 1917.

C. E. SCHAFF, President.
E. F. BROOMHALL, Secretary.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
Newark, March 1st, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of eleven Directors and two Inspectors of Election will be held at the principal office of the Company in the State of New Jersey, 290 Ferry Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, March 27th, 1917, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and one o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of March 6th to the morning of April 1st, 1917.

CARLETON MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, February 21, 1917.

A dividend of one per cent. has this day been declared upon the outstanding preferred stock of this Company, payable April 2, 1917, out of the surplus earnings of the Company to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 9th of March, 1917, and for the purpose of the payment of said dividend the stock books of the Company will be closed on the 9th of March, 1917, and remain closed until the opening of business on the 3rd day of April, 1917.

S. M. FELTON, President.

23 Wall Street, New York, February 21, 1917.

On April 2, 1917, the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company will be prepared to distribute such of the above dividend as may be received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books at the close of business on the 9th day of March, 1917.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company.
March 1, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared dividends of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. for quarter ending March 31, 1917, and Three-quarters Per Cent. on account accumulated dividends on the preferred stock of this Company, payable April 16, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1917. Checks for such dividends will be mailed to the holders of voting trust certificates for preferred stock of record March 31, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

L. F. BOWER,
Secretary.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY, INC.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 1, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1917. Books will not close.

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1917. Books will not close.

F. P. ASSMANN, Treasurer.

STROMBERG CARBURETOR COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.

37 Wall Street, New York, Feb. 28, 1917.

A dividend of 75 cents per share has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders who appear of record as such at the close of business on March 15, 1917.

GEORGE H. SAYLOR, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.
New York, February 26th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and one-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable on April 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 9th, 1917.

J. H. BENNINGTON,
Secretary.

THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A dividend, No. 88, of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) for the quarter ending April 2, 1917, has been declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings, payable April 2nd, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23rd.

J. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

COTTON TRADERS SHY

Seem Convinced War with Germany Is Inevitable—Prices Gain 1 to 10 Points.

News of Germany's attempt to involve Japan and Mexico in a war with the United States added to the nervousness of the cotton market yesterday. The reports, despite official confirmation, were so startling that traders did not know what to make of them. They appeared convinced that war with Germany was now inevitable and that it was only a question of days or weeks. This belief did not furnish a clear idea as to how the cotton market would respond to a condition of war, and under the circumstances there appeared to be a general disposition to be very cautious. Consequently, the volume of business transacted was small.

The market opened quiet at an advance of 2 points on August, but generally 1 to 3 points lower, and sold about 10 to 13 points under Wednesday's closing figures, during the early trading. There was scattered local and Wall Street liquidation, and some Liverpool selling on the decline, but the market soon steadied, and advanced during the afternoon on buying by spot houses. May contracts sold up from 16.48c, the low point of the morning, to 16.72c, and closed at 16.71c, with the general list closing quiet at a net advance of 1 to 10 points.

The trade is very uneasy about the shipping situation, and attention was directed particularly to the fact that the day's exports amounted to only 958 bales.

Yesterday's range of quotations follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
Mar.	16.75	16.86	16.64	16.85 bid	16.79
Apr.	..	..	..	16.80 bid	16.70
May	16.65	16.72	16.48	16.71@16.72	16.65
June	..	..	..	16.71 bid	16.62
July	16.60	16.66	16.47	16.65@16.66	16.60
Aug.	16.45	16.45	16.32	16.48 bid	16.43
Sept.	..	..	..	16.05 bid	16.03
Oct.	15.89	15.95	15.82	15.94@15.95	15.92
Dec.	16.03	16.05	15.94	16.07@16.08	16.06
Jan.	16.00	16.09	15.99	16.12 bid	16.11

The local market for spot cotton was steady and unchanged, at 17.00c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 16.50c; Augusta, 17.06c; Galveston, 16.90c; Savannah, nominal, 18½c; Memphis, 17c; Houston, 17c.

Liverpool reported spot cotton as in fair inquiry. Sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,000. Imports, 9,000; American 8,000. Middling upland, 11.49d. Futures opened quiet, unchanged to 1 point higher, and closed barely steady, at a net decline of 1 point to an advance of 1 point March-April, 10.92d; May-June, 10.82d; July-August, 10.67d; October-November, 9.94d; January-February, 9.76d. Manchester: Yarns dull and irregular; cloths dull.

The day's port receipts were 7,764 bales, compared with 12,814 last year. Present stocks total 1,299,382 bales.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Cloudy Fri., probably rain e. Sat. fair, moderate n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Fri., probably rain near the coast. Sat. fair; moderate n. e. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Fri., probably rain in s. Sat. fair; moderate n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except rain Fri. in n. e.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. e.

Ala.—Rain Fri., colder in s. Sat. fair; moderate winds, mostly n. e.

Miss.—Rain Fri., colder in s. e. Sat. fair; moderate winds, mostly n. e.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Fri. Sat. fair.

Ind. and Ohio—Cloudy Friday. Sat. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat. fair, with moderate s. and s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat. fair, with moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy in n., rain in s. and w. Fri. Sat. unsettled; moderate to fresh, variable winds.

Mo.—Probably rain and warmer Fri. Sat. unsettled.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat. unsettled; fresh s. w. winds.

Minn., N. and S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Iowa—Cloudy Fri., with rain by night or on Sat. in e. and s., warmer in e. Fri.

Neb.—Cloudy Fri. in w., unsettled in e. Sat. fair.

Kan.—Unsettled Fri. Sat. fair.

La.—Rain Fri., colder in s. Sat., probably rain.

Ark.—Rain Fri. Sat. cloudy, probably rain in e.

Okla.—Rain or snow in e. Fri. Sat. fair.

E. Texas—Probably rain Fri. Sat. fair, warmer

W. Texas—Fair Fri. and Sat.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS RESNEK, doing business as RESNEK, SHAPIRO & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, March 9, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 57 East 11th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing, suits, woolens, linings, trimmings, buttons, machines, fixtures, safe, etc.
STEPHEN A. MACHTINSKI, Receiver.
LAWRENCE B. COHEN, 64 Wall Street, New York, and SAUL S. MYERS, 60 Wall Street, New York, Attorneys for Receiver.
Open for inspection from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on March 7th and 8th.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GREATER NEW YORK FURNITURE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Mar. 6, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,351 Third Avenue, and immediately thereafter at 245 East 77th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of household furniture, fixtures; also horse, wagon, and harness; also the receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of premises 1,351 Third Avenue.
JAMES A. FOLEY, Receiver,
66 Broadway.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WELWORTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Mar. 15, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of electroliers, stands, wire frames, wiring, piece goods, trimmings, etc.
MOSES H. ROTHSTEIN, Trustee.
HENRY K. HEYMAN, Attorney for Trustee, 56 Beaver Street, New York.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
82 Beaver Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,742.—In Bankruptcy.—INTERNATIONAL UNDERWEAR CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said International Underwear Co., Inc., are hereby given notice that on February 20th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 15th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24253.—In Bankruptcy.—LAWRENCE BARNUM, Bankrupt.
Lawrence Barnum was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 27, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 14, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,236.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE WALLACE MIDDELTON, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said George Wallace Middelton are hereby given notice that on February 21st, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 15th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,931.—Notice is given that FRANKLIN D. MACK, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 2nd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat trade took a bullish view of the political situation and bid prices up about 3 cents a bushel early in the day with covering and owing to an absence of offers. On the advance there was considerable profit taking on the theory that the recent upward movement had discounted some of the bullish significance of the political news, and final prices were 1⅝c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.12; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.22; No. 1, Northern Manitoba, $2.16½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.84¼	1.80⅜	1.82⅞	1.81¼	1.11¼
July	1.57¼	1.54⅛	1.55⅞	1.54⅝	1.08⅜
Sept.	1.45⅛	1.42⅞	1.44	1.42⅞	...

CORN.

The corn market was comparatively quiet, but prices were steadier, in sympathy with wheat, closing with net gains of ⅛ to ⅝c. The trade was rather timid about taking an aggressive stand on the buying side, however, owing to prospects of larger receipts and a limited export outlet. Advices from Argentina said that crop damage reports had been somewhat exaggerated, and the exportable surplus was estimated at 80,000,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.20⅝, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.02⅞	1.01⅜	1.02¼	1.02	.73⅞
July	1.02⅜	1.00⅞	1.01⅞	1.01⅛	.73⅞
Sept.	1.00½	.99⅜	1.00⅞	..	..

OATS.

The volume of business in the oats market was small, and price changes were confined within a narrow range, closing ⅛c to ¼c net higher. The Eastern cash position continues firm, although shipping conditions seemed to be improving somewhat. In the local cash market standard was quoted at 77½c; No. 2 white, 77½c; No. 3 white, 77c; No. 4 white, 76½c; fancy clipped white, 77@79c; ordinary clipped white, 75@77c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	57⅞	57¼	57⅜	57¼	42⅞
July	55⅞	55⅛	55⅜	55⅛	41⅛

PROVISIONS.

New high records were again established in the market for hog products, although heavy profit-taking sales occurred on the bulge, and at the close of the day the market was reactionary. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000; estimated for Friday, 22,000; Kansas City received 6,500 and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	18.65	18.31	18.45	18.45	10.57
July	18.67	18.37	18.40	18.42	10.77
Ribs—					
May	17.17	16.90	17.05	17.07	11.62
July	17.10	16.90	17.02	17.02	11.75
Pork—					
May	32.20	31.85	31.95	31.87	21.10
July	31.50	31.20	31.30	31.32	21.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market displayed considerable strength early in the day, based on the further advance in the price of lard. On the advance, however, there was quite active realizing, as well as selling by commission houses. This pressure brought about a reaction, and at the close of the day values were unchanged to 3 points lower, with the exception of October, which closed 21 points above the final of Wednesday. Total sales for the day were 28,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	12.90	12.87
March	13.00	12.90	12.93@13.02	12.96
April	12.91	12.85	12.84@12.85	12.85
May	12.90	12.84	12.85@12.87	12.87
June	....	....	12.82@12.88	12.85
July	12.89	12.82	12.86@12.87	12.86
August	12.88	12.81	12.8[illegible]@12.87	12.86
September	12.86	12.84	12.85@12.88	12.86
October	12.45	12.41	12.41@12.43	12.20

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in the coffee market yesterday, with prices making new low ground for the movement under continued liquidation. The disturbing state of international affairs doubtless contributed to the nervousness of the market, but the selling was chiefly inspired by further large clearances from Brazil, which tended to emphasize the restrictions on the European outlet. May contracts sold off to 7.60c and September to 7.85c, or about 15 to 18 points net lower and approximately 30 points from the high level reached on the bulge of Tuesday. The close was a few points up from the lowest on covering, but showed a net loss of 7 to 10 points. Sales were estimated at 69,000 bags. The local spot market was irregular owing to the scarcity of some grades of Rio coffees, but quotations were generally unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	7.47	7.47	7.50@7.51	7.60
April	....	..	7.59@7.60	7.69
May	7.73	7.60	7.68@7.69	7.78
June	....	..	7.75@7.76	7.84
July	7.82	7.75	7.82@7.83	7.90
August	....	..	7.87@7.88	7.96
September	7.95	7.85	7.92@7.93	8.01
October	....	..	7.96@7.97	8.06
November	....	..	8.01@8.02	8.10
December	8.07	7.99	8.05@8.06	8.14
January	....	..	8.11@8.12	8.18
February	....	..	8.17@8.18	..

SUGAR.

Trading in sugar futures was very active and the fluctuations were rapid and wide. The market opened unchanged to a decline of 5 points on profit taking, but further declines at the moment were checked by the buying by Cuban interests. Around midday there were reports that a truce had been declared between the warring factions in Cuba and values declined sharply, some options showing net losses of over 20 points. From the low point, however, rallies were rapid on heavy further buying by Cuba and the close was firm, net unchanged to an advance of 3 points, with sales for the day 35,700 tons. The strength in the spot market also helped exchange prices at the close. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.46	4.26	4.45@4.46	4.42
April	4.46	4.35	4.46@4.47	4.46
May	4.52	4.33	4.51@4.52	4.50
June	...	...	4.53@4.55	4.53
July	4.58	4.37	4.57@4.58	4.56
August	...	...	4.59@4.61	4.58
September	4.60	4.45	4.61@4.62	4.61
October	...	...	4.46@4.49	4.46
November	...	...	4.36@4.39	4.36
December	4.20	4.11	4.26@4.30	4.26

The market for refined sugar was unchanged at 7c to 8c for fine granulated. There was a fair inquiry reported, but business was light with refiners still handicapped by the unsettled labor situation, although some improvement in this direction is looked for in the near future. Raw sugar continued nervous, unsettled and higher owing to the conflicting reports received from Cuba regarding the progress of the revolution there. There were sales of 18,000 bags of Cubas to the Federal at 4⅝c, cost and freight basis, equal to 5.39c, duty paid prompt and March shipment, making the spot quotation at that level. A local refiner also bought 50,000 to 75,000 bags Porto Ricos, prompt and March shipment, at 5.14c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered. At the close there were some Cuba offerings at 4¾c, cost and freight, with refiners holding off awaiting developments in the Cuban political situation. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.39c; Molasses, 4.52c; cost and freight, 4⅝c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,506 packages. Moderate trading and a steady to firm feeling on most grades of fresh table butter. There was no effort to advance prices further, but stock is cleaning up better and the situation looks fairly healthy. A little more doing in storage creamery and rather a firm holding of the finest grades. Renovated remains quiet and barely steady. Ladies and packing stock sustained. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb, 41@41½c; extras, (92 score,) 40½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37½@40c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35@37c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 41½@42½c; extras, 40@41c; firsts, 37½@39½c; seconds, 35½@37c; Creamery, held, higher than extras, 38¾@39c; extras, 38¼@38½c; firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 35@36½c; thirds, 34@34½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 39½@40c; good to prime, 37@39c; common to fair, 30@36½c; renovated, extras, 33¼@34c; firsts, 32@32½c; lower grades, 30@31½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28½c; lower grades, 27@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28@28½c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 26@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,065 cases. The arrivals as reported doubtless include considerable stock delivered earlier in the week. There was an active trading and business from store after the call on the Exchanges was free, with a liberal out-of-town demand and rather large buying on the part of local trade, especially after reports of higher Western markets were received. The tone became stronger, and in the afternoon the market made a slight recovery, the late sales ranging about 1c above prices quoted earlier in the day. Further liberal offerings of California whites sold on the early trading, chiefly at 32c, a few a shade higher and a shade lower, and in the afternoon 33c was bid with a good demand. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 34c; extra firsts, 33½c; firsts, 32@33c; seconds and lower grades, 31@31½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 36@37c; ordinary to good, 34@35c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 34@36c; Eastern and Southern gathered whites, 32@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 34@35c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 32@33½c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 48@50c; Southern, 43@46c.

ANXIETY RELIEVED.

Distress on losing some valued heirloom is relieved by calling up 1000 Bryant, and thereby insuring the attention of The New York Times. By means of Lost Column on last page recovery of lost property may take place almost immediately.—Advt.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against.*

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar:
Case on—Kintner<Atlantic Communication Co
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar:
Robert Morris Trust Co<Clements.
O'Connor<Franklin.
Wagner Spec Co<Manning, Maxwell & Moore.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty:
Centennial Transp<Ferry Bt Wyoming.
Cornell St Bt<Tug Robert Parsons.
Marine Underwriters<Oceanic St Nav Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Adjourned motions:
Lauterstein<Lambert.
Klaw<Nirdlinger.
Epstein<Rosenberg.
Marconi<De Forest.
Glasel<Goetz.
Friede<White.
Sullivan<SS Anglo-Patagonian.
Broderick<La Violeta.
Coronet<US Shipping.
McWilliams<Tug P RR 22.
Coats<Dabdoub.
Colligan<Marcus.
Muier<SS Algiers.
Hastorf<Standard Oil.
Noticed motions:
Ferris<Opolinskey.
Hanna<Hunt.
Welch, Fairchild & Co<SS Satsuma.
Chadeloia<Chalmers.
Kenyon<Weissberg.
Alberts<Yacht Lavinan.
Mediar<Standard Gas Power Co.
Stoddard<Mutual Film
Chicago<Gold.
Lyon<Hartford.
Laudegrift<J & S Ry.
Pearlman<Eastern Zinc Refining Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—At 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Discharges:
Lucas Breitenstein,
John M Grevers,
Ernest T Wilson,
Harry Barbin,
Samuel Kushelovitz.
Composition:
Harold Thorner.
Motions:
Jacob Weiss,
Frankling Brew Co,
Ignatz Markowitz Clothing Co,
Louis H Viemeister,
Morris Appelbaum,
Herbert A Emerson,
Henry Davis.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 812, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Lauria<du Pont de Nemours Co
Harman<Phila & R C & I Co.
Parrino<Borden's C M.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Erie RR Co<Public Service Com.
Re Woodbury-Home Rule Tax Assn.
Gavin<Bd of Super of Rensselaer County.
Re Pratt<Powers.
Re Carney<same.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Baruch<Baruch.
Worral<Wm A Brady, Ltd, (2.)
Gormly<Gormly.
Glover<Holbrook.
Cabot & Rollins Co.
Lowenbein<Miller.
Yamnitsky<Rothman.
Re Haines Realty Co.
Callen<Farrell, (2.)
Blanchard<Blanchard.
Weinberg<Manheimer & Co.
Re Henecke.
Hecker<Von Stade.
Glaser<Uvalde Asphalt Pav Co.
Honig<Goodman.
Kohn<St John the Baptist Foundation.
Krivitsky<McGraw Realty Co.
Reilly<Ward.
Blanchard<Blanchard.
Adamson<Miller.
Herman<Herman.
Adams<White Oaks Mines Co.
Magrino<Magrino.
Higgins<Perlman.
Saltzman<Chapkewitz.
Vogel<Klein.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Re Arnold.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Re Joseph<Michels.
Rosenberg<Freedman.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Beeber<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Pawtoski<NY & Ontario W RR.
Weinstein<Weinstein.
Hardin<Robinson.
Haeussler<Brown.
City R E Co<Hutwill Realty & Trading.
Platt<I R T.
Cudney<R B Philips Mfg Co.
Beyer<Adamson.
Graham<Graham.
Arnowitz<Arnowitz.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Gau<Central Dairy Co, (2.)
CNY<Eiseman.
Re Beatty.
Re Baskin (Ettinger.)
Re Sommer, (Haviland Av.) (3.)
Schaefer<Macready.
CNY<Palmer.
Re Excelsior Shirt Co.
Bowman<Star Co.
Feinberg<So Jersey Land Co.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Re McAuliffe.
Horowitz<Horowitz.
Moder<Moder.
Powell<Hopkins Hold.
Cooper & Evans Co<Illinois Surety Co.
CNY<Fleischer.
McPadden<Vitelli.
Rockwell<McMann.
Barva<Zipse.
Re Miller<Kremer.
CNY<Loughran.
Parson<Waldo Bros, Inc, (2.)
Davis<Davis.
Kenyon<Weissberg.
Frankel<Peters.
Gibson<Seek.
Oregon Club, Inc<Man-Oregon Club, Inc.
Rand<Weisberg.
Goldreyer<Big Three Amusement Corp.
Re Stearns Tire & Tube Co.
Polo<Am Metal Co.
Perolin Nomordust Co<J A Crowley Co.
Re Duffe.
Re von Glahn.
Piper<Stand Knitting.
Perley<Shubert.
Dreitzer<Dreitzer.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Borst.
City R E Co<Krugman.
Comm'l Tr Co<Lenox Film Co.
Hirsch<M Katz & Co, Inc.
Bass<Berkowitz.
Re Gebrueder Mosse, Inc.
Lichtig<Hewlett Embroidery Works.
Re Wallstein, (Ruhe.)
Plate<Axtell.
Carples<John Deere Wagon Co.
Schwartz<Kondas.
Lustberg<Buttle.
Forshay<Perley.
Re Turbo Elec Const.
Brazilian Merc Co, Inc<Royal Card & Pap.
Platt<I R T.
Agminas<Wilkes-Barre Colliery Co.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Cosgrove<Ashburn.
Baldwin<same.
Sorrentino<Sorrentino.
Wohlmuth<Wohlmuth.
Smith<Smith.
Re Mann Ry<Hillebrand.
Green<Green.
Cohen<Cohen.
Dick<Dick.
Della Bella<Della Bella.
Cox<Cox.
McLean<McLean.
Preferred causes:
Valenti<NY Theatre.
Undefended divorces:
Feist,
Curry,
Cooley,
Belcher,
Graziano,
Notarbartolo,
Mayers,
Acevedo,
Resnicoff,
Biaggi,
Heider,
Bialock,
Strong,
Buntinx,
Cosby,
Hultquist,
Cuoco,
Zimmerman,
Dorsett,
Hazel,
Fredericks,
Kuespert,
Stevenson,
Cichitto,
Hegeman,
Higgins,
Thompson,
Andrews,
Smith,
Dereyan,
Bickoff,
Tebault,
Snelling,
Friedman,
Ben,
Godfree,
Thorpe,
Lavigne,
Markowicz,
Busch,
Jackson,
Ackerly,
Oliver,
Centurion,
Martin,
Barton.
General calendar:
Reid<Reid.
Neuman<Hayde.
Buhl<Cowan.
Met News<Malavsky.
Kitchen<Kitchen.
Smith<Smith.
Clear.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J. Recess. No day calendar until Monday, March 5.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.
J Buller<Linch.
H Buller<same.
Howard<Central Brew
S Marshall<Pneuman.
F Marshall<same.
Sorlo<Hirsch.
Donnelly<R. Gordon & Sons.
Seidman<Day Pub Co.
Silverstein<CNY.
Levy<Lichtenstein.
Healy<NY Ophthalmic Hosp.
Kelly<42d St &c RR.
Kuryan<Bolton.
Kearney<NY, N H & H RR.
Marks<Neuschal.
Marshall<5th AvCoach
Ackerman<same, (2.)
Marcuson<Herman.
O'Brien<Reynolds.
Kammen<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Yalumkowitch<IntRT.
Crutchfield<3d Av Ry.
McQuillen<Birch.
Wolters<Strompf.
Bellinger<Rome Mfg.
Weiss<Int R T.
Winter<Everett.
Schapiro<Scal.
Arscott<NY Con RR.
Group<Newman.
Herman<Slifka.
Kirton<Remy Elec Co.
Godfried<Horowitz.
Cahill<UnionRy of NY
Abela<Un Dd Beef Co.
Sommer<U R R of NY.
Strizenkow<NY Rys.
Jackson<Am Silk Label Mfg Co.
Meier<NY Rys.
Rudolph<Carleton Terrace Rest Co.
Oppenheimer<Harrisette Holding Co.
Murphy<Roubitscheck.
Flamand<CNY.
Greenberg<Lawrence Holding Co.
Dash<Witkin Trucking Co Inc.
Haber<Bloom.
J.F Curry<Woelfle.
J V Curry<same.
Carley<Midland Beach Co.
Tschelko<NY Rys.
Rubino<Ackerman.
Levitanos<Pitkin Auto Co.
Rosenbusch<Ambrosia Milk Corp.
Lynn<Blickman.
Kuntz<Myers.
Casoli<Postal Transfer Service.
Anella<Todd.
Conrad<Lyons AtlasCo
Leo<Weisglass.
F Turock<Trattner.
J Turock<same.
Ostrofsky<Liebowitz.
V Carrano<Silberman.
E Carrano<same.
Ginver<Korn.
Kleinow<Int R T.
Scheintoub<NY Rys.
Solovei<Gardner.
Hill<Chester Ct Corp.
Volfa<Murtha & Schmohl Co.
Clabby<Silverman.
Duncan<Int R T.
Projansky<Bates.
A Carlucci<C RR,N J.
Angelina Calucci<same.
Meehan<Le Vien.
Simon<Lang.
Ferrara<Drubin.
Novegrodsky<Fremont Rty Corp.
Brennan<Phil & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Smalls<Gorman.
Barozwski<Levin.
Levy<Negrin.
D Cohen<Bruder.
F Cohen<same.
G Cohen<same.
J B Cohen<same.
J A Cohen<same.
Lisowski<Del & Hud.
Goldstein<Goldfarb.
Meegan<Rice.
R S Popper<C I & B RR.
A S Popper<same.
Martin<Martin.
Gesundheit<Joseph Goodman, Inc.
Stern<5th Av Coach.
Kuper<Stowe.
Hermanson<Hamburg-Am Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Harty<Lauppe.

PART V.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Martin<Taylor.

PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jones<Emery.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lukasek<Kraut.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Smith<Gotham Nat Bank.
Wheeler-McDowell Elev Co<Central Opera House Co.
Kamber<Walker.
Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co<Horton.
Blauner<Cramer.
J Spencer Turner Co<Brinckerhoff.
Green<Camman.
Shipman Imp Co<Lawrence Canning.
Internat Sprinkler Co<Rosendorf.
Nevelson<Aetna Explosives Co.
Estate of E A Hoffman<N E Casualty.
Levy<Kurzman.
Kagut<Glovinsky.
Esskay Waist Co<Hirsch.
Browning, King & Co<Almy.
Norton<Auerbach.
Stern<Engel.
Blossom<Chisholm.
De La Vergne Mach Wks<Stokes.
Valentine<Hilderbrand
Case on.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.
Eugene Van Schaick,
Carrie M Metcalf,
Michael Curley,
Foley infants (2),
Florence Richman, infant;
Harry Skolnikoff,
Elizabeth P Thornton,
Emily G Dailey,
Fannie Ginsberg, &c;
Mary C O'Beirne,
Jane S Ward, infant;
Adelaide Lagassi, &c;
Hellmuth Kranich,
Jacob H Westheimer,
Catherine Turley,
Charles H Sproessig,
Louis Tobias,
Maria Rees,
Elizabeth V Ebert,
Mamie McFarland,
John C Gulick,
Frances F Hart,
Helen E Robinson,
Elizabeth Byrnes, &c;
Samuel Ribot,
Bernard Korman, &c;
William H Crooms,
Caroline B Le Row,
Henrietta A Webb,
Margaret C Marsh,
Kate W Handren,
Peter Clemens,
Margaret Sexton,
Joseph Campbell,
Hannah G Fredricksen
William Edelson,
Charles M Dunlop,
John H Pierce,
Louis B Hughes,
Frank Leslie.
Wills for probate:
Marian Lloyd,
Maria S Carlson,
Laura B Winslow,
Frederick Madans,
Laura A Madden,
Oscar Siegel,
Ella B Farley,
Carrie M Metcalf,
Shiflit Berman,
Henry H Keller,
Alvin Buechner,
Ida Roeinke,
Edward B Clark.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Sacharowitz<Rickert-Finlay Rty Co.
Rubin<Kirsham.
Mason<Dalberg.
Burns Bros<Wolff.
O'Neill-Adams Co<Ward.
Electric Press<McDonald.
Rapini<Koller.
Becher<Kimball.
Oestreicher<Nolan.
Erman<Burnofsky.
Vorzimer<Ferdinand.
Giacono<Kassing.
Nat Surety Co<Benner.
Bien<Oli.
Becher<Outerbridge.
Teresiak<Standard Mail Order Co.
Brown<Clarke.
McCumiskey<Peter Henderson & Co.
Dear<Lichtenstein.
Harkavy<Genzburg.
Parrott<Birdseye.
Stevens<Rosenwasser.
Black<Smigel.
Dix<Bacon.
Royal Card &c Co<Brazilian Merc Co.
Bresko<Smith.
Rosenthal<Foreman & Clark Mfg Co.
J C Winston Co<Drukker.
Bristor<Gallagher.
Polack Tyrl &c Co<Brady-Oltarsh Const Co., (2.)

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Golub<Albert.
Kealy<Hill.
Rand<Borden's C M Co.
Smith<T Hogan & Sons.
Rogers<same.
Kaulbach<A Walker & Co.
Mark<Fletcher.
Goshalter<Bernstein.
Landweler<3d Av RR (2).
Gerber<Kapiltz.
Perlman<Labowitz.
Horowitz<Greenberg.
Zietz<Bachrach (2).
Skalka<Dinnerstein.
Richardson<C T Williard Co.
Asher<Kabat.
Burns<Fischel.
Nolan<First Nat F I.
Levering & Garrigues Co<Century Holding.
Magleas<Zulinski, (3.)
Halpin<NY Telephone.
Rapetti<Peugeot Auto Imp Co.
Brooks<Mertin.
Sturn<Blauner.
Savone<Lumbardo.
Kellogg<Giles.
Riesel<Gruenstein.
Schofield<same.
McGreery<Neidlinger.
Bronis<Grafton Light &c Co.
Shapiro<Werner.
Szodzinski<Rytwinski.
Prentice<Kaufman.
Mayer<Parkinson.
Int R T Co<Williams.
Arisano<Cons Gas Co.
March<Bushnell.
Hirschwokitz<Union Ry.
Kaplan<Ruppert.
Galvin<NY Rys.
Umbach<Int R T Co.
Zeiselman<Finkelstein
Block<Kilpatrick. (2.)
Same<Lord & Taylor.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Leibowitz<Hackett.
Finkelstein<Wimpfheimer.
Silverstein<House of Morrison.
Fisher<Lewis.
Waldman<Wolff.
Gwitzman<Mendelsohn Jewelry Co.
Case on.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
Elros<Sonora Phono Co.
Zajic<C T Silver, Inc.
H Harris Fur Dyeing Co<Freedman.
Vandeweghe<Jacobs.
Ellison<Grundy.
H. Harris F D Co<Grossman.
Gabel House Carton Co<Lionel Mfg Co.
Epstein<Lipshitz.
Sappol<Crofts.
Turner<Calhoun.
Rutchick<Polonsky.
Kelly<S B C Holding Corporation.
Elias<Foder.
Friedman<Tompkins.
West Shore Emb Co<Rothman.
Fort Pitt Spring, &c, Co<Oliver Bros.
Man Produce Co<McNamee.
Case on.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Irwin<Segelbohm—Edgar H. Rosenstock. Reed<Levy—Gerald P. O'Loughlin. Aub<Asch—Harry M. Lewy. Csaky<Csaky—Abraham Stern. Re Lincoln Trust Co. (McGonagil)—Littleton Fox.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Hotch<Lowe—William C. Arnold. Aufses<Gelb—Abraham Oberstein.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Ramsey<Secor—John Gruenberg.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Moulden<Moulden.
Berchansky<Asinoff.
Sonderman<Hammond
Ker<Ker.
Groberg<Eldert.
Fleischman<Wallach, (2.)
Cohen<Ratner, (2.)
Jones<Atlantic Basin Iron Works.
Lyons<Lyons.
Ritter<Ritter.
Re Woltman, (Maddox)
Murman<Murman.
Meguin<Buehler.
L S E Co, Inc<Parkes.
Chate<Salomon, (2.)
Ferguson<Alfred E Norton Co.
Cent Brew Co<Hart.
Hammann<Wilcox.
Neuegebauer<Seeley.
Woodbury<Eotzong.
Shaw<same.
CNY<Stercks.
Feehan<Draper.
Butler<Butler.
Re Flatlands Av.
Re New Utrecht Av.
Beinert<Miller.
Reiss<Bernheimer.
Heiberg<Norwegian Turn Socy.
Palmer<Rotay Rty Co.
Re Scott, (Central Trust Co.)
Hock<Hock.
Lynch<B H RR.
Cromwell<Byner.
Re Lockwood.
Re Ampolini.
People<Lesser.
Hogan<Meruk.
Pius<Weiss.
Preiss<Malleson.
Re E 95th St, (Singer.)
Soc for Prev of Mun Waste<Mitchell.
Bklyn Tr Co<Fleming.
Marvin H Briggs, Inc<Mooney.
Johnsen<N YDock Co.
Johnson<Johnson.
Glickstern<Glickstern.
Pines<Hoye.
Re Goodrich, (Bklyn Trust Co.)
Boynton<Kloiber.
Curry<Zitelli.
NY Mun Ry Corp<Lind.
Miller<Miller.
Frazier<Frazier.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business. At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.
Sweeney<Miner.
Rose<Monarch Amuse.
Graves<Holenstein.
Skilling<B H R R.
Burt<Hazard.
Pass<NY Consol RR.
Cutler<Nassau RR.
Taylor<Mooney.
Brouner<Wolfman.
O'Mara<Nassau RR.
Bernstein<Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
Friedman<C I & B RR
Novick<Nassau RR.
O'Donnell<Sangen.
Stanley<O'Hara Co.
Kuhling<Armour Pack Co et al.
Tromba<Gregnano.
Briscese<Stevenson Co
Kramer<B H RR.
Spear<Gustin et al.
Feldman<Devlin Con Co et al.
Kehoe<CNY.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until March 5.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8,083.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V., Dike, J.
Case on—Opolinsky<Meistrell.
Gelenter<Fransblau.
Solovinsky<Black.
Wenk<Cole.
Same<Stein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.
Rosenbluth<Rosenbluth.
Stein<Lyon, (3.)
Empire City Sav Bank<W O Const Co. (2.)
Mayer<Mayer.
Re Baasd.
Reiners<Reiners.
Dressel<Hanser.
Brooker<Brooker.
Fierstein<Fierstein.
Saul<Billet.
Re Hanna.
Jones<Jones.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.
Cases on—Farrell<Auld, (2.)
No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Cases on.
Kaufman<Munsterman.
Beller<Dornberger.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I. Case on.
Senior<Q Co Tr Co.
Lekowski<Antes.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Met Tobacco Co<Boxer.

TRIAL TERM—Russell, J.
Duboff<Borden's C M.
Fazzari<N Y C Inter RR.
Soloman<McAvoy.
Manley<Int R T.
Cepro<same.
Kaminsky<NY Cent R
Byrnes<Carvel Co, (2)
Bannon<Ind Floor Co.
Wise<Schusterman.
Pepper<Corbett.
McGowan<Wolfson.
Malino<Giegerich.
Rosenberg<Tesser.
Bernstein<Maybach.
Guttman<So Boulev'd RR, (2.)
Armour<3d Av RR.
Walsey<Newman & Co.
Weinberg<Dansey.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Van Amringe<Wenninger—Robert H. Bergman. Columbia Trust Co<Creston Building Co., Inc.—Charles H. Friedrich.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Reutlinger<Lucymore Realty Corp.—Lawrence J. Bershad. Same<Same—James S. McDonogh.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Julia E. Cameron<Russel S. Johnson et al.—Edward J. Griffin. Frances F Riker<Same—Edward J. Griffin.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.
Wills for probate:
George S. Crap,
Fannie Schuyler,
J. Henry Neal,
Maria S. Saltzseider,
Hiram B. Sarles.
Adm'r's accounting:
Julia Duane,
Ida Fuchs,
Antonio Nicoletti,
Mary Page.
Order to show cause:
W. L. Mildrum,
J. Louise Stenck.
Compulsory acc't'g:
Bridget Dermody,
James A. Hayden,
John Daly.

Supreme Court.

Special and Trial Term calendars will be called on March 5.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Penders Co, Inc<Butts.
No day calendar.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1538.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bambauer<Schleider.
People<Klein.
Same<Howard.
Equity cause:
Fetterolf<S & L Const
Motion:
Burras<Cohen et al.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Rochester, at Bordeaux, March 1.
SS Trafalgar, at Pernambuco, Feb. 27.
SS San Francisco, at Antofagasta, Feb. 28.
SS Brazos, at San Juan, March 1.

Sailed.

SS Ceamo, from San Juan, Feb. 28.
SS Rjornefjord, from Santos, Feb. 28.
SS Graecia, from Santos, Feb. 28.
SS Camaguey, from Havana, Feb. 28.
SS Bayamo, from Matanzas, Feb. 28.

South and Central America Mails.

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, Punta Arenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Camperico, Ocas, and Salina Cruz, at 8:30 A. M.—Mexico II..........Mar. 2

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize. (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Tivives..........Mar. 2

St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, and Barbados, and for Guiana, via Georgetown, at 1 P. M., (supplementary, 2 P. M.,)—Canadian..........Mar. 2

Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Havana..........Mar. 3

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Carolina..........Mar. 3

Bermuda, via Hamilton, at 9 A. M.—Bermudian..........Mar. 3

Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M.—Honduras..........Mar. 3

Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Pernambuco, at 10 A. M.—Mayaro..Mar. 3

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Mayaro..Mar. 3

of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Rio de Janeiro..........Mar. 3

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Calamares..........Mar. 3

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina..........Mar. 2
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Vancouver)—Monteagle..........Mar. 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—Colombia.....Mar. 5
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—China..........Mar. 7
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura..........Mar. 8
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru..........Mar. 11

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, France, Gibraltar, and Italy—Sailings uncertain.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—No sailing at present.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Jan. 24; Sydney, Jan. 25; Auckland, Feb. 1, and Wellington, Feb. 3—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east on Feb. 25, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Feb. 6; Sydney, Feb. 7, and Honolulu, Feb. 20—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched east on Feb. 27, and are due in New York tomorrow morning.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,084.
Notice is given that LOUIS H. TAFT, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 2nd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—22,309.
Notice is given that RAY FACTOR, doing business under and by the firm name and style of the ESTATE OF BARNET FACTOR, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 2nd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,832.
Notice is given that CORNELIA M. BURNHAM, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,702.
Notice is hereby given that EDWARD E. POHL, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 2nd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,007.
Notice is hereby given that HARRY DEL MAR, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 2nd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]
Sun rises..6:30|Sun sets..5:48|Moon sets..2:51

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:32	3:04	9:09	9:15
Governors Island	3:27	4:03	9:55	10:05
Hell Gate	5:30	6:15	12:00	12:15

Arrived—Thursday, March 1.

SS Arna, St. Lucia, Feb. 21.
SS Anna Maersk, Cienfuegos, Feb. 13.
SS Guantanamo, Manzanillo, Feb. 22.
SS Cristobal, Cristobal, Feb. 22.
SS Mexico, Matanzas, Feb. 22.
SS Clare, San Juan, Feb. 22.
SS Negus, Guanaco, Feb. 22.
SS Stellina, Cardiff, Feb. 4.
SS Mirjam, Gibraltar, Feb. 10.
SS Katuna, Gibraltar, Feb. 10.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, Feb. 28.
SS Querstad, Havana, Feb. 16.
SS Sonora, Caibarien, Feb. 20.
SS Isle de la Reunion, Valencia, Feb. 2.
SS Carrillo, Kingston, Feb. 24.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Feb. 23.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Feb. 24.
SS Sabine, Tampa, Feb. 24.
SS Bratland, St. Lucia, Feb. 14.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Feb. 24.
SS Lysefjord, Cape Gracios, Feb. 20.
SS Huftero, Macoris, Feb. 17.
SS Chippewa, Georgetown, Feb. 23.
SS Bloemfontein, Philadelphia, Feb. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Touraine	Bordeaux	Feb. 18
Maryland	Santos	Jan. 29
Ultonia	Liverpool	Feb. 9
St. Jean	Bordeaux	Feb. 11
Spencer	Santos	Jan. 21
Borgium	Buenos Aires	Feb. 2
Cacique	Bordeaux	Feb. 15
Minas Geraes	Santos	Feb. 8
*Baltic	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Missourian	St. Nazaire	Feb. 19
Herman Frasch	Sabine	Feb. 22
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 27
Acre	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 2
El Occidente	Galveston	Feb. 24
DUE TOMORROW.		
Columbo Maru	Cristobal	Feb. 19
Parthenon	Gibraltar	Feb. 12
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 1
DUE SUNDAY.		
Mexico	Havana	Mar. 1
Esperanza	Nassau	Mar. 1
Suruga	Havre	Feb. 15
City of Savannah	Savannah	Mar. 1
DUE MONDAY.		
Bergensfjord	Bergen	Feb. 24
Tenadores	Havana	Mar. 2
Danube	Kingston	Feb. 27
Antonio Lopez	Havana	Mar. 2
Coamo	San Juan	Feb. 28
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 3
DUE TUESDAY.		
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Feb. 25
Sama	Kingston	Mar. 2
Colon	Colon	Feb. 28
Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 3
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Annette	Tanamo	Mar. 2
D. N. Luckenbach	Trinidad	Feb. 27
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 4
Commewijne	Haiti	Mar. 2

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Alfonso XII., Vigo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tivives, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Campeche	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Canadian, St. Thomas	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
St. Andrews, Rio Janeiro	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Honduras, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Neches, Rio Janeiro	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Pleiades, Rio Janeiro	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Paloma, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Alliança, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sagua, Rio Janeiro	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Danube, Cristobal	——	11:00 A.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 1.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 15 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 60 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS New York, Port Arthur to New York, was 24 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 23 miles N. E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 245 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 403 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 135 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 120 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 455 miles W. of Key West at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 145 miles S. at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 30 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Iroquois, San Domingo to New York, was 16 miles N. E. of Samana at 7 P. M.
SS Panuco, Santiago to New York, was 30 miles E. of Havana at 8 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 41 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Millinocket, San Juan to New York, was 65 miles S. at 7 P. M.

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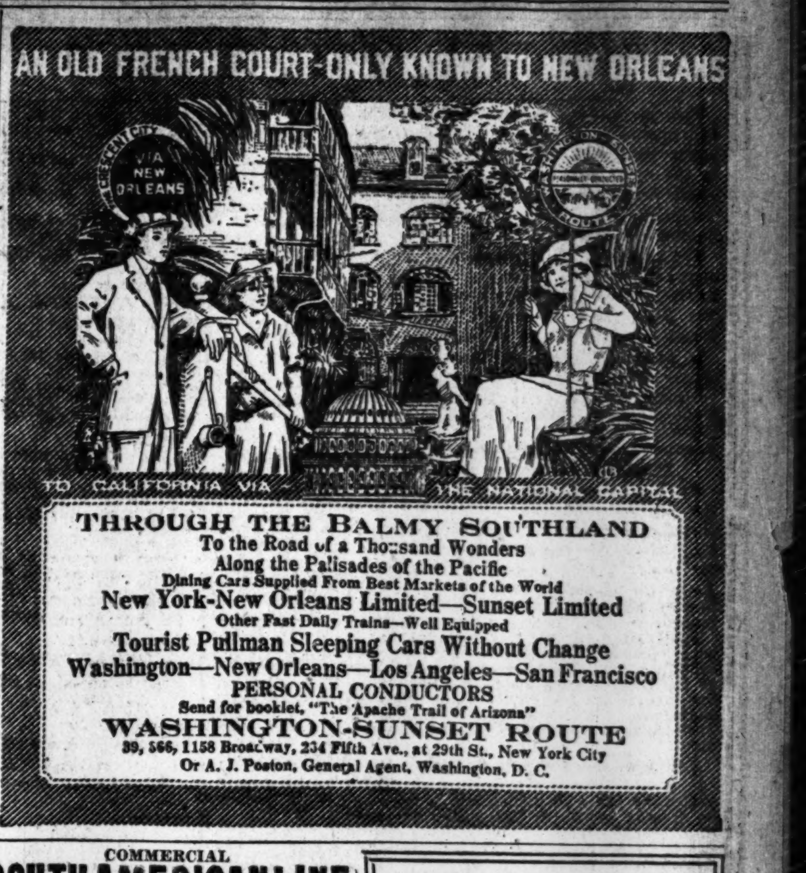
BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24,244.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, Bankrupt.
Creditors are hereby given notice that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1917, the above-named Joseph Harris was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 1305 Woolworth Building, City and County of New York, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1917, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
March 2, 1917. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24169.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH FEDER, Bankrupt.
Joseph Feder was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 10, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 14, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,242.—In Bankruptcy.—ROBERT M. BLEAKIE & COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Robert M. Bleakie & Company are hereby given notice that on February 24th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 15th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.



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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The investment demand for modern apartments in the $100,000 class in the upper west side was shown yesterday in the quick sale of 561 and 563 West 140th Street by the Dayton Building Company, H. Maran, President, to Samuel W. Heiman.

The property, which consists of a five-story apartment, occupying a plot 50 by 99.11 feet, located between Hamilton Place and Broadway, was completed last month and is fully tenanted. It was held at $90,000, and the purchaser takes it over as a permanent investment for all cash. there being no trade involved. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Tenant Buys $55,000 Residence in Washington Square Section.

An interesting sale in the Washington Square residential section was reported yesterday by Horace S. Ely & Co., who sold for Mrs. Helen Adams 23 West Tenth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on a plot 29.6 by 100 feet, to Frank R. Ford, the present tenant. It was held at $55,000.

This and many other sales that have been recorded recently in this fine old section of the city tend to establish one of the good effects which the new zoning system has had in strengthening the confidence of the purchaser when he buys a home as a permanent investment.

New Residence for A. G. Paine, Jr.

C. P. H. Gilbert, architect, filed plans yesterday for a residence and garage to be erected for A. G. Paine, Jr., extending through from 31 East Sixty-ninth Street to 40 East Seventieth Street, on a plot 25 by 200.11.

The residence on the Sixty-ninth Street end will be six stories high and the garage on the Seventieth Street two stories high. The roof of the garage will be constructed in the form of a roof garden, with pergola, &c. The material of the façades on both streets will be of red brick and marble trimmings.

Buys Broadway Theatre Leasehold.

The 225 West Seventy-seventh Street Corporation, recently incorporated, with Nathan Pillot, Jacob Doushkess, and A. E. Marsh as Directors, has acquired the leasehold on the two-story theatre and business building on the east side of Broadway, north of Seventy-seventh Street, from the 2,182 Broadway Company, Willis E. Roys President. The building fronts 77.5 feet on Broadway by 50 on Seventy-seventh Street. The lease has about nine years to run.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

The Lewis R. May Company sold for the Witmark estate, Jay, Isidore, and Jules Witmark, executors, 57 West Eighty-eighth Street, a four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on a plot 20 by 100, to Felix H. Levy, who will extensively alter for his own occupancy. The property was held at $40,000.

Dr. Burrill B. Crohn has bought from the estate of the late Dr. George Meyers 47 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 19 by 100.5, between Madison and Park Avenues.

J. S. Maxwell sold for Mary E. Baker to a client for occupancy the three-story dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100, 57 West Ninety-third Street; also a similar dwelling at 63 West Ninety-third Street for Mrs. Mary W. Crissman to a Mr. Lauch.

Bronx Sales.

A. Zanderer has purchased from the R. P. Building Company the two-story dwelling at 1,147 Tiffany Street, 30 by 113, and also, from the Superior Finance Company, the two-family dwelling at 675 Faile Street, 25 by 100.

Arthur Weyl & Co. have sold for the Columbia Construction Company the plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Southern Boulevard, 325 feet north of Barretto Street, to the Hunts Point Garage Company, which will erect a three-story garage with acommodations for over 200 cars.

A vacant plot on the southeast corner of Lincoln Avenue and 135th Street has been sold by James Montgomery & Co. to a buyer, who will erect a loft building on the site.

Frederick Brown bought for cash from the Hewala Construction Company, Charles S. Levy President, 587 Fox Street, northwest corner of Avenue St. John, a five-story apartment, 50 by 100, held at $85,000. Samuel A. Brenner was the broker.

The Joseph Sonsin Company sold to Antonio Masellatta and another 770 East 178th Street, a modern apartment house, with a frontage of 95.6 feet and a depth of 47 feet.

Long Island.

Alfred E. Schermerhorn has sold a plot of eight acres, on the Shinnecock Hills, for the Swayne estate, to Thomas G. Condon.

Edward C. Griffin and P. H. Collins have sold, at Larchmont, a new house and garage, with one quarter of an acre, on Murray Avenue, Chatsworth Heights, for J. T. Willson, to R. Clifford Simson.

The Sage Foundation Homes Company sold three lots in Forest Hills Gardens to W. D. Teague of Great Kills, Staten Island, taking in part payment a mortgage for $4,500.

H. H. Escher sold to C. McCarthy of 126 Flushing Avenue, Long Island City, a plot 106 by 126 feet, on the west side of Crescent Street, 204 feet south of Elm Street, Long Island City.

Shields Brothers, Inc., sold for Lewis B. Smith a tract of twenty acres in the Dix Hills section of Long Island, to an investor.

American Type Foundries Company Buys in Jersey City.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold for Duncan I. Roberts, President of the United States Express Company, to the American Type Foundries Companies, a plot of 12,500 square feet and buildings, at the northwest corner of Maple and Monitor Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

Westchester County.

A plot on the southwest corner of Grode and Walnut Avenues, Larchmont Manor, 100 by 100, with a three-story residence, has been purchased by Edward Hyams from F. L. Eggers. The brokers in the sale were Arnold, Byrne & Baumann, in conjunction with H. M. Olcott.

Recent Buyers.

Frank P. Parker, Jr., is the buyer of 258 West Fifty-second Street, sold recently by May Irwin.

Anna Hurwitz is the buyer of the four-story building, with stores, on the southeast corner of Union Avenue and 151st Street.

The Queenston Corporation is the buyer of the lot, 22 by 100.8, south side of Ninety-sixth Street, 253 feet east of Fifth Avenue, sold recently by Augustine J. Smith.

Commercial Leases.

The southerly store at 661 and 663 Fifth Avenue has been leased by the Maison Maurice to Sigmund Wyler, jeweler, for ten years at an aggregate rental of about $200,000. Lind & Pfeiffer represented the Maison Maurice as attorneys.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Rose Cahen the store at 2,173 Eighth Avenue to Otto Hinrichs.

M. Rosenthal has leased the store at 109 Greene Street to the Majestic Paper Box Company.

M. & L. Hess have leased the store at 106 East Nineteenth Street to J. Goldstein, upholsterer, and the westerly store at 162 West Twenty-third Street to the Four Season Jobbing House.

James Montgomery & Son have leased for the Saranac Realty Company for fifteen years a plot on the east side of Third Avenue, between 135th and 136th Streets, running through to Lincoln Avenue, 50 by 123, on which a three-story loft building will be erected.

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co., Inc., leased the entire fourteenth and fifteenth floors of the Fourth Avenue Building, 381 and 385 Fourth Avenue, comprising 25,000 square feet, to the Crowell Publishing Company for a long term at an aggregate rental of over $100,000.

William A. White & Sons leased for a term of years the building at 167 Water Street to Leimdorfer & Dale.

The Brett & Goode Company leased the store and basement in 150 Lexington Avenue to the Hein Photo Supply Company.

Henry Hof leased the entire building at 159 East Thirty-ninth Street to Thomas H. Ellett and Erich Gugler, architects. After alterations the premises will be used as an architect's office and studio.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for the George Nash Company the store at 219 Pearl Street to Goldsmith Brothers; for Victor A. Harder Realty and Construction Company the store and basement at 128 to 132 White Street to the U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company.

Realty Notes.

Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce, will speak on the subject of "How Uncle Sam Helps the Business Man" before the Queens Chamber of Commerce next Thursday afternoon, March 8.

The annual meeting of the East Orange Board of Real Estate Brokers will be held at the office of Frank H. Taylor at East Orange, on March 5.

William D. Parker of 185 Devonshire Street, Boston, has opened a real estate office at 244 West Forty-ninth Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Bradhurst Av, 6, e s, 55.1 ft n of 142d St, 22.5x59.2x irregular, five-story flat; F. M. Keppel against E. W. Banks et al.; E. R. Otherman, attorney; due on judgment, $9,735.66; taxes, &c., $374.70; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 2,226, w s, 24.11 ft n of 131st St, 25x75, three-story theatre; Ida Mason and another, trustees, against 7th Av Amusement Co. et al.; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due on judgment, $21,597.10; taxes, &c., $602.77; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Joseph & Co.

105th St, 307 East, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Ignatz Rosenberg against Sarah Gens et al.; William Godnick, attorney; due on judgment, $16,842.79; taxes, &c., $1,511.70; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

4th Av, 128, for a one-story office and store room, 44.6x91.10; W. H. Chesebrough, 33 Howard St, owner; W. H. and J. H. Holler, Jr., architects; cost, $5,000.

131st St, 204 and 206 West, for a four-story Masonic Hall, 40x84; the Prince Hall Assn., Inc., D. N. Parker, President, premises, owner; L. L. Barnard, New Rochelle, N. Y., architect; cost, $65,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Washington Av, e s, 1,888, 54 ft n of 165th St, to a one-story brick garage, 25.6x197.10; Washington Garage Co., Nicholas Grunzfelder, Jr., 1,058 Washington Av, President, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $11,000.

113th St, 211 to 213 East, to a one-story stable; M. Steindler and E. Gussaroff, 200 5th Av, owners; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,244-2,248, s w corner of 172d St, 47x84.4½; Metropolitan Holding Co. to David S. Fuchs, 973 Amsterdam Av, mtg $40,000, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Union Bank of Brooklyn by Eugene L. Richards, Supt. of Banks, to same, mtg $40,000, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, same....$1

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 66th St, 100.5x100; 80th St, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20.3x102.2, trust deed; James F. Dechert to Addison S. Pratt, 235 West 75th St, one-third part, a. t.; address 61 Broadway....$1

DUANE ST, 141, n s, 99.6 ft e of West Broadway, 25x75; Jonathan and Ellen S. Bates, Boston, Mass., to Bates Brothers' Real Estate Co., care of Dixon & Holmes, 32 Liberty St, re-recorded from Nov. 8, 1912, b. and s., Oct. 29, 1912; attorneys, Dixon & Holmes, 32 Liberty St....$1

LENOX AV, 145 to 149, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 75x75.2x irregular, foreclosure Feb. 2, 1917; Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, Feb. 28; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane....$85,000

SAME PROPERTY; New York Savings Bank to 145 Lenox Avenue Corp., 277 Broadway, b. and s., all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, same....$1

PINEHURST AV, 41, s e corner of 179th St, 100x100.11; B. F. & G. Realty Co. to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $151,000, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, e s, 166.3 ft n of 116th St, 58.9x135.6 to centre line of old Bloomingdale Road x59.10x123.10 to beginning; Maria S. P. Campagna to Julia A., Julia V., and Charles E. Loew, New Suffolk, L. I., executors, &c., mtg $232,500; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

STANTON ST, 12, n s, 175 ft w of Chrystie St, 25x100, foreclosure Feb. 27; Bainbridge Colby, referee, to Hy. F. Knapp, 32 South Av, West Cranford, N. J., Feb. 27; attorney, Samuel H. Halstead, 37 Liberty St....$30,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 184th St, 99.11x100; William J. Casey to William J. Daniel, 889 St. Nicholas, mtg $125,000, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

5TH AV, 1,204 to 1,210, n e corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; Ashton Holding Co. to Irving Savings Institution, 115 Chambers St, b. and s., Dec. 20, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

7TH AV, n w corner 112th St, 25.11x100; William R. Ross to S. K. J. Realty Co., 320 Broadway, mtg $60,000, b. and s., all liens, Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

9TH ST, n s, 231 ft e of Avenue D, 83.8x92.3; Edwin Epstein et al. to John W. Sullivan Co., Mamakating, N. Y., mtg $12,000, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Bailey & Sullivan, 135 Broadway....$1

10TH ST, 23 West, n s, 236.5 ft w of 5th Av, 29.4x94.10; Helen Adams to Sunshine H., wife of Frank R. Ford, 23 West 10th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, Title, Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

19TH ST, 106 East, s s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 25x92; Leona Holding Corp. to B. F. & G. Realty Co., 2 Wall St, mtg $110,000, Feb. 28; attorneys, Thompson, F. & C., 2 Wall St....$100

48TH ST, 76 West, s s, 39.4 ft e of 6th Av, 20x75.4; Adrian M. and Cath. P. Farley to John T. and Maria T. Farley, 35 Claremont Av, mtg $40,000, all liens, Feb. 24; attorney, Harold McCollom, 34 Nassau St....$1

52D ST, 258 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x100.5; Mary I. Eisfeldt to Frank P. Parker, Jr., 165 Watchung Av, Montclair, N. J., mtg $21,000, all liens, Feb. 5; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$100

57TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 75x100.5; 353 West 57th Street Co. to Harry Moeller, 341 West 57th St, mtg $90,000, all liens, Feb. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11; Altavista Holding Co. to Grassi Realty Co., 320 5th Av, mtg $14,000, all liens; attorneys, Simmons & Harris, 198 Broadway....$100

102D ST, n s, 119 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11; Alfred Kennedy to Fred R. Walter, 577 Monroe St, Brooklyn, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, E. T. Clinch, 41 Park Row....$1

116TH ST, 414 East, s s, 150.10 ft e of 1st Av, 18.7x100.10; Giulia Pirro to Angelina Marrone, mtg $11,000, Feb. 27; attorney, F. A. Bruns, 189 Hester St....$100

116TH ST, 56 East, s s, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11, Alfred L. Anderson to Broadway-John Street Corp., 200 Broadway, mtg $17,000, all liens, Feb. 21....$100

126TH ST, 73 West, n s, 126 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; Adeline Jacobi to Eliphalet L. Davis, 249 West 22d St, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Eliphalet L. Davis to Michael J. Joyce, 562 Carlton Av, Brooklyn, mtg $5,000, Feb. 28; attorney, same....$100

135TH ST, 17 West, n s, 216.8 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x99.11; Clarence and Charles A. Tucker, trustees, to Estelle G. Winston, 393 Canal St, b. and s., c. and g., Feb. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Estelle G. Winston to Fannie B. White, 11½ West 135th St, mtg $10,000, Feb. 28; attorney, same....$100

138TH ST, 141 West, n s, 126 ft e of 7th Av, 26x99.11; Michael Erlanger to Hannah, his wife, 790 Riverside Drive, mtg $15,000, Jan. 10; attorney, D. A. Goldfarb, 35 Nassau St....$1

179TH ST, 835 West, n s, 75 ft w of Northern Av, 50x100; Gertrude Mendelson to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $50,125, all liens, Feb. 27; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway....$100

207TH ST, w s, 100 ft s of Broadway, 39.6x100; William H. Laird to Gustavus L. Lawrence, 2,228 Broadway, mtg $26,000, Feb. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR ST, e s, 41.8 ft n e of William St, 16.8x87.6; Mary C. Henry to Louis Colangelo, 2,378 Arthur Av, mtg $4,000, Feb. 28; attorney, Louis Colangelo, 2,378 Arthur Av....$100

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 654.1 ft s of 196th St, 29.2x125.6x33.8x125.5; Osvaldo Ros to Nora P. Darcy, 247 East 83d St, mtg $7,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

BECK ST, 686, s s, 54.1x125; Victor Savador to Saya Realty Corporation, 320 Broadway, mtg $10,000, Feb. 28; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway....$100

BELMONT AV, 2,159 and 2,161, w s, 49.6x80x40.6x79.4; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee, to Charles R. Faruola, 2,075 Bathgate Av, March 1; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$27,500

BRYANT AV, e s, 40 ft n of 172d St, 20x100; Maurice S. Cohen, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, correction deed, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$7,000

CAULDWELL AV, n w corner of 156th St, 236.10x117.6; Julia A. Loew et al., individually and as executors, to Maria S. Paterno Campagna, 344 Northern Av, Feb. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$40,000

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 236.10 ft n of 156th St, runs w 50x w 117.6x s 236.10x e 17.6x n 186.10x e 100; Maria S. Paterno Campagna to Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av, Feb. 28; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St....$100

CAULDWELL AV, n w corner 156th St, runs 236.10 x w 100 x s 186.10 x w 17.6 x s 50 to street x e 117.6; Maria S. Paterno Campagna to Lucania Realty Corporation, Feb. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

CONCORD AV, 610, e s, 42x94; Janota Building Co., Inc., to Katie Schaffer, 58 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $28,000, March 1; attorney, M. H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau St....$100

COURTLANDT AV, s e s, at s e s of 163d St, 56x115x50x90; Israel Moskowitz to Esther Moskowitz, 923 Eagle Av, mtg $35,500, Feb. 26; attorney, L. H. Sanders, 2 Rector St....$1

DOCK ST, s w s, s ½ of Lot 23, map part Bowne property; Robert F. Neumann to Rosehannah Whalen, 3,220 Lawton Av, March 1; attorney, George Costar, 391 East 149th St....$100

FOREST AV, 853, n w s, 25x100; Wilhelmine Schwarz to Francis Szubinski, 263 Nepperhan Av, Yonkers, N. Y., March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s w corner of 166th St, 88.9x241.2x83.9x242.8; also Grand Boulevard and Concourse, s w corner of McClellan St, 244.7 to Walton Av x 413x279.1; also Walton Av, s w corner of McClellan St, 456.1x200 to Gerard Av; Concourse-Walton-Gerard Realty Corp. to Andrew Freedman Home, a corporation, 120 Broadway, mtg $115,000, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$260,000

HELPERIN AV, n w corner of Pilgrim Av, 80.8 to Westchester Av x102.10x63.9; Mary E. Colford to William Kirk, 722 Amsterdam Av, Feb. 28; attorney, C. N. Horstman, 502 Tremont Av....$1

IRVINE ST, 891, w s, 20x50; Anna Smith to Goldie Cowen, 891 Irvine St, Oct. 28, 1914, mtg $6,250; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St....$100

JEROME AV, s e corner of 181st St, 100x100; also Jerome Av, e s, 100 ft s of 181st St, 100x103x76.6x100; also Jerome Av, e s, 200.6 ft s of 181st St, 25x100x48.7x102.9; Bertram L. Kraus to S. M. & K. Realty Co., Inc., mtg $32,000, Feb. 27; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St....$100

JEROME AV, e s, 91 ft n of Fordham Road, 81.9x125x87.11x125; Peter S. Kiernan, executor, &c., to S. M. & K. Realty Co., Inc., Feb. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$22,000

LOT 192, map Seton Homestead; Louise C. B. Reardon to H. P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $2,500, Jan. 17; attorney, H. P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th....$1

LOTS 188 and 189, map Laconia Park; John H. Van Wagner to Gaetano Alaimo, 1,421 Needham Av, Feb. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$850

LOT 189, same property; Gaetano Alaimo to Pietro Cascino, 1,299 Laconia Av, Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

LOTS 79 to 82, map part Schieffelin Estate; Tieval Building Co., Inc., to Adelaide A. Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Av, Feb. 26; attorney, H. Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Av....$100

LOT 128, amended map Gleason Property; Anna Jeffs to R. E. G. Co., Inc., mtg $3,500, Feb. 15; attorney, J. Walz, 271 West 125th St....$100

LOT 46, Block 2,900, tax map; Harry Baff to Fannie Baff, 76 West 120th St, Feb. 19; attorney, H. A. Gordon, 42 Broadway....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, at e s of Intervale Av, runs n w along avenue 115 x n e 37.5 x s e 100 to Southern Boulevard x 94.3; John J. Summers to Rupert Fagan, 1,029 East 163d St, mtg $30,000, Feb. 26; attorney, J. F. Mechon, 1,029 East 163d St....$100

TIMPSON PLACE, e s, 133.4 ft n of 144th St, 16.8x90.4x17.5x85.2; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Harry Whalen, 480 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

TIMPSON PLACE, e s, 150 ft n of 144th St, 16.8x95.5x17.5x90.3; same to same, March 1; attorney, same....$100

UNION AV, 612, s e corner of 151st St, 17.6x90; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Anna Hurwitz, 606 Union Av, Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

UNION AV, w s, old line, 20.9 ft n of 160th St, 20.9x106; Josephine Iseli to Isidor Kapnick, 4,018 10th Av, mtg $6,000, Feb. 8; attorney, Samuel A. Langford, 209 Broadway....$100

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 44.5 ft s of 156th St, 25.2x86.6x13.9 to Beach Av x 29.11x6.1x65.8; Consolidated Industrial Co. to Josh W. Mayer, 2,370 Broadway, and another, mtg $20,250, Feb. 27; attorney, M. Mayer, 120 Broadway....$1

178TH ST, 770 East, s s, 95.6x47.1x45.3x0.2x50.3x47; Joseph Sonsin Co., Inc., to Antonio Basellotta, 39 West 135th St, and another, mtg $30,000, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

218TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Paulding Av, 75x100; Daniel London to Joseph Sonsin Co., Inc., 1,344 Bristow St, mtg $2,500, Dec. 2, 1916; attorney, L. S. Harris, 570 East 161st St....$1

240TH ST, 681 to 685 East, n e s, 66.8x150; Josephine Toepfer to Annie G. Owen, 111 South 1st Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 27; attorneys, Gescheidt & T., 6 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 425, e s, 52 ft n of 80th St, 25x80, Feb. 26; Frederick W. Muller to Union Square Savings Bank, 20 Union Square, 5 years; attorney, S. P. Nash, 30 Pine St....$3,500

CHERRY ST, 145, s s, 296.7 ft e of Catharine Slip, 25.1x60, Feb. 28; Ellen Healy to Lillian A. Wolf, Mount Vernon, N. Y., trustee; attorney, John R. Walker, 233 Broadway....$1,000

CLINTON ST, 109, n w corner of Delancey St, 25x109, one-half part, all title, Feb. 28; Stonemor Realty Co. to Meyer Rosenberg, 1,890 7th Av, and Jacob Rosenberg, 885 West End Av, 4 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $61,000; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway....$15,000

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 66th St, 100.5x150; 80th St, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20.3x102.2, 1-3 part, Feb. 23; James F. Deshert to Ernest A. Bigelow, Oyster Bay, L. I., and Hy A. Wise, 154 West 76th St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Bigelow & Wise, 15 William St....$10,000

FRONT ST, 32, n s, 104.2 ft e of Broad St, 28.6x59.6x28.5x60.5, Feb. 28; George B. Hewlett to Rosina Vollhart, 250 West 82d St, 3 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$15,000

LENOX AV, 145 to 149, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 75x75.2x irregular, Feb. 28; 145 Lenox Avenue Corporation to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, due March 1, 1920; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane....$75,000

6TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 10th St, 21x52.2, Feb. 14; Angelina Court, individually and as executrix, to Edwin W. Andrews, 542 5th Av, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis F. Reed, 2 Rector St....$1,500

7TH AV, 369, e s, 88.3 ft n of 30th St, 21x75, Feb. 26; Harry Ungrich to Louis K. Ungrich, 475 West 144th St, and Julia Schwarz, 418 West 147th St, due March 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. K. Ungrich, 1,676 Amsterdam Av....$1,300

9TH ST, n s, 231 ft e of Avenue D, 83.8x92.3, March 1; John W. Sullivan Company to Edwin Epstein, 981 Park Av, and another, 1 year; attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St....$11,500

16TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 100x92, building loan, March 1; 115-117 West 16th Street Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co, 5 years, 6 p. c., until completion and then 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av....$125,000

19TH ST, 106 East, s s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 25x92, Feb. 28; B. F. & G. Realty Co. to Leona Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, due and int. as per bond, prior mtg $110,000; attorney, Julius B. Zieser, 217 Broadway....$14,000

37TH ST, n s, 163.6 ft e of 6th Av, 21.6x98.9, Feb. 13; Mary F. Betts to Mary K. Babcock, 120 West 57th St, and another, executors, due and int as per bond; attorney, C. B. Garver, 55 Wall St....$30,000

45TH ST, 605 West, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5, Feb. 28; Rosanna Gilroy to Elliott Mortgage Co., 277 Broadway, due March 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,500

63D ST, 157 West, n s, 270 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5, Feb. 24; George C. and Minnie S. Loeser to Frances J. and Helen M. Thompson, 26 West 86th St, due and int. as per bond, prior mtg $12,000; attorney, Charles P. Loeser, 176 Broadway.$2,500

101ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 95x100.11, Feb. 27; Shenk R. & C. Co. to Isidore Schweidle, 24 West 118th St, due Feb. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway....$10,000

126TH ST, 73 West, n s, 126 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x99.11, Feb. 28; Eliphalet L. Davis to Daniel E. Lorenz, 415 Central Park West, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$5,000

135TH ST, 17 West, n s, 216.8 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x99.11, Feb. 28; Fannie B. White to Revenne Realty Co., 320 Broadway, due March 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $9,500; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$500

135TH ST, 17 West, n s, 216.8 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x99.11, Feb. 19; Estelle G. Winston to Clarence Tucker, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and another, trustees, due March 1, 1922; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$9,500

156TH ST, 531 and 533 West, n s, 435.9 ft e of Broadway, 39.3x99.11, Feb. 21; Salina Realty Co. to Fannie Shaskan, Cedarhurst, L. I., due March 25, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $37,300; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$3,300

176TH ST, 502 and 504 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 44x99.11, assignment of rents, Feb. 27; Hardcastle Realty Co. to Jacob Rosenthal, 340 West 86th St, due and interest as per agreement....$1,500

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, 2,159 and 2,161, w s, 49.6x80.7; Charles R. Farnolo to Edw. Roesler and another, trustee, Great Neck, L. I., March 1, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$26,000

BROADWAY, s e corner of 231st St, 28.1x—x27x74.11; John Gilbert and another to Rosalynd Mayer, 2,085 5th Av, Jan. 31, due as per bond; attorney, I. Mayer, 356 3d Av....$1,700

FOREST AV, 853, n w s, 25x100; Francis Szubinski to Wilhelmine Schwarz, 50 Vernon Place, Yonkers, N. Y., March 1, 5 years; attorneys, Purdy & P., 1,012 Gates Av, Brooklyn....$1,300

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $13,000, March 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same....$2,500

JEROME AV, e s, 91 ft n of Fordham Road, 87.11x125; S., M. & K. Realty Co., Inc., to Peter D. Kiernan, 244 Clinton Av, Albany, N. Y., trustee, Feb. 28, due March 1, 1922; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$15,400

MORRIS AV, 1,815, n w corner of North St, 25x120; Elizabeth H. Knoeppel to Margaret T. Darrell, 272 Manhattan Av, March 1, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000

TIMPSON PLACE, e s, 133.4 ft n of 144th St, 17.5x90.4; Harry Whelan to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $2,000, March 1, installments; same attorney....$750

TIMPSON ST, e s, 150 ft n of 144th St, 17.5x95.5; same to same, March 1; due as per bond; same attorney....$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $2,000, March 1, installments; same attorney....$750

UNION AV, 612, s e corner of 151st St, 17.6x90; Anna Hurwitz to Lawyers Mortgage Co., Feb. 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$6,200

3D AV, s e s, 175 ft n e of Grove St, 207.7 ft to Bergen Av x55.4x27.9 to Mill Brook x0.4x187.2x55; George W. Muller to Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av, Feb. 28, demand; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av....$3,000

150TH ST, n w corner of Wood St, 98x100; Augustin G. Rudd to Charlotte A. Sundmacker, 1,168 Forest Av, Feb. 5, due as per bond; attorneys, Kadel, Van K. & K., 370 East 149th St....$2,200

175TH ST, 795 East, n s, 51x194; Jane E. Pringle to Alfred Q. Elgar, 4,814 Osgood St, Feb. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,481; also 449 West 133d St, store floor and part of cellar; Edw. V. Holland et al., individually and as trustees, to James Creamer, 449 West 133d St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorneys, Fitch & Grant, 32 Nassau St....$1,500

5TH AV, 1,328 and 1,330, all; Carrie Jacobus to Abr. Pomerantz, 71 East 112th St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1916; address, 1,677 Lexington Av....$5,450

6TH AV, 1,022, part of store and all of basement or cellar; 6th Av, 1,020, n e corner of 57th St, 25x55, store and basement; Harry T. Golpin to the Alps Co., Inc., 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Norman & C., 27 Cedar St....$8,700

7TH AV, 2,369, store and part of basement; Philipp Brannels to Leopold L. Swartz, 2,369 7th Av, 3 years from May 1, 1917; address Bernheimer & S., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av....$1,000

14TH ST, 51 West, loft on second floor; Abr. and David Markowitz, firm Markowitz Bros., 51 West 14th St, to Morris L. Periowitz, 100 East 105th St, 1 year from March 1, 1917, 2 years renewal at $900 and two years at $1,000; attorney, Geza Eichhorn, 309 Broadway....$850

34TH ST, 43 and 45 West; also 35th St, 62 and 64 West, space under 34th St. sidewalk and in basement and showcase at entrance; Veegreen Holding Co. to Louis H. and Jacob Levinton, firm Levinton Bros., 801 West End Av, 9 2-12 years from March 1, 1917; attorney, A. A. Silberberg, 256 Broadway....$5,450

42D ST, 553 and 555 West, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 49.7x100.5, all; Louis and Harry Ferguson to Cascade Steam Laundry Co., 553 West 42d St, 10 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorneys, Prince & Nathan, 19 Cedar St....$9,000

113TH ST, 30 East, east store floor and basement and 5 rooms on 1st floor; Santo Giacini to Antonio Nardiello, 310 East 113th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; address 310 East 113th St....$720

Bronx.

CAMBRELLENG AV, 2,434, corner store; Bolognese Investing Co. to Ferdinando Gabbriele, 2,434 Cambrelleng Av, 5 years, from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av....$600 and $660

SIMPSON ST, 991 to 999, all; Freeminstreet Co., Inc., to Morris Moore, 1,883 Madison Av, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, M. Sulzberger, 38 Park Row....$14,750

187TH ST, 681 East, store, &c.; Luigi Urgo and another to Salvatore Magliatta, 663 Cresent Av, 10 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, Salvatore Magliatta, 663 Cresent Av....$1,020

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 204; Israel Kymmerman against Lauretta Schlesinger, owner; Meyer Kudien, contractor....$400

3D AV, 1,081 to 1,089; George G. Wilson & Co. against Katherine S. Galbraith, owner; Havre Holding Co., Inc., contractor..$7,495

3D AV, 956; Blechner Bros. against Robert Goelet Estate et al., owners; Frank Krauss, contractor....$50

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, e s, 207 ft s of 199th St. 50x100; John F. Mason against Waynor Construction Co. and Charles L. Weyland, owners; Charles L. Weyland, contractor....$82

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, e s, 207 ft s of 199th St, 50x110; City Kalamein Co., Inc., against Waynor Construction Co. and Charles L. Weyland, as President, owners; Charles L. Weyland, contractor....$140

WALTON AV, n e corner of 179th St, 75x100; Owen Martin against Notlaw Realty Corp., owner and contractor, renewal....$1,994

WOODYCREST AV, 1,124; Brand & Silverstein Iron Works against Bagot Realty Co., Inc., owners; Mason Improvement Co., Inc., contractors....$630

WOODYCREST AV, 1,124; Reisman Painting Co., Inc., against Peter Bagot, owner; Mason Improvement Co., contractors....$925

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 25 ft n of 165th St, 100x100.9; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Machinier Realty and Construction Co., Woodycrest Building Corp., and John Doe, owners; McDermott & Hanigan, Inc., contractors....$350

WOODYCREST AV, 1,124; John F. Mason against Peter Bagot, owner; Mason Improvement Co., contractor....$166

136TH ST, 265 East; Max Blechner against Stephen H. Jackson, owner; Gusson Cabinet Co., contractors....$80

WOODYCREST AV, 1,124; City Kalamein Co., Inc., against Peter Bagot, owner; Mason Improvement Co., contractors..$185

179TH ST, n s, whole block front between Hughes and Belmont Avs; Abraham Sacks against Colonial Construction Co., Inc., owners and contractors....$5,007

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 325 ft n of Barretto St, 75x100; Walter S. Chatterton against Hunt's Point Garage Co., Inc., et al., Jan. 17, 1917....$73

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 25 ft n of 165th St, 100x100; Richard Furlong, Inc., against Woodycrest Building Corp. et al, Jan. 25, 1917....$125

69TH ST, 507 East; Joseph D. Caughey against Lenox Hill Settlement Assn. et al., March 24, 1916....$871

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GROVE ST, 19 and 21; Frank Luedeke et al. against Ida C. Jetter et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. K. McGuire.

MORNINGSIDE AV, w s, 100.11 ft n of 116th St, 0.11x50; Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York against Maria Del C. S. S. De Carvajal et al., partition; attorney, H. Swain.

8TH ST, 39 West; Julia E. Cameron against William F. Donnelly et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Anderson, Iselin & Anderson.

24TH ST, s w s, 321 ft s e of 9th Av, 21x55; Harry L. Livingston against Joseph P. Peck et al., foreclosure of mortgage on lease; attorney, S. C. Sugarman.

87TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.8; Theodore C. Wood against Estate of James Rozell, Inc., et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

131ST ST, s s, 74.10 ft w of Madison Av, 17.7x60; Mary Defendorf against Mary F. McNamara et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. T. Ryan.

Bronx.

HOE AV, e s, 262.6 ft s of Jennings St, 37.6x100; Frances T. Riker against Russel S. Johnson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Riker, Jr.

HOE AV, e s, 225 ft s of Jennings St, 37.6x100; Julia E. Cameron against Russel S. Johnson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Riker, Jr.

LOT 227, map of Ryer homestead, 24th Ward; Warren B. Sammis against Antonio Galiani et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. E. Sammis.

LOTS 103 and 104, map of property of Joel Wolf estate, 24th Ward; Katherine Lurch against John O'Rourke, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. F. Gerding.

175TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 100x200, Rose A. Bruckman against Mary M. Cotter et al., partition suit; attorneys, McLoughlin & Martin.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park
"Suburban Life in The City."
24 minutes from Park Row, on "open-air" subway, now running. 7-room brick residence, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, etc. Garage if desired. $86 a month pays everything. Ready for occupancy. Open today.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
22nd Ave. & 66th St., Brooklyn.
Take Sea Beach Subway in Municipal Building (Park Row) to 22nd Ave. Station. Office opposite station.

PRETTY BRICK HOUSES
Bargains—$300 Cash—$30 Monthly
7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn; $4,500. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cort. 7440.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
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Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11 and 12 room Cottages on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street

Beautiful All Year Home Near Lakes
Grounds 234 Ft. Frontage.
BARGAIN PRICE, $6,500. EASY TERMS.
$4,000 Can Remain on Mortgage if Desired.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXPRESS SERVICE; EASY COMMUTATION.

A large, well built Home, high in healthy hills. Has tremendous verandas, open terrace and sleeping porch; the large living room, with open fireplace, is a feature of the house. Golf, country club, school, churches near by; select neighborhood. Write, call or phone for photographs.

Lumber, brick, hardware and labor are 25 to 100% higher to-day than 18 months ago. This house is new, never occupied, but built 18 months ago. I have not raised my price to the present high market value, but offer it at a bargain price made possible by lower building costs at that time.

F. B. WELLS,
170 Broadway. Tel. 1521—Cort.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW
Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot-water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments.
BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

Handsome Furnished Bungalow
5 rooms and bath; all large, airy rooms, with every modern improvement; house contains up-to-date furniture, rugs, curtains, ivory bedroom set, silver, kitchen utensils, &c.; ready to occupy; beautiful garden plot 90x100; hedge; new garage for one car; fine, restricted neighborhood; neat, private bathing beach and waterways; great for all water sports; near trolley and main road to New York City; owner leaves for West and cannot occupy; will sacrifice to responsible interested party on easy terms. Benson, Box 274 Times Downtown.

Finest Shore Front
ON LONG ISLAND.
15 Acres High Land.
½ mile on Sound and Bay. Only 20 miles from Penn. R. R. Station. Exclusive North Shore Colony. Full details from
STEPHEN YATES, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y.

SMALL FARM, $1,800
Complete, with good house and outbuilding; just the place for small family wanting year round home, having enough ground for vegetables, berries, and chickens; in large town where there is demand for eggs and poultry; near station, harbor, and trolley; reliable family can buy this farm for small amount cash and $12 monthly. Casper, Box 274 Times Downtown.

SEASHORE HOME.
Amityville, on Great South Bay. Plots with 50 feet frontage on deep water, 270 feet in depth, $1,650. Actual ownership of water front. Plan your home and we will build for you. Liberal terms. Other plots $660.
Koster-Cornehlsen Co., 367 Fulton St., Bkn.

SMALL FARM, $1,750.
Huntington, near station, 6 room house, large corner plot, just the place to raise vegetables and poultry. Liberal terms.
KOSTER-CORNEHLSEN CO.,
Huntington Station, Opposite Depot.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS, ESTATES
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco Sections
at prices below their cost and present worth; also FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
REED, CLARK & LEE CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Tel. 1516.

RYE, N. Y.
Directly on the water; private beach and dock; beautiful house, 12 bedrooms, 5 baths, garden, garage. For rent, furnished, for the season. Complete list on application.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN
41 E. 41st St., 20 Nassau St., or Rye, N. Y.

6 ACRES AT RYE
Capable of High-Class Development in the Midst of Handsome Homes.
For Sale to Close Interests.
ANDERSON REALTY CO.,
Mt. Vernon.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section IV., Par. G, Subsection 1, Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 12 lottery tickets; 7 lottery tickets; 12 obscene pictures; 6 packages lottery tickets; 6 parts lottery tickets; 1 obscene photo; 1 book obscene pictures; 1 illegal article; 1 pkg. Spanish Fly; 57 obscene pictures; 2 prohibited lithos; 4½ lbs. prohibited lithos; 1 pkg. illegal art; 20 obscene pictures; 63 obscene pictures; 12 lottery tickets; 4 obscene cards; 73 obscene cards; 1 lottery ticket; 1 pkg. illegal articles; 1 lottery ticket; 1 pkg. obscene cards; 9 lottery tickets; 10 obscene cards; 1 obscene book; 25 obscene cards; 22 illegal articles; 15 obscene cards; 7 lottery tickets; 16 lottery tickets; 8 obscene photos; 60 lottery tickets; 3 obscene books; 10 obscene cards; 1 obscene booklet; 30 obscene cards. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 12, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 21, 1917.
THOS. D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on February 16, 1917, SUGAR PRODUCTS CO. and SUGAR PRODUCTS SHIPPING COMPANY, INC., filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steam tug "C. W. MORSE," for any loss, damage or injury arising out of or connected with the loss of the said tug "C. W. MORSE" and of the lives on board for the reasons mentioned in said petition; that the petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of their interest in said tug and pending freight as appraised, viz.: Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000), with interest from June 23, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said loss are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before MAX ROCKMORE, Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before May 28, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold six five-gallon cans of scallops.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Puro Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three five-gallon cans of scallops.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold four five-gallon cans of scallops.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

117-Acre Potato Farm, $4,250
Completely Equipped, Absolutely Level. Stonefree.
Including 2 Horses, 6 Cattle, 3 Pigs, Chickens, Gas Engine, Modern Machinery, Crops, 10 acres Winter Rye; 11-Room House, Water, Telephone, big Barns, 90 acres plowable, wonderful fields; Orchard; near Albany. $2,500 Cash, worth $8,500.
Susskind, 874 Broadway (18th St.) Room 503.

OLD HOMESTEAD
Must be sold; 130 acres; Columbia Co., on State Road; potato or dairy farm. Near Station and market; Colonial house; electric light. Price, $8,500. Write for description and photos. Owner, Box 96, Chatham, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Attractive Home.
Owing to removal to California, must sell handsome 10-room house, two baths; beautifully finished, and well located on large plot in New York's best suburb; 30 minutes out, good transportation; house almost new and has every convenience; garage, garden, etc. Terms to suit. Full particulars.
G. A. ROFF,
Room 518—1328 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN'S HOME
Glen Ridge, N. J. Elegant modern tiled roof, stucco house; sun porches, sleeping porches, solarium, 4 tiled bathrooms; large corner plot; $37,000; five minutes' walk Lackawanna or Erie R. R.; must be seen to be appreciated. Robert Leary, 437 5th Av., New York.

SUMMER HOMES,
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Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park,
Rent or Sale. Send for Booklet "T."
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BOOKLET SENT ON REQUEST.
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LEONIA PALISADE **BOGOTA** TEANECK MORSEMERE
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
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TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

ERECTING GARAGE
89x100, 4 STORIES.
100 FEET FROM BROADWAY.
RENT, $8,500; WANT RESPONSIBLE TENANT.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
100TH ST. & BROADWAY.

OFFICES 600 Sq. Feet Each.
Glackner Bldg., 227 FULTON ST.
Exceptionally light, new & modernly equipped.
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Tel. 6047 John. 37 Liberty St., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN.

Albemarle Road and E. 17th St., Flatbush,
25 Minutes to Manhattan
Church Ave. Station Brighton Beach Line.
4 to 7 Room Apartments, $42 to $100.
Booklet on Request.
Albemarle Realty Co., Inc., Owners,
On premises and 103 Park Ave., N. Y.

7 ROOMS—$35
Tiled bath, parquet floors, large, sunshiny rooms, all improvements. Refined section, 25 minutes from City Hall. Can be seen by appointment only. Phone 4612 Bath Beach.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Offices to Sublet.—Two good-sized, light desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; immediate occupancy; exceptional opportunity. Uptegrove & Beckwith, 1,031 10th Av., Long Island City.

Private office, desk space or mailing privilege to let in one of New York's finest office buildings, to individual or firm with references. Room 1178, Fifth Avenue Building, 200 5th Av.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. 'Phone 5664 Rector.

DESK and OFFICE spaces, $10 to $40 monthly; mailing privileges $2; telephone, typewriting. 309 Broadway. Suite 807.

Corner office; wonderful light two sides; magnificent fireproof office building; rent $25; continuous service. 110 West 40th St.

Private office, mahogany furnished, with service; large downtown building. R 283 Times Downtown.

Store, ground floor, just off 5th Av.; moderate; possession May 1. 16 West 47th.

DESK ROOM IN REALTY OFFICE.
161 WEST 34TH ST.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.

SUMMER RENTING has begun unusually early this year at Neponsit, on the Atlantic Ocean. We have a few cottages and houses, tastefully furnished; some for immediate occupancy if desired; steam heated. Beautiful beach, half a mile long, for the exclusive use of property holders. Easy commuting distance. $650 for the season and up. This is another stay-at-home year, and the demand is unusually heavy. Make your application early. Neponsit Realty Company, Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York. Phone Greeley 2741.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 25 cases of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 12, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 23, 1917.
THOS. D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three five-gallon cans of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold four five-gallon cans of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one five-gallon can of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A 5-story apartment, adjoining corner, below 96th St., west side; assessed value $22,500, rent $2,600, mortgage $15,000, 4½%, three years to run; part trade considered. Address Owner, Room 307, 200 Broadway.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Eight-family house, East Bronx, fine location; sacrifice to close estate; must be sold at once; $24,500; write for particulars. Executor, 119 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$150 cash, $7 monthly, buys nice cottage within 25 minutes of city, near station, trolleys to N. Y., Brooklyn, within ½ block; plot big enough to raise chickens; full price, $1,575; clear title. Call, write, Russell, 562 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Two Bully Bargains.—Sage section, Forest Hills; seven-room brick, $8,500; building plot, $2,100. Ellis O. Jones, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful restricted bungalow sites by the sea; charming, convenient location; private bathing beach; fruit trees, forest; boating, fishing; low prices; easy terms; title guaranteed; particulars mailed. Great Kills Beach Corporation, Southfield Boulevard, Great Kills, S. I.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—Owner, leaving city, will sell handsome all-year home; everything as new; gas, electric lights; large open fireplace, beautiful bath, large porch; newly decorated; big plot; shrubs, hedge; short walk to trolley and bathing beach; 45 minutes from city; price $3,200, $250 cash; title guaranteed. 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

Attractive Home at Rockville Centre,
6 rooms, bath,
all improvements, hot water heat.
Large plot, near schools, churches and stores.
Price $4,300—$500 cash. S. S., 99 Times.

Long Beach, five lots, 100x100; corner Riverside Boulevard; offered at sacrifice; $4,500; part cash, balance easy terms. F 483 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

An unusual chance to build your own house from your plans and to your liking. I will sell you the ground and I will build you a house or you can do it yourself. No obligation to use my plans or my builder. For house and lot costing $7,000 you pay $1,000 and I furnish the balance, you paying me monthly in lieu of rent after house is finished. Location Cranford, most beautiful suburban spot in New Jersey. 40 minutes from New York. 20 trains daily. All city conveniences. No agents. Address Owner, Room 1,822, Aeolian Bldg., 33 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.

Bargain, $8,500; easy terms; plot 100 by 150 ft.; artistic all-year home; convenient commutation to N. Y. City; a beautiful all-year home; has ten fine rooms, 2 baths, stone cellar, laundry, parquet floors, large veranda, all city conveniences; 750 feet elevation; near two lakes; select neighborhood; near express station of Lackawanna R. R.; ideal water sports, tennis courts, golf, country club grounds, markets, schools, churches. Address F. B. W., K 287 Times Downtown.

TO SUBURBAN HOMESEEKERS,
"RIDGEWOOD."
"The Garden Spot of New Jersey."
Will interest you. Write for useful illustrated booklet giving full information.
Secretary, Business Men's Association,
Ridgewood, N. J.

An old apple orchard 3 acres, attractive grounds; Dutch Colonial residence; 9 rooms, bath, all improvements; extensive piazza, garage; grapes, strawberries; finest location, view; convenient express station, churches, schools; sacrifice sale. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

$2,700 to $3,300 for my modern homes and bungalows; six rooms, bath, steam, gas, electricity; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row, New York.

MAPLEWOOD, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
Houses for sale and rent; reasonable terms.
Will you let us know your needs?
J. CHARLES O'BRIEN CO.,
South Orange, N. J. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

$25 per month buys attractive new home, 5 minutes Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R.; best section of "Oranges"; 5 rooms, bath, electric, gas, steam. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

Edgewater-Palisade-Morsemere, N. J.
Business and residence plots, also extra fine dwellings, at bargain prices and easy terms; some exchanges. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Telephone 850 Cliffside.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—House, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; plot 60x120; park approach; price, $5,200; terms to suit. Call, write, or phone. Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4585.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

55 acres, suitable for country estate or development; 650 feet river frontage; 12-room, house and outbuildings; 1 mile from Hackensack Station; $28,000. Rademann, 360 State St., Hackensack.

Maplewood, choice section of "Oranges." Send for beautifully illustrated booklet. Secretary, Box 94T, Maplewood, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—Mountain Av. residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths; lot 100 feet front; choice surroundings; price $15,000. F. M. Crawley & Bros., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
Splendid farm for cattle, Putnam County, 700 acres, to rent; favorable terms to responsible party; equipped and stocked. Azzimonti, 40 Union Square, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BY THE SALT SEA, FOR SALE, OR TO LET FURNISHED
A GENTLEMAN'S SUMMER HOME.
To close estate, will sell at most attractive figure, terms to suit, water front, private dock and best anchorage on the coast; no mosquitos; Pequot Av., New London, Conn., two acres, trees; house, 16 rooms; garage; all conveniences; three hours from New York; six trains daily each way. Address Fonda, Room 1822, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York.

Florida—For Sale or to Let.

Manavista Hotel, Bradentown, Fla., largest and best in famous Manatee County; town of 5,000; tourist centre; boating, fishing, golf, motoring, and tennis; hard surface roads; first-class train service and hotel building of concrete block, fronting on Manatee River; seventy-six rooms, completely furnished; in excellent condition; to close an estate, offered at a sacrifice on satisfactory terms to responsible buyer. For full particulars address Jay E. Bigham & Co., Tampa, Fla.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to rent, small cottage, with improvements, within 25 miles of New York City; Westchester County; easy access to station; would consider purchase. Address P. O. Box 786, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Wanted, east side or below park, brownstone house, between 50th and 62d Sts.; 5 master's bedrooms, 4 servants' rooms; extension preferred; rental Oct. 1. Address R. B., Box 117 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Fine income property; nets $3,000; exchange for Long Island City factory plot and cash; no triflers. R 284 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

TO SUBLET FOR ONE MONTH OR LONGER, attractive apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; reasonable rate. Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 31 WEST.—To sublet, 7-room apartment, furnishing excellent, $200; highly satisfactory reference required. Communicate Y 375 Times Annex.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix-Portland.)—Desirable suites, two rooms, bath, at attractive rates; European and American plan; Spanish cuisine.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated suite, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.

88th, 215 West.—Tenth floor; seven large rooms, with three baths, to rent for March, April, May. Inquire on premises or A. L. Libman, 130 West 46th St.

123D, 435 WEST.—4 Beautiful rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; park street; $50.

145th, 856 West.—Seven rooms, completely furnished; exceptional opportunity; four months or longer; excellent transportation; $60 month. E. Maish.

149TH, 450 WEST.—Two rooms, furnished; $40 monthly; high-class service.

152D ST., 511 WEST.—Two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette, suitable two gentlemen or young couple; light housekeeping; private house.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St., Room 106.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Six-room apartment; beautifully furnished; overlooking Central Park; references. Riverside 4323.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

Attractive apartments, hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

FURNISHED apartment hunting simplified; long or short leases, choice locations. Consult King Realty, 109 West 57th. Phone 2354 Columbus.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454, (Apt. 40.)—Seven very large, outside rooms, two baths; completely and beautifully furnished; sublet until October; reasonable.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS,
21 West 31st St.
Two nice rooms and bath, furnished, $75.
Apply
WILLIAM HARVEY, Supt.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av.

PERSONALLY inspected lists of high-class furnished apartments obtainable at Exclusive Realty, Specialists, 176 W. 72d. 848 Col.

THE JOSEP HOTEL, 205 West 101st, three doors from Broadway.—Strictly high class, newly furnished 5-6-7-8 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all night elevator, telephone, and maid service; $25 to $45 weekly, $90 to $150 monthly. Telephone 9575—Riverside.

Brooklyn.

BEST SECTION OF BROOKLYN.—Strictly private house; beautiful view from rear windows; third floor, consisting of three rooms and two baths, for rent, furnished; convenient location; best references necessary; state full particulars. K 250 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished—East Side.

UNION SQUARE, 36, (corner 16th.)—Large studio, with two adjoining large rooms and bath; north light; $1,200 yearly.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 150 WEST.—Studio apartment, two rooms and bath; maid service; exceptionally attractive.

106TH, 238 WEST.—Front apartment, six rooms, elevator, third floor; $75; sublease; large rooms. Inquire Apartment 21.

APARTMENTS, choice locations; long, short leases. King Realty, 109 West 57th. Columbus 2354.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
at 116 Riverside Drive, south corner of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and three baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT to sublet until Oct. 1; immediate possession; eight rooms, two baths, ground floor, 310 West 94th St. Apply to Supt. on premises or phone Leventritt, Rector 6155. Will make large concessions. Present rental $100.

WEST END AV., 495, (southwest corner of 84th St.)—To sublet, apartment on 8th floor, west, 9 rooms and 3 baths, April 1 to Sept. 30; thereafter lease direct from owner; see superintendent.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.
$25 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

ATTENTION.
UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED from 32d to 96th St., east or west side, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath and kitchenette; $50 to $150 per month. Central Realty, 109 West 57th. Phone 2354.

FOUR OR FIVE rooms and bath in modern apartment house, on west side, below 155th. P 388 Times Downtown.

Three rooms and bath in modern apartment. Phone Rector 779 this A. M.

Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED 2-room apartment, west side, possession April 1; bachelor. R 279 Times Downtown.

UNFURNISHED rooms, bath, kitchenette; modern improvements; Washington Square, Gramercy Park; $22 month. S 104 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, all conveniences, $5, gentleman.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Comfortable room; convenient to bath; suitable for business people.

West Side.

50TH, 19 WEST.—Large room, private bath; $60, breakfast optional. Circle 1178.

38 WEST 59TH ST.
Sublet nicely furnished two and three rooms and bath; $150 to $250 monthly.

69TH, 118 WEST,
WEST HALL.
Large front room, with private bath.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Warm, bright, medium room, near bath, all conveniences, reasonable.

(71ST) 237 WEST END AV.—Large, comfortable, light rooms; private residence; convenient location.

72D, 22 WEST.—Small, fresh air, sunny room, two windows, running water.

72D, 121 WEST.
Large newly furnished room, private bath.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Just open, newly furnished house; large rooms; $8-$10; telephone.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, running water, bath adjoining; select house; $9.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; references exchanged.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Large front room, second story, private Christian home; gentlemen only.

77TH, 113 WEST. — Large room, Colonial style; baths; electricity; phone; reference; also small room.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; with, without private baths; lavatories.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable medium sized rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $8.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

82D, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, medium rooms, private bath, electricity, heated.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Well furnished large and small rooms; electricity, conveniences; refined surroundings.

85TH, 142 WEST.—Splendid outside room, running water; men only; references.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; kitchenette; breakfast.

88TH, 11 WEST.—Large, attractive room, conveniences, homelike, reasonable; references. 6723 Riverside.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Exceptional two large rooms with dressing rooms; bath, comforts.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Suite, 3 rooms, bath; large rooms, twin beds; steam, electricity.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large outside room; southern exposure; every convenience. Telephone 8091 Riverside.

93D, 270 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, private or adjoining baths; furnished, unfurnished.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished room, with bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms, bath, clean, warm, modern apartment, gentleman. Karlson.

142D, 605 WEST.—Single room, running water, kitchen privileges; elevator apartment. Scott.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (near 96th.)—Rooms overlooking park; conveniences. River. 1487.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS, FACING RIVERSIDE, EN SUITE OR SINGLE; ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

LARGE front room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable; every modern convenience. Telephone St. Nicholas 9722. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (109th.)—Large, beautiful room, overlooking Hudson, in modern, 10th floor, private apartment; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred. Phone Mrs. H., Academy 1509.

WEST END AV., 672, (93d.)—Large connecting rooms, private bath; handsomely furnished; electricity.

Brooklyn.

THREE CONNECTING ROOMS, handsomely furnished; piano, steam, electricity; suitable two, three people; subway; reasonable; Brooklyn. B 214 Times Downtown.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wishes one large or two small rooms, furnished, near 181st St. subway; references; state terms. R. W., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN wants comfortable quarters near Washington Square preferably with refined family American or French. O 150 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, out of town part time, wants room, between 48th and 76th Sts., east side. O 86 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes room with private family, 60th and 96th, East or West. R., care Schiller, 52 East 89th.

BY BUSINESS gentleman; comfortable room; preferably with breakfast, in Washington Square vicinity. R 277 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private bath, steam heat; electricity; references.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large front, sunny room, third floor, suitable for two.

West Side.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Suite of two large rooms, private bath; references.

56TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsome floor, very large rooms; would divide; electric light, steam heat; also smaller room; Southern cooking; attentive service.

70TH, 200 WEST, Opposite Sherman Square.—Attractive single rooms; running water; homelike; young business people; elevator; table guests. Hubbell.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Handsome suite or room; table supplied from owner's farm.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; table guests.

72D, 129-131 WEST.—Desirable front rooms; private baths; excellent table board.

72D, 181 WEST.—Subway, elevated express; attractive house; desirable vacancies; American family.

73D, 265 WEST.—Large, sunny room; high-class Jewish house; table board.

73D, 112 WEST. TABLE BOARD.
Desirable room; subway; elevator; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath, first floor; near subway, "L."

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; private phone; steam heat; electricity.

78TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

316 WEST 88TH.
Single and double room; table a specialty.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine; board optional.

107TH ST., 319 WEST.—A lady, having beautifully appointed private home in city's most exclusive section, will rent, with exceptional board, large, exquisitely furnished front room, with dressing room, to two persons; fine view of Hudson River; one door from Riverside Drive; running water, electricity, gas, bath, telephone.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Bet. Riverside, Broadway.)—Modern, private residence offers luxurious accommodation; every convenience; exceptionally bountiful table; spacious room; moderate terms.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard,
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I.
71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant room; superior board; $12 weekly. 7726 Morningside. Payne.

WEST END AV., 696, (94th.)—Attractive large or small room; excellent Southern home cooking; private tables; near subway express.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Large, well-appointed rooms, en suite or separate; excellent board; smaller room; references.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOM and board, by gentleman in small family; state terms. R 267 Times Downtown.

WANTED, two rooms, board optional, for a lady and two gentlemen in a private family near Columbia University. R. Carrera, 171 Columbus Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS.

'17 Studebaker.
'16 Reo Six.
'16 Chevrolet.
'16 Mitchell.
'16 Studebaker.
'16 Chalmers.
'16 Dodge Winter Tour.
'16 Olds. "8."
'15 Scripps.
'15 Olds. Winter Tour.
'15 Overland.
'14 Abbott Roadster.
'13 Buick Roadster.
'13 Studebaker.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 WEST 47TH. BRYANT 2411.

BRISCOE 1915 coupe; de luxe car; excellent shoes; motor perfect; starter, lights; offer. Lexington Used Car Department. Bryant 2411.

BUICK TOURING,
1915, large four-cylinder, C-37, best model in Buick line; perfect condition; sacrifice. 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

BUICK runabout, late model; condition throughout like new; electric starter, lights; $500. Mr. Hains car, 150 West 55th.

CHALMERS.—Master, 6-cylinder touring, in perfect condition; driven less than 10,000 miles; fully equipped, spare shoe, &c.; cost $2,650, sacrifice $425. Dead Storage, 136 West 52d St., basement.

CHALMERS.—Lady leaving town would rent beautiful 1916 Chalmers landaulet, with careful chauffeur; responsible party; reasonable. Tel. 3682 Vanderbilt.

CHALMERS 1916 light 6; absolutely perfect; hill climber; extras. Lexington Used Car Department. Bryant 2411.

COLE 8-CYL. TOURING,
LIKE NEW, $1,000.
In exceptional condition mechanically and paint without a scratch; if you are in the market for a practically new car and desire to save $600 you should give this car your inspection immediately; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; mechanical inspection invited. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

COLE 1916, model 8-60, seven passenger; driven 4,000 miles; exceptionally good mechanical condition; appearance is like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
TELEPHONE DECATUR 4004.

Dodge Bros. runabouts and touring cars all have been gone over in our repair shop and are in condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
TELEPHONE DECATUR 4004.

DODGE 1916 touring, 5-passenger; in perfect condition; $490. K 251 Times Downtown.

F. I. A. T. 1915 imported "25-35," town brougham limousine and Fleetwood touring bodies; magnificent condition; guaranteed absolutely perfect; one or both bodies; cost $6,500; submit offer. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th St.

FORD 1915 Touring; extra good bargain to quick buyer. Henahan, 2,002 Broadway.

FOR SALE.
BUICK.—Model D-45, run under 5,000 miles; Sedan top; perfect condition; cost, with equipment, $1,350; sell at $950; no dealers. Write A. E. Finlay, 115 Broadway. Rector 9272.

HUPMOBILE, 1914, Model 32, five-passenger touring; electric starter, lights; guaranteed; $450. Can be seen at 150 West 55th.

MARMON 1916, 41,
SEATING 4.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

MARMON, 1914, Model 41, five-passenger sedan, cloth lining, A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916, seven-passenger limousine; painted blue; gray cloth lining; car like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916 model, 34, touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MERCER
1916 Model 22-72.
SPEEDSTER.
Remarkable value. This car is practically equal to new in every respect. Has been driven but 4,698 miles. Equipment includes two extra wire wheels with tires mounted. Must be seen to appreciate its exceptional condition. Can be purchased at a considerable saving in cost. For further information inquire of
E. L. Franklin, Exchange Car Dept.,
LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
61st Street, west of Broadway.
Telephone—Columbus 7750.

MITCHELL 1916 seven passenger; slip covers; thoroughly overhauled; $600. Lexington Used Car Department. Bryant 2411.

OLDSMOBILE.—For sale, contract for $100 less than list price, 1917 Oldsmobile touring, March delivery. P. T. Coffey, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OLDSMOBILE 1915 Winter touring; excellent whipcord upholstery; $450. Lexington Used Car Department. Bryant 2411.

OVERLAND, 1916, seven-passenger Touring Car, with plenty reserve power; Packard 3-38 Phaeton, needs no recommendation; Willys Knight, 1916, with Blue Ribbon Limousine body; 1916 Oldsmobile Touring Car; 1916 Studebaker Touring Car; prices attractive. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

PACKARD Twin Six, long chassis, custom built limousine landaulet, like new; will sacrifice; Packard Co. guarantee. S 99 Times.

PEUGEOT 1916 LIMOUSINE,
RENAULT 30 LANDAULET,
RENAULT 12-18 BROUGHAM.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

PIERCE ARROW, 38 H. P. limousine and touring body. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

RENAULT town car; very fine condition. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, small 4-cylinder, light 5-passenger touring automobile; electric starter, lights; driven 5,000 miles by owner; price $800. 150 West 55th.

STUTZ, 1917, 1916, Bulldogs and Roadsters.
MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT,
(Special job, starter, lights, wire wheels.)
Pierce "38" Touring, Starter, Lights.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 BROADWAY.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 Touring, a car that improves with use; Overland Touring Car, in excellent condition, seating five; 1915 Paige, seven-passenger Touring Car; Overland 1916 Roadster; Mercer Special Raceabout, a speedy and able car. Now is the time to purchase. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

1916 WILLYS KNIGHT coupe, run less than 5,000 miles; appearance and condition good as new; full equipment, including TWO extra shoes. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th St.

WINTON, 1916, model 22A; very fine condition throughout; car run 3,000 miles. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS. FOR SALE. TRUCKS.
Pierce Arrows, Packards, Whites, Macks, Republics, Sauters, also Contractors' Dumpers. Various style bodies and capacities.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
136 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle—190-191.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful S. G. V. limousine landaulet, ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline, 425 West 54th. Phone Columbus 398.

CADILLAC limousine for hire; hour, day, or month; owner drive. Harlem 3698.

PACKARD Limousine with separate touring body; just overhauled and beautifully painted; circumstances necessitate lease; monthly basis, $325, quick reply, includes owner, who will drive; references exchanged; private. O 130 Times.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine, latest model, beautifully upholstered, to charter; rates reasonable. Hayes, 207 West 75th. Phone 1832 Columbus; references furnished.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD, elegant limousine, for hire, week or month; owner drives; best references; most reasonable. Schwartz. Phone Academy 571.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousine, late model, chauffeur in livery, $75 weekly. Circle 437.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK or REA, late 1916 or 1917 model, six-cylinder, five-passenger; must be in first-class condition; please state price, full details, and extras; prompt cash settlement. R 273 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y.M.C.A.
AUTO SCHOOL,
1121 BEDFORD AV.,
BROOKLYN.
Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson.
Private instruction by special arrangement.

STEWART
AUTOMOBILE
SCHOOL,
225 W. 57th St.
Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School,
WEST SIDE
Y. M. C. A.
302 W. 57th St.
Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920 Spec. classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING.—Competent young woman, advertising agency experience, seeks position with agency, publication, or commercial house; experienced office manager; would accept secretarial position. O 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, ledger clerk, familiar all clerical work; $12. R 266 Times Downtown.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—Two Finnish girls; together. Mrs. Hatainen, 338 East 125th.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.
Competent on various classes of comptometer work; salary, $9; bright, clever, Christian girl, and will prove highly satisfactory. Comptometer, R 236 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER, $2.50 daily; dresses, alteration specialty; stylish; obliging. Phone Hensley, 6724 Morningside.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, in automobile repair shop; salary $12. O 146 Times.

SECRETARY.—Capable young woman seeks position as secretary to executive; possesses tact, initiative, and ability to meet people; competent stenographer; has acted in executive capacity; advertising experience. O 139 Times.

SECRETARY.—Thorough knowledge English, French, and German stenography, also law work; capable and efficient; best of references. Room 508, 189 Broadway.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Dictation evenings, also translation, French, Spanish, Italian. M. G., 151 East 21st.

SECRETARY.—Young widow of respectable Western family desires position as secretary. Y 363 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined American young lady; 8 years' legal, brokerage experience; highest references; good appearance; accurate, reliable; absolutely first-class; $20. S. 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, graduate of high-class secretarial school, wants position where refinement and ability are appreciated rather than previous business experience; salary $12. O 141 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in surety business; high school education; capable of assisting at books. F. Schwartz, 961 Southern Boulevard.

STENOGRAPHER.—Would like to place my secretary, expert, experienced stenographer, grammarian; adaptable, conscientious; commercial, literary. Telephone Lenox 2745.

STENOGRAPHER.—Patent law, engineering, legal, other technical lines, several years' experience, desires good connection. R 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, 3½ years' experience, desires to make change. O 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, educated, rapid; correspondence; initiative; $15-$18. O 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years' experience, capable, $10. Frances Ahern, 342 49th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience; good references; $18. E. Fried, 81 West 127th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, courteous, neat appearance, willing, needs position; $8. R 276 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and office assistant, neat, accurate worker, with pleasing personality, desires a position at moderate salary. Anna Grosse, 906 Union Av., Bronx.

TYPIST.—General office work which requires executive ability; ambitious; $12-$14. R 261 Times Downtown.

TYPIST would like home or evening work. Box 20, 1,563 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—Five years in present position; also maid and chambermaid 6 years; sisters; together or separate. Y 370 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE, intelligent American, 18, 3 years high school; familiar with downtown; ambitious, prepossessing; living home; A1 references; prefers bank or lawyer's office. P 385 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,203. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Spare time; books opened, closed; monthly audits. S. & R., 17 Battery Place. Tel. Rector 9190.

ADVERTISING.—Thorough practical working knowledge of type, engravings, printing details; proofread and make-up; have originated much attractive printed matter; samples submitted; age 23; good education; neither drink nor smoke. Box O 120 Times.

AN OPPORTUNITY
to engage the services of a young man, age 28, capable of holding executive position; demonstrated ability as assistant to head of corporation; experienced in purchasing, accounting, and selling; highest credentials. R 274 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR OR CONTROLLER.
C. P. A., 32 accustomed to big propositions; large manufacturing corporation preferred. Y 359 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT or clerical position desired; 23, experienced, good education, neat, good penman, and accurate at figures. Address W. K., 753 Jennings St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—28; Scotsman; thoroughly experienced; competent to take charge and assume responsibility; references; bond; $30-$35. P 375 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or accountant's assistant open for immediate engagement, $20. Telephone Morningside 8854.

BOOKKEEPER, junior accountant; college graduate; 5 years' experience; good correspondent. B. M., 64 Stagg St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,)—Double entry, controlling accounts, full charge; references; $20. R 226 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced controlling accounts, financial statements; references. Zwicker, 643 East 13th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) double entry, 5 years' general experience, excellent references. R 251 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; 19 years' experience; modest expectations. J. B. G., 413 West 22d St.

BOY.—High school student wishes position from 2 o'clock on. E. West, 186 Ross St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, A1 mechanic and driver, 15 years' experience, 10 years with private families, excellent references, wishes good, steady position with private family. Tel. 4980 Schuyler, 5 R. N., or O 133 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. A. P. Koster, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, single, mechanic, 8 years' experience, foreign and domestic cars; best references. H. Wolgast, 2,427 7th Av. Phone Audubon 3281.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, wishes position, private or commercial, city or country; five years' experience. S 95 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years last employer; Pierce-Arrow; can make own repairs. S 91 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, thoroughly experienced, desires only good position; finest references. S 107 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, linguist, traveled, legal training, foreign mercantile experience, highest references to character, quick adaptability, energy. R 262 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, Swiss, speak English, German, French, wish positions; man, good cook; wife, housework or waitress; club or private family; best references; wages, $100 to $125. Schweizer, 225 East 123d St.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, young man, 23, graduate Blackford School Scientific Employment, now charge of production 150 men, electrical manufacturing company, will organize or operate employment department any line business. Y 362 Times Annex.

EVENING WORK wanted, by a high school science teacher, have had business experience, will do teaching, tutoring, clerical or other work; highest business and professional references. S 102 Times.

GARDENER, head, and superintendent, to take charge of private estate; life experience in the management of greenhouses, live stock, poultry, &c.; married; no children; A1 references. Address Superintendent, P. O. Box 725, Stamford, Conn.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE STUDENT, (31,) married, desires position as assistant traffic manager; 10 years' experience as shipping clerk with present employer; salary $22-$25. R 285 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, age 24, wishes position as salesman; my experience has been short but my ability will take care of that; can you use me? R 219 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wants manufacturer's skirt or shirtwaist line for Northeastern Pennsylvania. S 105 Times.

SALESMAN desires connection with reliable organization, have experience, ability, character. O 145 Times.

SECRETARY, office manager; legal, corporate and public utility experience; competent corporation secretary; understands Spanish; good stenographer. P 400 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, (25,) American; social, private; city or country; highest credentials; experienced traveler. Anfindson, 66 Garrison Av., Jersey City.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (26,) well educated; knowledge bookkeeping; extensive industrial and railroad training; well versed in traffic, purchasing, and advertising; will start in any capacity where initiative wins promotion. O 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, desires position. S 97 Times.

THE RIGHT ADV. MAN
for a busy executive's aid or advertising manager is open for a permanent job; a "shirt-sleeve" brain worker who has 16 years' practical training as an executive advertising man and merchandiser, who knows what to do and how, who wants to connect with a permanent job where hard work, initiative, and the ability to do things will be paid for; age 32; married; employed; alive; is also experienced department store advertising manager; has a 48 per cent. increase record for a Middle West store to show; alert American college-bred Jew. Y 355 Times Annex.

TYPIST, expert, having knowledge of stenography, desires position with advancement. O 125 Times.

VALET.—Japanese, good education, active, neat appearance, at present employed, wishes permanent position; many years' reference. K. T., care of Tanaka, 22 East 62d St.

YOUNG AMERICAN man, 25, of good character, married, excellent appearance, industrious, desires reliable position; finest references. S 108 Times.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, with wide experience in the lamp and shade business, desires connection with reliable house as contractor. S 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) neat appearance, formerly clothing stock clerk, seeks position at anything offering opportunity; grant personal interview; city or out of town. S 69 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) six years' experience stenographer, bookkeeper, general office man, conversant modern methods, able correspondent. R 264 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—College education, business experience, handling correspondence or office work; knowledge of French, chemistry, and medical terms. S 103 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) exceptional business ability, absolutely trustworthy, will travel; moderate salary; must secure position, anything. O 143 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting, modern office detail, selling and executive ability, desires opportunity. O 152 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) general experience, (office, factory, selling,) executive ability, seeks connection mercantile concern; references. E 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, seven years' experience, claims, collections, and selling, desires position with advancement. O 119 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) wants any kind of position; business and office experience; high school education; reference. O 147 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires permanent connection with future; willing to start at bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,571 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) clerical position, bank preferred; 3 years' bookkeeping experience. R 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) married, good education, seeks employment. R 280 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSER.—Wanted, a girl to operate an Elliott addressing machine and to cut stencils. Woman's Institute of Domestic Arts and Sciences, top floor of Columbia Trust Bldg., 34th St. and 5th Av.

A LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE wants girls, beginners, periodical subscription department, salary to start, $6 per week. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

BILLING OPERATOR, Elliott Fisher, one with experience in printing business preferred; state salary and references. J 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, controlling accounts, one accustomed to a large number of accounts; first-class experience absolutely essential; state qualifications in detail and salary expected; Saturdays closed. Y 383 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced for retail shoe store; must be rapid and accurate. J 115 Times.

FITTER wanted on gowns; useless to apply unless accustomed to first-class work. Maison Charles Klein, 36 West 57th.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN,
REQUIRE A WOMAN WITH ARTISTIC TASTE IN THEIR BUREAU OF HOME FURNISHING, TO HAVE CHARGE OF THEIR EXHIBITION ROOMS; ONE WHO CAN COMPETENTLY ADVISE AND ASSIST CUSTOMERS IN THE SELECTION OF DRAPERIES, FURNITURE, ETC. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY MAIL TO
SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (White.)—Three in family; no washing; good wages. Call today, Apt. 8E, 318 West 100th St.

GIRLS WANTED, LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE, TO HANDLE FILE STENCILS; THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. APPLY TO MR. PAYNE, 326 HUDSON ST., CORNER VANDAM.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH STREET, WEST,
REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

MANICURIST WANTED in barber shop; applicant must be experienced and capable of doing first-class work. Apply 1,730 Broadway.

MARRIED COUPLE WANTED.—Colored or white to do together the indoor work of a house; four adults in family; nearby, L. I. suburb; pleasant quarters with bath; want sensible, cleanly, reliable people, with good references; write, stating experience and wages expected. Y 380 Times Annex.

NURSE or ATTENDANT for an institution; pay $22 a month; state age and experience. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

NURSE.—Lady desires young woman, English or Scotch, with experience as child's nurse to care for little girl, three years; references required; salary $40. Telephone 2499 Plaza before 11 A. M.

NURSE for two children, 18 months and 4 years, in Flushing, L. I.; refined young woman, with first-class personal references. Apply after 10, 11½ West 37th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT WANTED.—Good penman; must have knowledge of bookkeeping and office experience. Apply 325 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn.

PROOFREADER, mailing stencil, wanted by large publishing house; only one who is thoroughly experienced in this line need apply; a matured woman preferred; good salary for this type of work. Address Permanent, 271 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Experienced secretary, stenographer; knowledge of bookkeeping; $15 to begin. Mary Elizabeth Candy Shop, 392 5th Av.

SECRETARY.—Experienced secretary, stenographer; knowledge of bookkeeping; $15 to begin. Mary Elizabeth Candy Shop, 392 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady with several years' experience, Underwood machines; bright; office hours, 9-5:30; wages, $15 to start; insurance and bonus advantages. Apply Standard Pneumatic Action Co., 638 West 52d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, young lady stenographer, with legal experience, for permanent position in financial district; state references and salary wanted. Y 310 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted; hotel experience; $40; eat out. See Mr. Eaton, Hotel Bristol.

TYPIST.—Rapid operator; state age, experience, salary; wanted at once. O 153 Times.

TYPISTS.—Competent, Oliver typewriter, $8 to $15. 310 Broadway.

WANTED.
YOUNG WOMEN
WITH
EXPERIENCE
IN
TELEPHONE OPERATING
FOR
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
ADVANCEMENT.
TYPISTS PREFERRED.
APPLY BY
SELF-WRITTEN LETTER
TO
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1,629.

WANTED.
YOUNG WOMEN
BETWEEN 16 AND 23 YEARS
FOR
TELEGRAPH POSITIONS,
WITH
ADVANCEMENT.
TYPISTS PREFERRED.
APPLY BY
SELF-WRITTEN LETTER
TO
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1,629.

WOMAN, ABOUT 30 YEARS OF AGE, TO WORK IN THE PLANNING AND DISPATCHING DEPT. OF A LARGE CLOTHING MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN BROOKLYN; MUST BE ACCURATE AT FIGURES; WRITE, STATING AGE, QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY EXPECTED. K 253 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADY FOR OUR PAYROLL DEPARTMENT, CAPABLE OF DOING SIMPLE ARITHMETIC. APPLY 8:30 TO 11:30 A. M. FRIDAY. C. KENYON CO., EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN, 3 BLOCKS FROM ATLANTIC AV., SUBWAY AND L. I. RAILROAD STATION.

YOUNG LADY as billing clerk and stenographer; must be good at figures, neat, and willing worker, moderate salary to start, with fine opportunity for advancement as assistant to office manager; reply in own handwriting, with full information and references, stating salary desired. K 247 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, who can typewrite and take care of correspondence; call Saturday, 11:30, 167 Lincoln Av., block east of 3d Av., near 135th St.

YOUNG LADY, quick, accurate at figures; experienced handling salesmen's records; good permanent position. Cushman's, 315 West 66th.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law, $18; insurance, (Legal Dept.,) $18; importer, $12; dry goods, $15; publishing, $12; electrical, $15; export, $20; film company, $15.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, middle aged woman for night position in women's club; $40 month and meals.
FILE CLERK.—Experienced, law office, $15.
TYPIST.—Educational institution, $9; life insurance, $8; electric, $13; laboratories, $12; hat manufacturer, $12; medical, $12.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
30 Church St. Call 9 to 1.

STENOGRAPHERS; good Wall Street positions; register free. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$15-$20; clerks, $9-$10. Standard Employment Exchange, 21 Park Row.

STENOGRAPHER, $20; typists, $12; correspondence, $14; clerks, $8. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, assume responsibility; $18. Law and Commercial Agency, 261 Broadway.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

$10.
This week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

TYPISTS! EARN $12. to 25. WEEKLY. Learn DICTAPHONE operating in one week; touch typewriting in six; positions guaranteed. BOC BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL, 103 Park Av. (41st St.) Murray Hill 4620.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING WRITER WANTED
As assistant by St. Louis department store; must write forceful copy and be man of department store experience; good opportunity; state experience, qualifications, and salary expected. O 151 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, PERMANENT, profitable; commission. Wilson, 151 Grand, 10:30-12:30.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and Cashier, wanted by m'f'g corporation to take charge of general and customers' ledgers and handle payroll; must be familiar with controls, voucher system and preparations of monthly statements and able to furnish bond; reply, stating age, experience, and references in detail, salary expected and reason for leaving last position; no attention paid to replies unless full particulars are given. K 266 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, about 21; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 126 Times.

AUTO TRUCK SALESMEN wanted; extra large commission to capable men. B 201 Times.

BILLING CLERK and stenographer; young man; must be good at figures, neat and willing worker; moderate salary to start, with fine opportunity for advancement as assistant to office manager; reply in own handwriting, with full information and references, stating salary desired. K 246 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED,
WITH KNOWLEDGE OF FACTORY COURSE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY.
BOX 394, YONKERS, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry, for out of town about 100 miles; applicant must furnish best references as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary wanted, Zinc, R 268 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by a large printing concern; state age and experience in detail; salary, $18-$20. K 254 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED BY LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE, GOOD, STRONG BOY FOR SHIPPING AND GENERAL WORK; MUST BE OVER 16; WILL PAY GOOD SALARY FOR RIGHT TYPE OF BOY. APPLY TO MR. PAYNE AT ONCE, 326 HUDSON ST., CORNER VANDAM ST.

BOYS.
CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON,
8 E. 22D ST.,
require services of strong, willing boys to carry salesmen's samples and make themselves useful in shipping department.

BOY, generally useful in stock department of well-known mfg. concern; $6 to start; good opening. P 384 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in publishing house. Ask for C. W. B., 119 West 40th St., 22d floor.

BOY wanted in the office of an iron and steel concern. Apply 510 West 24th.

BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN wanted by the New Haven Railroad; experienced men only. Apply Employment Car, 133d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

BUYER AND MANAGER wanted for basement in department store; must be capable of handling women's ready to wear, hosiery, underwear, and kindred lines. In answering, give full information as to former employers and qualifications. W. T. Knott, 23-25 East 26th St.

CLERK OR ATTORNEY; young man, energetic, hard worker, American, in law department of large casualty insurance company to investigate law suits and assist attorneys in preparation of cases for trial; must be willing to start at moderate salary with chance for advancement; state age, experience, education, salary desired, and particulars. R 286 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Young men in bank, beginners; those having high school training preferred; state age and salary to start. R 221 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Three experienced installment collectors for city work; must come well recommended and furnish surety or realty bonds; salary to start, $2 per day and commission; splendid opportunity to right party. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., Leslie-Judge Co., Room 801, 3 West 29th.

DRAFTSMAN WITH INSIDE SELLING ABILITY IN LIGHTING FIXTURE BUSINESS; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. S. A., 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; mechanical draftsman experienced in detailing and designing mechanical equipment, preferably machine tools and hydraulic presses; please state previous experience. S 100 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Detail draftsman and tracer wanted who has had a trade school training and at least one year's practical experience. S 101 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Chemical factory layouts; write, stating experience, references, and salary wanted. Manufacturer, K 243 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR MAN,
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; PREFERABLY ONE WHO HAS OPERATED THE OTIS PLUNGER CAR; MUST BE STRICTLY TEMPERATE AND HAVE GOOD REFERENCES.
APPLY J. S. ELLIOT, EMPLOYMENT SUPERINTENDENT,
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST., NEW YORK.

ELEVATOR RUNNER and switchboard operator, white, for passenger car; references absolutely required. Superintendent, 145 East 49th.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
REQUIRE A GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, A MAN OF ENERGY, PROVED ABILITY, AND THOROUGH EXPERIENCE IN STORES OF THE BEST CLASS; FOR SUCH A MAN THIS IS AN UNUSUALLY FINE OPPORTUNITY. APPLY PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER.

LANDSCAPE MAN wanted to represent first class nursery; good proposition; salary or commission. La Pointe Nursery Co., Geneva, N. Y.

MANAGERS.—Grocery store managers wanted; must be experienced, good record, energetic, and polite; salary and commission; opportunity for advancement. Apply All-Package Grocery Stores Co., 217 Broadway.

MECHANICS.—THREE CAPABLE, ALERT, PROGRESSIVE AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS; 48 HOUR WEEK; CLEAN AND LIGHT SHOP; AVERAGE WAGE 36 TO 50 CENTS PER HOUR; FURTHER ADVANCEMENT DETERMINED BY ABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL; THOSE INTERESTED IN PERMANENT POSITION WILL REPLY IN WRITING, GIVING PAST EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, REFERENCES, AND IF NOW EMPLOYED.
ISOTTA FROSCHINI MOTORS CO.,
ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS CO.,
1,763 BROADWAY.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted by large corporation, young man who is of neat appearance and able to handle large mail; state age, experience, references, and religion; permanent position, with good future; salary, $30 per month. R 245 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Hustler; hours, 9 to 6; salary, $7 per week to start. R 282 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR, experienced, wanted for Wallace addressing machine; will pay a good salary to right party; must be thoroughly competent. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam St., New York.

ORDER CLERK.
PARK & TILFORD, 529 WEST 42D ST., WILL EMPLOY YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE, AS ORDER CLERK; MUST HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF GROCERY BUSINESS AND BE THOROUGHLY RELIABLE; SALARY, $12 PER WEEK.

PATTERN CUTTER, assistant, one who has had experience in cutting patterns from a ladies' fashion book. Call Fashionable Dress, 170 Fifth Avenue.

PIE MAN.—A first-class pie man wanted, one familiar with all branches and capable of taking full charge; only A No. 1 man need apply. Y 382 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.
The Encyclopaedia Britannica requires a few more men of ability to call on leads; must have at least a high school education; selling experience necessary; we instruct our men; commission with drawing account. 120 West 32d St., 6th floor, New York City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR NEW ENGLAND STATES; commission basis; we are open to engage a representative to carry our line of coats through the New England States; we require a thoroughly experienced garment salesman, one who has established a trade in this territory; none others will be considered; an interview will be granted on request. William Fischman, 15 E. 26th St.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high class appearance and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience; advancement assured good men. D 160 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.—We are open to engage a Southern representative to carry our line of coats exclusively; commission basis; must be a thoroughly experienced garment salesman, who is making and has made this territory. An interview will be granted upon request. William Fischman, 15 East 26th St.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Haberdashery salesman, with experience in high class store or shop, catering to exclusive trade; must have excellent taste to assist buyer in the selection of furnishings in large men's wear store in Chicago; will offer good salary; splendid opportunity. Apply in confidence, stating age, experience, expected salary, also inclose photo. Y 372 Times Annex.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Active, reliable man to call on clubs, hotels, and finer trade with side line of very high-grade Key West cigars; liberal commission arrangement; must furnish bond. "Pure Habana," R 279 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced silk and dress goods salesman for dry goods store in city of 75,000; state age, experience, references, where employed, salary. Address H. N. B., McAlpin Hotel.

SALESMAN, (TRAVELING,) FOR LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURER; STATE FULL PARTICULARS, SALARY OR COMMISSION. R 212 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced on dresses, for office and department store trade; commission basis. Feldstein, 728 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN wanted for medium capacity auto truck; commission nearly $200 for one sale per month. O 134 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, for jobbing trade on kimono line; commission. Levy & Ganis, 195 Chrystie St.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT WANTED FOR BOSTON OFFICE.
WE ARE LOOKING FOR A SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, WHO IS FULLY CAPABLE OF HANDLING ANY WORK THAT MAY COME UP; ONE FAMILIAR WITH COST WORK PREFERRED.
SALARY $2,500 TO $3,500, DEPENDING ON THE MAN.
GIVE FULL DETAILS AS TO ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING IN FIRST LETTER. ALL COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL.
MacDOW & BROWN,
PRODUCTION ENGINEERS—PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
77 SUMMER ST.,
BOSTON.
ADDRESS REPLIES, GIVING TELEPHONE NUMBER, TO
MR. WILLIS M. BROWN,
PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL, N. Y. C.

SHIPPING, &c.—Wanted, young man able take charge of shipping and delivery over railroads and steamships; knowledge of stenography and French preferred; must also be quick and accurate at figures and have good penmanship. Address, stating past experience and salary desired, Pyramid, R 215 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR to secure subscriptions for well-known financial weekly; commission and small drawing account. Y 357 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted by large corporation; must be competent, rapid, and accurate; state age, experience, references, and religion; permanent position with good future; salary $70 per month. R 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND CLERK.—Young man at Hotel Palmer, Lakewood, N. J. Salary, $30 month with room and board.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, beginner, in bank; must reside in Manhattan or Bronx. R 243 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted; liberal commission. Buck Air Craft and Munitions Co., 327 42d St. Bldg., 30 East 42d St.

STOCK SALESMEN, New York and vicinity; commission only; unusual opportunity. Call morning, 610 Candler Building.

THIS ADVERTISER
is the largest house of its kind in the world—a well-known national advertiser. It believes in fair-play policies and in hiring only men who can grow. It is a good house to work for, but it is exacting, and considers only men of good habits.
IT WANTS 6 MEN OF THIS TYPE TO SELL IN TERRITORIES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI ON PERMANENT SALARY BASIS.
Preferably men of good education who have successfully sold advertised goods to retail dealers.
Men who will work to get dealers to display goods well. (Past experience in such work counts.)
In other words, men who look to future business and are also getting present business.
Men who want a permanent place with a respected house.
Write letter of application, stating telephone number. Address O 154 Times.

TYPIST, clerk, and assistant wanted; applicant give age, qualifications, experience, residence, references, minimum remuneration expected at first, and knowledge of chemicals, if any, on which to anticipate advancement. Address Favorable Location, P. O. Box 521, New York.

WANTED
YOUNG MEN,
BETWEEN 16 AND 23 YEARS,
FOR
TELEGRAPH POSITIONS,
WITH
ADVANCEMENT;
TYPISTS PREFERRED.
APPLY BY
SELF-WRITTEN LETTER
TO
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.
ROOM 1629.

YOUNG MAN wanted; aggressive, capable of merchandising women's gloves, women's hosiery in a large department store in the Middle West; must be under 35 years of age and have had successful experience; to such a man who can qualify there is a most attractive proposition open; you can safely apply in strictest confidence to Lock Box 190, Madison Square Branch, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wanted, aggressive, capable of merchandising wash goods and linen department in a department store; in answering give full information as to experience and qualifications. W. T. Knott, 23-25 East 26th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 18-19 years old, as assistant in electrical department of a real estate firm. State age, salary desired, experience. N. L., Box 16 Times.

Employment Agencies.

$3,600—REPRESENTATIVE, with knowledge of American-made dyes to represent manufacturer in South America. Prefer man who speaks Spanish and Portuguese.
$2,000—SALESMEN, (3); experienced on naval stores, rosin and turpentine; Southern location.
$2,080—OFFICE MANAGER—Large department store. Experienced in handling customers' ledgers department; splendid opportunity.
$1,500 to $2,000—AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES—Desire four or five young college men to locate in Far East.
CLERK—Clean-cut young American, with insurance experience; $12. Other good clerical openings, $8 to $15.
Call between 9 and 2.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St. N. Y. City.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, technical graduate, 25-30 years; salary $1,800; sugar machinery expert, foreign position, young man preferred; advertising man, 20-28 years, able to write copy, $1,200; bookkeeper, stenographer, $18; bookkeeper, $15-$18; stenographer, $15-$25; correspondence, $15-$18; clerks, $10; office boy, $7-$8. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced stocks, bonds; bank position. Law and Commercial Agency, 261 Broadway.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Although pressure has fallen considerably in the West and Northwest there has been but little change in the relative distribution and general and substantial rains centred in the Southern States and rain and snows in the Middle Atlantic States.

There were also local snows over the central Rocky Mountain region, but elsewhere the weather was fair. It is colder in the South, except in Florida and along the middle Gulf Coast, where temperatures are considerably above the seasonal average.

Elsewhere as a rule temperatures are below the seasonal average, considerably so in Tennesse, the West Gulf States, and the extreme West. Except for scattered rains Friday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River, somewhat colder Friday along the East Gulf Coast and warmer in the upper lake regions.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west, becoming variable; fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north, becoming variable Friday night; fair.

South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh northeast, rain Friday, fair Saturday, except for the Florida coast, where the wind will be gentle to moderate east and southeast, with fair weather.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday. Saturday fair, little change in temperature.

New England and Western New York—Fair Friday and probably Saturday, little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	28	32	4 P. M.	37	34
6 A. M.	26	32	6 P. M.	34	35
9 A. M.	29	34	9 P. M.	32	36
12 M.	32	35	11 P. M.	31	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 35; for the corresponding date last year it was 32. Average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 35; at 8 P. M. it was 36. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.41 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.43 inches.

Fire Record

	Loss.
P. M. (Wednesday.)	
11:40—30-32 W. 13 St.; Sani Doll Co.	Not given
A. M. (Thursday.)	
1:45—258 W. 65 St.; Charles Gyson	Slight
3:30—La Fontaine Av. & 180 St.; (car.) Interboro R. R.	$500
6:40—19 E. 114 St.; not given	Slight
9:00—6 E. 30 St.; Samuel Golden	$2,000
10:40—14 W. 112 St.; Sarah Viss	Slight
10:40—276 E. Houston St.; not given	Slight
P. M.	
12:33—288 Grand St.; not given	Slight
1:30—170 E. 100 St.; not given	Slight
1:40—2 E. 134 St.; George Scott	$1,000
2:05—422 E. 10 St.; not given	Slight
2:35—36 Orchard St.; Schule Church	Slight
4:55—2,761 Amst'dam Av.; not given	Slight
5:00—215 W. 10 St.; M. Bartine	Slight
5:23—102 Monroe St.; Anna Schessberg	Slight
6:45—322 Madison St.; Henry Schuman	Slight
8:15—81 W. 61 St.; Packard Motor Co.	$2,000
9:55—2,761 Amsterdam Av.; (scenic railway,) not given	Slight

The Civil Service

City.

Applications for mate will be received until 4 P. M. on March 8. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Duties, 3; experience, 7. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must be 21 years of age and not more than 45 years on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. Vacancies occur from time to time in the Correction and Public Charities Departments.

United States.

The commission announces for March 21 an examination for weight clerk, for men only. A vacancy in the Navy Yard, New York, at $3.28 per diem, and future vacancies requiring similar qualifications, will be filled from this examination. The duties are such that the appointee should have a knowledge of reading working structural plans; he should be able to prepare from plans schedules for materials and to identify, classify, and enter returned weights on the schedules. Competitors will be examined in arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, copying and correcting manuscript, reading plans, training and experience. Applicants must show that for at least one year they have been employed in a shipyard or a navy yard in duties similar to those required in this position or in the shipbuilding mechanical trade of ship fitter or machinist, or that they have graduated from a technical or trade school of recognized standing. They must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Police Department News

Assignments at 4 P. M., March 2: Patrol. H. Bickelhaupt, 65, as stat. house att. Temporary—Patrol. W. F. Thoms, 146, to C. O. Squad, duty in Div. of Bldgs., 30 days, 4 P. M., March 2; Mounted Patrol. J. J. Ryan, 168, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. D, 30 days, 4 P. M., March 2.

Sick leave: Patrol. T. L. O'Rourke, C. O. Squad, 90 days, 8 A. M., March 6.

Resignation accepted: Prob. Patrol. S. Pribyl, Training School.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

MEN, EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
In 3 months learn Mechanical Dentistry. The demand for Mechanical Dentists is enormous. Individual instruction any time; no book study; easy payments. Earn while you learn. Write for free Booklet 51.
Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Coal land for Sale.—472 acres of patented coal land in Colorado for sale, at a sacrifice; an opportunity for a possible very handsome return to any one with financial strength to carry the investment for a short time. Address P. G. Ellis, 208 Boston Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Manufacturing business, prosperous, modern equipment, established for years, best reputation, selling to best trade, earning good profit, offered for sale; present owner wishes to retire; $50,000 required. Confidential, R 242 Times Downtown.

$8,000 to $10,000 wanted to fill additional orders by established ladies' undergarment manufacturing concern; money absolutely secured; good return for use or will give part interest in concern. F 491 Times Annex.

An old established business house in conjunction with their own line desires the agency of a manufacturer of ladies' small wear, suitable for department and 5 and 10 cent store. Y 367 Times Annex.

I have empty store, including electric lights and heat, in very busy location, downtown section; would consider proposition of profit-sharing basis in consideration of rent. R 252 Times Downtown.

BATHING PAVILION
situated at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y.; wonderful opportunity; write for particulars. J. H. Bensen, 30 Broad St., New York City.

Wanted, party with fifty thousand dollars to take place my partner, going South; business full swing, doing $300,000 yearly; no brokers. Apply R 257 Times Downtown.

Have ten to fifty-thousand dollars, with services, to invest in a business that needs money for expansion only; correspondence confidential. J 104 Times.

Partner with capital to promote patent war devices for air craft. Phone 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., 5 to 6 P. M., Bryant 1847. Ext. 50.

Manufacturer desires salesman as partner, experienced in selling to shoe trade; $5,000 required; best opportunity. J. V., 128 Times.

Will invest $1,000 and services; give full particulars in letter. Christian, 30 Covert St., Brooklyn.

Business Notices.

PATENTS. Trade-marks, Copyrights. Protect your ideas. Four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter, 5 Cortlandt St.)

A 1915 stenotype, in good condition, for sale. A. A. Biddle, Gwynedd Valley, Penn.

The United Service.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Commanding Officer, New York Arsenal, or one of his commissioned assistants, will visit the following places for inspection purposes: Philadelphia, 2d F. A., Pennsylvania N. G., and Washington, Batteries A and B, District of Columbia N. G.

Major W. A. Burnside, 26th Inf., from duty at Sig. Corps Aviation School, San Diego, to his regiment.

Capt. H. J. McKenny, 12th Cav., now on sick leave here, is detailed for recruiting service, will proceed to Fort Wayne for temp. duty as assistant to recruiting officer there until further orders.

Capt. N. V. Ellis, 19th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. A. L. Smith, Q. M. C., President of an army retiring board at Washington, D. C., for examination by the board.

Capt. W. E. Dawson, retired, is relieved from duty as Assistant to the Quartermaster, Sig. Corps Aviation School, San Diego, and will report to Commanding Officer of the school for duty as Quartermaster, relieving Capt. H. N. Royden, retired. Capt. Royden is relieved from active duty.

1st Lieuts. N. B. Briscoe and T. De W. Milling, Cav., and R. H. Fletcher, Jr., Inf., will report to Col. I. A. Haynes, C. A. C., President of examining board appointed Feb. 3, for examination for promotion.

Major H. La F. Applewhite, retired, is relieved from duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. He is relieved from further active duty and will proceed home.

Capt. W. S. Bowen, C. A. C., is detailed as Assistant Professor of military science and tactics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

1st Lts. R. E. Graham and H. C. Neblett, M. R. C., are ordered to active duty and will report without delay to the Commandant, Army Medical School, this city to take course of instruction at school.

Following 1st Lts. of Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, are ordered to active duty and will repair to this city and report to commandant, Army Medical School, to take course of instruction at that school: W. J. Bristow, J. B. Henneberger, E. Kline, H. S. Cragin, F. G. Benton, J. H. Sturgeon, W. S. Woolford, H. L. Quickel, J. W. Bunce, R. W. Whittier, F. E. Gessner, C. E. Maxwell, D. E. Smith, G. S. Woodard, G. C. H. Franklin, C. M. Hunter, W. A. Foertmeyer, T. P. Jones, F. Paul, R. Malcolm, and A. L. Van Meter.

Following will proceed to Ft. Monroe, Va., to deliver a lecture at Coast Artillery School on or about date specified, then to their stations: Lt. Col. A. Hamilton, C. A. C., March 15, and Capts. W. K. Wilson, C. A. C., April 5, and J. B. Rose, Ord. Dept., May 10.

Orders of Feb. 23, placing name of 1st Lt. F. K. Chapin, 7th Cav., on detached list, effective Feb. 24, revoked.

Name of 1st Lt. S. C. Drake, 7th Cav., to Detached List.

1st Lt. C. L. Vanderboget, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept. and report to Commandant thereof of duty to accompany troop to a point nearest his home, upon completion of which he will proceed home. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C., effective after leave granted today.

1st Lt. G. D. France, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, to active duty and will report to Commandant, Army Medical School, this city, for a course of instruction.

Leaves: Capt. J. P. Robinson, 5th F. A., 10 days; Lt. Col. W. T. Wilder, 27th Inf., 1 month's extension; Lt. Col. G. H. MacDonald, retired, 7 days; Capt. L. R. Dice, C. A. C., 10 days' extension, and 1st Lt. C. L. Vanderboget, M. R. C., 28 days.

Coast Guard.

Keeper J. Holdzkom, J. A. Price, F. Shaw, from Stations Nos. 121, 133, and 11, to Stations Nos. 123, 121, and 133, respectively.

1st Lt. S. V. Parker, the Apache, to Navy Aero Station, Pensacola, Fla., for instruction.

Surfman L. Midgett, Station No. 179, retired, after 30 years' service.

Capt. J. C. Cantwell, the Pamlico, to command Northern Division, and 15 days leave en route.

Keeper C. Hunt, Station No. 320, to Station No. 318.

Coxswain W. J. Medusky, the Tuscarora, to Navy Aero Station, Pensacola, for instruction.

Keeper H. Ware, Station No. 111, to Station No. 110.

3d Lt. J. E. Whitback, who has qualified for engineering duty, assigned to perform duties of Junior Engineer Officer, the Mohawk.

1st Lt. of Engrs. J. T. Carr, the Penrose, to the Tampa.

2d Lt. J. J. Hutson, the Seminole, to the Apache.

2d Lt. of Engrs. M. A. Doyle, the Mohawk, to the Penrose.

Act. Sig. Quartermaster R. F. Gilley and Surfman J. H. Wicks, the Ossipee and Station No. 82, respectively, to Navy Aero Station, Pensacola, for instruction.

Surfman W. S. Anderson, Station No. 281, to Navy Aero Station, Pensacola, for instruction.

Education Notes.

March 7 will be observed as "Visitors Night" in the School of Science and Technology of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. From 8 to 9 o'clock all the shops, laboratories, and drawing rooms of the school will be open to the public, giving an opportunity to all persons interested in industrial education to observe the students at work in the various courses and to inspect the results and methods as well as the equipment and general facilities of the institute for conducting this kind of industrial training. This school is now giving instruction in its evening courses to more than eleven hundred men who are regularly employed in various vocations and who use these courses as a means to prepare themselves for more effective service. Announcement is made that the annual exhibit of the work of the day classes of the institute, usually held in the Spring, will be omitted this year.

An elaborate exhibit of school work from South America has been installed at Teachers College, Columbia University. The exhibit includes the work of pupils in the primary and secondary schools of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, and Peru. The material was collected by Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, Director of the Pan American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation, which is a branch of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In gathering this material Dr. Goldsmith had the co-operation of the Ministers of Public Instruction of each of the countries mentioned. Among the special features of the exhibit is a collection of artistic baskets made by school children, including several hundred miniature baskets made of hair that are so tiny that two hundred of them can be placed in half an egg shell. The exhibit is open to the public for four weeks from 9 to 6 o'clock daily in the main building of Teachers College at 525 West 120th Street. At the end of the exhibit Dr. Goldsmith will give a series of illustrated lectures on education in the primary and secondary schools of South America.

Permission has been granted to the principal of P. S. 4, Queens, to sell tickets for an entertainment, the proceeds of which will be used for the establishment of a dental clinic.

Louis Brand, a teacher of stenography and typewriting, has been transferred from the Jules Richman High School to the Morris High School.

The Board of Superintendents has withdrawn District 41 and 42 from Division V. and added them to Division IV.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to authorize the Controller to issue corporate stock amounting to $250,000, to defray the cost of carrying out fire prevention work in various school buildings made necessary by orders from the Fire Department.

The total number of leaves of absence, with part pay, to May 31, 1917, in effect at any one time, has been increased from 101 to 102.

The by-laws have been amended so as to consolidate the Board's Committees on Buildings and on Sites.

Dr. Isabelle T. Smart, physician for the examination of mentally defective children, has resigned her position on account of ill-health.

Kate Monaghan, a teacher in P. S. 55, Brooklyn, has been suspended for two months without pay on charges of gross misconduct and neglect of duty.

Elisabeth F. Duffy, teacher of commercial branches, and Anna Goldberg, Agnes Farrell, and Fannie Nearing, teachers of stenography and typewriting, have been appointed to the Jules Richman High School.

Paula Lambert, teacher of Spanish, has been appointed to the Bay Ridge High School.

The following have been promoted from assistant teacher to first assistant and transferred to the schools indicated: Stuyvesant High School—Adam Ross, history; Leon Singman, modern languages. Boys' High School—Francis T. Hughes, biological science.

Wills for Probate

BOYLE, JOHN J., (Feb. 10;) more than $20,000 in real and personal property; all to his widow, Elizabeth C. Boyle, 231 West 69th St.

CLUGSTONE, JOHN G., (Feb. 21;) entire estate to his two sons, George B. and Solomon A. Clugstone of 551 West 44th St., in equal parts.

HOE, JOHN M. Marion Hoe Watkins, Caroline M. and James C. Hoe, nieces and nephew, $1,000; the Society of the New Jerusalem of New York, $1,000 for its missionary work; Waldo Howard, Ronald J. Douglas Grose, and Josephine Grose Wilson, children of decedent's deceased niece, Virginia Waldo Grose, $1,000 each; the residue to his brother, George E. Hoe.

PATERNO, MICHAEL, head of Paterno & Son, contractors and builders; value of estate estimated at more than $500,000. Maria G. Paterno, widow, is residuary legatee and receives the use of the residence at 300 Prescott Av., Manhattan, so long as she remains a widow. The testator advises that his investment be permitted to remain in the building company and the business continued in a conservative manner. The bulk of the estate goes to the six children.

VAN EYCK, HENRY PHILIP. Estate of more than $5,000 goes to widow, Mrs. Katherine S. Van Eyck.

Estates Appraised

AMES, LEONARD, (June 23, 1916;) total assets, $796,216; Mrs. Fannie R. Ames, widow, received $101,842 outright and an annuity of $5,000; Allan Ames, Alfred Ames, brothers, and Fannie C. Dewing, sister, each $166,765; four nieces and two nephews, each $12,404; Oswego City Hospital, $3,000, and George B. Hunt, not stated, $6,000. The assets were: Bank, $9,555; mortgages, $119,344; life insurance, $8,026; personalty, $1,842; promissory notes, $6,021, and stocks and bonds, $652,224.

'NO PROFIT' SMELTS ARE PUT ON SALE

Mayor's Food Committee Is Successful in Its First Venture.

PRICES ARE STILL DROPPING

Potatoes Down to 6 Cents and Onions to 11—Grocers May Not Close Their Shops.

With dealers selling smelts at retail at an average of 15 cents a pound or more, the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, of which George W. Perkins is the Chairman, yesterday afternoon put 20,000 pounds of fresh Pacific Coast smelts on sale in more than forty grocery stores at 6 cents a pound. The distribution marked the entrance of the committee into the business-without-profit of supplying foodstuffs to the public. The committee will follow up this initial step next week by selling rice, Brazilian beans, and hominy at prices below those prevailing.

The smelts were a carload lot which Mr. Perkins purchased in the name of the committee from Tacoma, Wash., on last Friday, and they arrived yesterday morning. As soon as they had been inspected by representatives from the Department of Health and pronounced good, the committee sent a box of them into the east side in Mr. Perkins's private automobile as samples for grocers. The grocers and people of the district made a friendly mob about the car, so eager were they for the food at the price promised, and an American Express Company wagon loaded to capacity with the fish later distributed them as far as they would go among the small dealers, who, it was understood, were allowed commissions for selling them. They were quickly absorbed.

John W. McGrath, once private secretary to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and now right-hand man of George W. Perkins, tried his hand yesterday afternoon at selling the Tacoma smelts to the boycotting housewives of the east side. McGrath was assigned to a cart on which were piled 179 boxes containing fifty pounds each. His altrusitic mood stayed with him as far as a shop on Monroe Street, where he was driven off by the women pickets despite his loud cries of "Fish, cheap fish!" Efforts to explain that he represented the Mayor's commission were as futile as the boycotters were determined. Finally McGrath drove off with his smelts, which he disposed of at the Williamsburg Bridge Market and in Rivington Street.

In addition to the groceries of the lower east side, the smelts will be on sale today—as long as they last—at the Nauss Brothers' stores at 125th Street and Third Avenue and Eightieth Street and Second Avenue, and in the following L. Oppenheimer stores:

MANHATTAN.

2,380 First Av.
1,897 Third Av.
2,069 Third Av.
2,183 Third Av.
2,088 Madison Av.
2,180 Fifth Av.
340 Lenox Av.
401 Lenox Av.
473 Lenox Av.
2,418 Eighth Av.
2,878 Eighth Av.
2,611 Eighth Av.
817 Amsterdam Av.
963 Amsterdam Av.
1,420 Amsterdam Av.
1,455 Amsterdam Av.
1,518 Amsterdam Av.
3,163 Broadway.
3,409 Broadway.
3,441 Broadway.
161 Morningside Av.
1,286 St. Nicholas Av.
1,510 St. Nicholas Av.
62 East 125th St.
308 West 125th St.
39 Manhattan St.
1,701 Second Av.
1,094 Park Av.

BRONX.

208 Willis Av.
302 Willis Av.
430 Willis Av.
306 St. Ann's Av.
734 Westchester Av.
843 Prospect Av.
1,046 So. Boulevard.
375 E. Tremont Av.
1,304 Intervale Av.
822 E. Tremont Av.

Public's Opinion Wanted.

In each store where smelts were placed this sign was displayed:

> This store is co-operating with us in an effort to reduce the cost of food, and has agreed to sell our special consignment of freshly caught Pacific Coast smelts, which have just arrived, at 6 cents a pound. Try them, and write us at once what you think of them.
>
> If the people want these fish we can arrange to have large quantities brought to this market at about the above price. Their use will help reduce the cost of other food, which is what we are trying to do.
>
> MAYOR MITCHEL'S FOOD SUPPLY COMMITTEE.
> 71 Broadway.

Mr. Perkins himself and some of the members of the committee ate smelts from the lot, both broiled and fried, yesterday and declared them excellent. After the smelts had been placed on sale the Mothers' Anti-High Price Committee made known its dissatisfaction because the grocery stores got them. Mr. Perkins promised to meet representatives from the committee at the Union Square Hotel this morning.

The difference between the Mayor's Food Supply Committee and the Department of Health, because of a letter written by Health Commissioner Emerson to the Mayor criticising the rice circular issued by the committee, was adjusted yesterday. Dr. Emerson wrote to Mr. Perkins expressing regret that his personal letter to the Mayor had reached the newspapers, and complimenting the committee on "the simplicity and directness of the wording" of the rice circular. Continuing, Dr. Emerson said:

"The Department of Health having taken an active part for some years in an increasingly effective campaign to teach the elements and principles of food purchase and preparation, I could not forbear a protest to the Mayor when I found advice at variance with ours being issued broadcast throughout the city without this department having had the opportunity of conference upon the subject-matter of your leaflet. I here and now offer you the immediate and continued co-operation of the officers of the Department of Health to the end that the educational campaign engaged in by all agencies of the City Government may reach the greatest usefulness." The committee accepted Dr. Emerson's offer.

Middlemen Selling at Loss.

In the face of the continued boycotts and promises of increased food supplies, prices of onions, potatoes, and other products dropped sharply in many markets, according to reports received by Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan, who said that some middlemen were offering their holdings at less than they paid for them. Potatoes that sold from pushcarts and stands at 8 and 9 cents a pound a week ago were selling in many places at 6 cents a pound yesterday and onions that sold at 18 cents a pound were selling at 11 cents. Dealers who stocked up with potatoes at $2.75 and $3 a bushel were offering them yesterday at $8 and $10 for a barrel containing three bushels, and other dealers, who paid $10 and $12 a hundred pounds for onions, were willing to let them go at $5 and $7.

But sales were few because of the boycott, which remained rigid on the east side, and only relaxed a little in Brownsville and the Bronx. Although there was less disorder yesterday than on preceding days, the most serious injury caused by rioting was reported. The victim was Mrs. Bessie Weinstein, 60 years old, of 170 Rodney Street, Williamsburg, who purchased a pound of onions at Stanton and Orchard Streets, Manhattan, and, in running from a crowd of women who were attempting to take the onions from her, slipped and fell, striking her head on the curb. An ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital found her suffering from lacerations of the scalp and a possible fracture of the skull, but she refused to go to the hospital.

Representatives from the Federation of Hebrew Retail Grocers were on their way to complain to the Mayor yesterday that they were not receiving proper police protection when they met Captain Charles F. Sweeney of the Fifth Street Station, who told them that no complaints had been received from grocers and that he would guarantee all necessary protection. The visit to the Mayor was abandoned, and J. Padgug, General Secretary of the association, said that if there was no trouble in the next few days, the committee would not recommend the closing of grocery stores as was planned at a mass meeting on Wednesday.

There will be a meeting for the discussion of food problems at the Lyceum Theatre on Sunday night under the auspices of the Women's City Club of which Mrs. Learned Hand is President. Professor Mary Sinkhovitch of Columbia University will preside and among the expected speakers are Joseph Davies, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; C. J. Brand of the United States Department of Agriculture; Governor Edge of New Jersey, Cyrus Miller and George W. Perkins.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, either on subway, between Bretton Hall and 28th St., or 4th Av., near 28th St., large diamond horseshoe, thirty-three stones, platinum setting; reward. Communicate Moses Allen Warren, 52 Wall St.

LOST—On Pennsylvania train returning from Palm Beach, Monday, Feb. 26, or in Pennsylvania Railroad depot, large solitaire diamond ring, mounted on black onyx. Liberal reward if returned to I. H. & B. H. Weinberg, 665 5th Av.

LOST—Amethyst brooch pin surrounded by small pearls, four diamonds, Sunday, between 117th and St. Nicholas Av. and 178th and Amsterdam Av.; liberal reward. Delehanty, 201 West 117th.

LOST—Overcoat at Childs' Restaurant, 34th St., near Broadway; Rogers-Peet Co. label. Finder please return or send pawn ticket to C. P. J., Room 1214, Times Building; reward; no questions asked.

LOST—ON EAST SIDE OF 5TH AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 74TH STS., A BUTTON-SHAPED SCREW PEARL EARRING. RETURN TO CARTIER, 712 5TH AV.; LIBERAL REWARD.

LOST—Columbus Av., near Hotel Endicott, 81st St., black silk wrist bag containing two pairs eyeglasses, money, and owner's cards; liberal reward if returned to Box 75, 101 West 78th St.

LOST—Wednesday evening, Feb. 28, between 7 and 8, on Sixth Avenue "L," lady's blue fox collar; suitable reward. Miss Agnes Byrnes, 366 West 116th St. Tel. 3514 Morningside.

LOST—On Feb. 27, between the hours of 1:30 and 3 P. M., on 31st to 25th Sts. and 5th to 7th Avs., a man's diamond ring, gypsy setting. Liberal reward to finder. Mad. Sq. 3234.

LOST.—Will party who called Mr. D. M. Barnett, 45 Pine St., two weeks ago about lost brooch, Oriental topaz and pearls, kindly call Miss D. M. Barnett, John 2337, or Audubon 4550?

LOST—Carved yellow handled gold tip umbrella, subway north, at Grand Central Station, 10:50 A. M. Thursday. Liberal reward. 139 St. John's Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Small diamond ear pendant with pearl drop, at Strand Theatre, Sunday, Feb. 18. Return to Room 1,709, 52 Vanderbilt Av., and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Barpin set with pearls and sapphires, on Broadway, between 81st St. Theatre and 77th, through to 46 Riverside Drive; reward. Mrs. Weber.

LOST.—Gold bracelet, diamond and sapphire; Healy's, 66th and Broadway, 54th St. Liberal reward. Hotel Albemarle, 54th St. and Broadway.

REWARD—Gold Princeton class pin, tiger head, "C. Higgins, 1912," on back; 82d St. to Little Theatre. Bittmar, 60 East 42d St.

LOST—Tiffany watch bracelet, gold, Alhambra Theatre, night Feb. 27. Liberal reward. Joseph Roth, 510 Lenox Av. Harlem 5886.

LOST—Kindly return papers and keys found in pockets of coat stolen from 152 5th Av. No questions asked. Alfred Davidson.

LOST—At 125th St. elevated, lady's watch, initials "M. M. N." Phone 3058 Col. Reward.

LOST—Tuesday, scarib breastpin, Egyptian setting. Reward. O 135 Times.

$200 REWARD

for bracelet, 46 diamonds, in flexible square box links; lost about town first part of week. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND—On Feb. 28, barpin set with diamonds and jet jewel at either edge. Apply Lost and Found Office, Bonwit Teller & Co., 5th Av. and 38th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bulldog, light brindle, white chest, wide collar, brass plate, no inscription, vicinity Gramercy Park; reward. Return to E. B. [illegible], 1[illegible] East 21st.

NO SHORTAGE OF SUGAR.

Refineries Able to Meet the Demand In Spite of a Strike.

Recent reports that New York City was threatened with a shortage of sugar were revived yesterday, but quickly denied by the refineries. Merrick P. Willett, publisher of Willett's Sugar Bulletin, an organ of the American Sugar Refining Company, said:

"In the first place, there is all of the raw sugar in and near New York that can possibly be needed. Strikes in refineries recently reduced their output, and when many of them were running below capacity the revolution in Cuba started. This caused consumers of sugar to fear a shortage and to purchase many barrels of refined sugar for future use. The result was that the available supply was further reduced.

"But New York has never been in danger of a famine, and conditions are getting better every day. The refineries are employing men to replace the strikers, who, though unskilled, are able to turn out sufficient sugar to meet the demands of trade."

It was also said yesterday that many retail stores in the city are limiting individuals to three and one-half pounds of sugar at each purchase in order to prevent a run on the supply.

WILL SELL FLOUR AT COST.

Binghamton Firm's Plan to Aid Its 12,000 Employes.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 1.—Arrangements are being made by the Endicott-Johnson Company of this city, which employs 12,000 men and women, to sell all its employes flour, bread, and coal at cost. Following is a statement issued by George F. Johnson, the general manager, today:

"To assist in the fight against high and constantly mounting living costs, we shall sell to our employes only flour and bread at cost. If it is possible for us to make arrangements with the railroads, as we are now trying to do, we shall sell coal at cost. We shall build modern coal pockets to handle coal economically, buying at the right time of the year to insure lowest possible cost. With the sale of these three prime necessities, we shall feel that we have materially aided the people in their fight against burdensome living costs."

NEED FOR CHARITY GROWING

High Food Prices Pinching Families That Never Before Asked Aid.

If the high prices for food continue, the charities of New York will find themselves called upon to aid a class of families which never before, even in emergencies, has sought charity, according to the February monthly report to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor by Director Bailey B. Burritt made after a comprehensive investigation of food conditions. In a large number of families, he said, the pinch of high prices is requiring readjustments of living standards which are difficult and, in many cases, serious.

"Dietaries are being readjusted and cut down," he said. "Wages have not risen as rapidly as food prices and a larger percentage of the family income has to be spent for food. The results, if the high prices prevail for any length of time, will be an increase in the number of families who apply for relief, either before or after their attempts to economize have produced deleterious effects on their children."

MORE LIBERAL LOANS
Than other Loan Companies on
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC
OUR RATE 1% PER MONTH
MAX BERNSTEIN
278 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

STATE OUT $300,000 ON ROCKAWAY FORT

Site Condemnation Expected to Raise Original Price of $700,000 to $1,000,000 or More.

NO LAND TAKEN FROM CITY

Military Commission Meets—State Survey to Verify Maps of Federal Engineers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—The land needed for the Rockaway Point fortifications which the Federal Government had contracted to buy from the Rockaway Pacific Realty Company for $700,000, will cost $1,000,000, possibly more, under the condemnation proceedings instituted by the State. A bill, providing for an appropriation carrying that amount, to take up the land will be introduced early next week.

Under the Brown act under which the military condemnation proceedings were instituted, the State takes possession of the land and settles with the original owners. The Federal Government is to reimburse the State, but it appears now that all the Federal Government is willing to pay is $700,000, so the State will lose, according to an estimate made here, $300,000, and possibly more as a result of the resort to condemnation.

Colonel Frederick V. Abbott, head of the United States Engineering Corps in New York, and William Tod Wilcox, the real estate expert of the War Department, came to the Capitol today and conferred with Senators Elon R. Brown and Ogden L. Mills and Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury regarding the transfer of the land to the Federal Government. It is suggested here that the increase in the cost of the land is due to the fact that under the condemnation proceedings the Rockaway Pacific Realty Company will obtain none of the land under water from the city that was contemplated under the original arrangement as part compensation for the land surrendered to the Federal Government.

The Military Condemnation Commission, composed of Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, State Engineer Frank M. Williams, and State Supt. of Public Works General W. W. Wotherspoon, met today, after which it was announced that the resurvey of the land by the State would be begun next week, and probably would occupy ten days or more. Federal engineers have already spent six weeks surveying the property wanted, and all the State Engineer's men will be called upon to do will be to verify the original survey and certify the Federal maps of the land.

Deficiency Bill Passes at Albany.

ALBANY, March 1.—An emergency deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of $1,331,000, to be used largely in State institutions because of the advanced cost of the necessities of life, passed the Assembly today. It now goes to the Governor.

44 KILLED IN CITY STREETS.

Automobiles Take 16 More Lives in February Than in 1916.

Forty-four persons lost their lives in this city during February in accidents due to vehicular traffic, according to the report of the National Highways Protective Society, issued yesterday. Automobiles caused the death of thirty, trolleys eleven, and wagons three. This is an increase of sixteen by automobiles and six by trolleys as compared with February, 1916. In the rest of the State twenty-three persons were killed, as compared with fifteen for the corresponding month last year. Of those killed this year nineteen met their death by automobiles, an increase of nine as compared with a year ago. There were two deaths less by trolleys.

Colonel Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the society, said that if the bills now before the Legislature at Albany, requiring all operators to be licensed, become laws, he believes this will curb reckless driving, the cause of most automobile fatalities. During February five persons were killed at highway railroad grade crossings in the State of New York and three in New Jersey, a decrease of 50 per cent. as compared with last year.

Otis Elevator Co. to Give Bonus.

About fourteen hundred men, employed in the shops of the Otis Elevator Works in Yonkers, were notified yesterday that, beginning April 1, they would receive a bonus of 8 per cent. a month. This applies to the man receiving less than 50 cents an hour, and means an increase of from $5 to $10 a month. The bonus will also be given in the company's plants at Harrison, N. J., Buffalo, N. Y., and Quincy, Ill.

PRINCETONIAN POLICY FLOPS

New Editors Switch to the Support of the Club System.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 1.—The agitators for the abolition of the upper class clubs at Princeton University will not have hereafter the support of the Daily Princetonian, the college paper, which announced this morning that it would no longer adhere to the policy of supporting the movement for changing the social system at Princeton. The switch in policy came when the Board of Editors, which has had charge all this year ended its term of office and gave way to members of the present junior class, who will have charge of the paper for the rest of this college year and during their senior year. Withdrawal of the Princetonian's support will probably curtail somewhat the operations of Richard Cleveland and the other sophomores who are attempting to pledge their classmates not to join clubs.

John S. Nicholas of Sand Springs, Okla., head of the board which ended its term yesterday, and Alexander L. McKaig of Pittsburgh, the Editorial Chairman, were among the seven seniors who resigned from their clubs yesterday. They have been strong supporters of the anti-club movement since its beginning.

In the editorial columns of the Princetonian this morning the new Board of Editors set forth its views thus:

> While realizing that the movement started by certain sophomores to abolish the clubs has aroused much valuable thought and discussion and will undoubtedly go far toward taking away from the clubs their undue importance, we feel that their action has had the unfortunate effect of crediting Princeton with one of the worst of social systems. Princeton does not deserve their imputation—we are confident that our social system is, in its essentials, a good one. It has served its purpose well, and should not be abandoned until a system which has demonstrated its superiority has arisen.

The members of the new board who have just taken control of the Princetonian are: Jarvis Cromwell of New York, Carl W. Bonbright of Flint, Mich.; J. P. Fishburn of Roanoke, Va., and Ernest L. Vogt of Louisville, Ky.

JERSEY TO HAVE 'BOYS' DAY.'

Gov. Edge Asks Fathers to be Better Comrades to Their Sons.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—Governor Edge today issued a proclamation fixing Sunday, March 25, to be observed as "Boys' Day." The proclamation says that there exists considerable agitation for the encouragement of the "Big Brother" movement, "wherein fathers will be urged to take more interest in the affairs of the sons so that the young manhood of the State may have the benefit of the experience of the older men and be guided in the right direction, avoiding pitfalls and missteps which are occasioned through ignorance and absence of the spirit of brotherly love and fatherly interest.

"I further suggest and urge that all fathers endeavor to be better comrades to their boys and more like big brothers during the coming year than they have ever been before. I call upon the fathers of the boys of this State not to forget that they were once boys, not to expect their sons to believe what they believe just because their fathers believed it, and not to expect their sons to do what they do just because their fathers do it, and I respectfully suggest to the fathers of the boys of our State that if they have any ideals that they would like passed on to the next generation, that they pass them through their sons to the benefit of posterity, the strength of government and the happiness of the New Jersey home."

TO MINT MEXICAN COINS.

Carranza Said to be Sending $20,000,000 in Gold Bars.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Financial agents of the Mexican Government, it was learned here today, have made inquiry at the Philadelphia Mint regarding prices and facilities for minting Mexican gold coins. Within the last ten days a representative of Stallforth & Co., New York bankers, asked the price per thousand pieces for coining cinco pesos, $5 gold pieces. He was told the mint could manufacture 60,000 pieces a week. The price was not made public.

Authority to do the work must come from the director of the mint at Washington. It was said at the mint that unofficial information had reached there that master dies, made at the Philadelphia Mint for the Mexican Government ten years ago, are on the way here. It was reported that Rafael Nieto of the Mexican Treasury is bringing $20,000,000 in gold bars here, but nothing was known of this at the mint.

Warns of Bogus Solicitor.

The Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies issued the following last night:

"Our attention has been called to the fact that a woman, well attired, has been soliciting contributions for the Beth Israel Hospital. The public is warned that this woman is an impostor. The Beth Israel Hospital, being a constituent member of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, does not employ collectors or solicitors for any purposes. Information leading to the apprehension of this woman should be sent to the offices of the federation at 120 Broadway."

PRINCETON CHEERS MAYOR'S WAR SPEECH

Students Voice Approval of Mitchel's Plea for Universal Training.

MORE EFFICIENCY NEEDED

America, He Says, Could Learn a Lesson from Germany's Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 1.—The undergraduates of Princeton University who have already declared themselves in favor of universal military training vigorously voiced their approval when John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York, made an urgent plea here tonight for immediate action toward greater military efficiency.

Mr. Mitchel was to speak here on "The Administration of American Cities," but early in his speech he turned his attention toward the much greater issues which are facing this Government, drawing a parallel between the efficiency which is demanded in the administration of American cities and the much greater demand made upon the Government today to obtain absolute efficiency in the organization of the army and navy.

His declaration that universal military training was the only solution of the problem confronting America drew much applause from the students, practically all of whom are spending some time every day in military drill. In making his plea for greater efficiency Mr. Mitchel quoted Germany as an example of preparedness and asked if this country in the event of war desired to be in the same position as England found itself when the conflict in Europe broke out.

"America, unless she learns this lesson," the Mayor said, "America, unless she profits by the experience of Europe, will not be able to protect the rights of her people at sea or her national rights on land or sea, and unless she learns how to express her national strength through well organized efficiencies of Government, America will not have that voice in the restoration of civilization in the world when the time for that restoration comes.

"What is necessary today is an awakening of the intelligence and understanding of the American people and appreciation of the moral, the national necessity, and if we have that I believe there is enough unselfishness in our people to make the sacrifice of money for the upbuilding of a great navy. But there is also the sacrifice of human manhood, service that we must make in this democracy if we are to insure our future.

"I mean the kind of service that is involved in universal training. That alone is the truly democratic solution of the problem of preparedness on land. I have found that the only plan for military preparedness that meets with universal approval—that is, excepting always the congenital pacifists—is universal military training, because it is democratic; because it lays a common obligation; because it exempts no man from the burden that is laid upon his neighbor.

"We have come to a point where we must decide the whole destiny of the American people. Are we to be effective in the world? Are we to maintain the great national ideals we have built up, those new ideals we have declared in these last few years—that we have proclaimed to the world? Are we to be effective and able to maintain them or are we to be ridiculous in the abandonment of them? If we are to be effective we must be strong.

"If we are to be strong we must be prepared. If we are to be prepared the men of America must be prepared to serve America, and to be prepared they must be trained; and so we get now by inevitable syllogisms to the proposition that we must come, and we must come now, to universal military training if we are to insure the future of the United States and of the great democratic institutions of which she alone is today the champion in the world."

COLOMBIA ANGERED AT US.

Press Threatens to Urge Withdrawal from Pan American Union.

The Associated Press received the following cablegram yesterday from Bogota, signed by Colombian newspapers:

"The Colombian press, commenting on the indefinite postponement of the Colombian-American treaty, insists upon the necessity of Colombia's withdrawal from the Pan American Union."

Hart to Tell How to Prepare.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard will deliver an address tomorrow night at Cooper Union on "How to Prepare the Nation for Defense." He will repeat the address on Sunday night at Public School 101, 111th Street, near Lexington Avenue.

CUBAN REBELS SET FIRE TO CANE FIELDS

Menocal's Aid Says, However, Mills Grinding 90 Per Cent. of Sugar Output Are Running.

HAVANA, March 1.—For the first time since the Cuban insurrection began mention is made in an official report of the burning of cane fields by the rebels. Reporting on operations in the taking of the capital of Camagüey Province, Colonel Pujol, commander of the Government forces there, says the enemy fled, "destroying bridges and stations and setting fire to extensive cane fields, it is declared, to provoke intervention."

Eusebio Azpiazu, private secretary to President Menocal, today admitted that some fields had been burned, just how many was not known; but he added that in normal times cane fires are almost of daily occurrence and that some planters even set fire to their crops in order to hasten grinding operations. He gave it as official that of the 190 mills in Cuba 172 are known to be grinding. These turned out over 90 per cent. of the estimated total of 22,000,000 bags of sugar produced.

Fighting is reported as in progress between Colonel Pujol's troops and the rebels occupying Nuevitas, and the town is expected to fall at any time.

Special—
Fibre Silk
Sox

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Friday and Saturday Only

Regular Wallach 35c hose—lisle-lined to make them wear better. Double soles, reinforced heels and toes.

Buy all you will need while they're 25c.

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Broadway, cor. 29th.
Third Ave., cor. 122d. } Open
246-248 West 125th. } Evenings.
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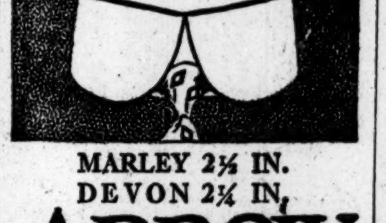

MARLEY 2½ IN.
DEVON 2¼ IN.
ARROW
COLLARS
15 cts. each, 6 for 90 cts.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

EXTRA!
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Spring & Summer Suits
In a Sale—Now!

It has been freely predicted that Spring and Summer Clothes will cost more this Spring—and they will.

But here's an exception that proves the rule.

Here's a lot of Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Spring and Summer Suits that we have carried over from last Summer—full of snap and life—Varsity Fifty Fives—belt backs, pinch backs, sport suits.

At $19.50

We have marked them $19.50—though they were priced last Summer at $20, $22.50, $25, $30, $35 and $40, and are worth more today.

Plenty of silk lined Suits among them—and many imported fabrics.

You still have the opportunity to buy Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits and Overcoats at reduced prices—$19.50, $22.50, $27.50, $32.50 and $38.50—but not for long.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings.

Monroe Clothes
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Wall Street Men Are Always Well Dressed

The brainy, hustling, wide awake, successful young men around Broad and Wall all wear stylish, good-looking clothes. It's part of their scheme of success. That's precisely why so many of them come to Monroe Clothes Shops regularly.

And there's every good reason why they should come here; they know that for $15 they get smart, well built Monroe Clothes—and the very fact that the price is so nominal permits of several fashionable suits each season, where formerly one had to serve.

Monroe Clothes for Spring—and we are now showing Spring models—will prove a revelation to value seekers.

Our immense purchasing power—our saving by eliminating the middleman—our economy of rent by selling only in upstairs shops—enables us to provide more quality in fabric and workmanship at $15 than goes into any other clothes at that price in the United States.

70,000 New Yorkers found it paid them to wear Monroe Clothes last year. Your first Monroe suit or overcoat will make you, too, a loyal Monroe Clothes follower. You can't get away from the quality. Come up to-day.

Suits—Overcoats—Evening Clothes—$15

Monroe Clothes
America's Largest Upstairs Clothiers

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151 Market Street
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OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 P. M.—SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M. NO ALTERATION CHARGES.